

VICTORIA WEATHER
Forecast for 24 hours from 5 a.m.—
Northerly or easterly winds, generally
fair and cold.
Yesterday's temperatures—Max. 41,
min. 29.

The Daily Colonist

ESTABLISHED IN 1859

COAL
HALL & WALKER
Agents Best Nut and Household Coal
Try our Comox Coal for furnaces. 5
per cent. off for cash with order.
1232 Government St. Phone 83.

VOL. C—NO. 150

VICTORIA, B. C., SUNDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1908

THIRTY-TWO PAGES

TWO SPECIALS FOR XMAS

These watches are of good quality and supply a splendid article at very moderate cost.

Gold Filled Watch
for \$14

Ladies' Watch
\$16

This is a neat watch of thin model, fitted with either Challoner & Mitchell special or Waltham movement. Both case and movement are fully guaranteed.

This watch is one of the Challoner & Mitchell specials, being a finely constructed and well finished movement in a 25-year 14-K. filled hunting case.

Case and movement fully guaranteed.

Any man would be pleased to receive one of these watches at Christmas time.

ENGLISH MAIL

PARCELS FOR ENGLAND must be mailed by FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, to arrive by Xmas.

Challoner & Mitchell

Diamond Merchants and Jewelers, 1017 Government St., Victoria.

Store open evenings until Xmas.

Headquarters for Xmas Goods

Xmas Stockings 10c, 25c, 50c and \$1.00
Xmas Tinsel, Silver, Green, Red, etc. 12 yds. 25c; 3 yds. 25c; 2 yds. 25c
Xmas Tree Novelties, 6 for 25c
Xmas Tree Candles, per box 20c
Xmas Tree Candle Holders, per dozen 15c
Xmas Bells, 2 for 5c; 5c each; 5 for 25c
Xmas Stars, each 25c
Fancy Boxes Cadbury's Chocolates 10c, 15c, 25c and 50c
Fancy Box Novelties Cadbury's Chocolates 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00
Bon-Bons, all colors, all sizes, per box 25c to \$1

Christmas price values positively without precedent here. Don't delay your shopping until the rush commences. Make selections now. Headquarters for Christmas Fruits, too.

DIXIE H. ROSS & COMPANY

Up-to-date Grocers.

Tels. 52, 1052 and 1590. 1317 Government St.

Money Saving Specials

FOR BALANCE OF WEEK

Ladies Kid one, two, and four strap Slippers. Regular \$1.75 and \$2.50 grades. This week, special \$1.35
Misses' Kid and Patent Leather Strap Slippers. Regular \$1.50 and \$1.75 grades. This week, special \$1.25
Misses' Kid Blucher with good heavy soles, patent tip, all sizes. This week, special \$1.75

McCandless Bros. & Cathcart

555 Johnson Street, Victoria
Your Shoes Will Be Right If You Get Them Here.

Pale Ale was first introduced into England in the reign of Queen Anne but it was the same quality—the "Pot of Nut Brown Ale" drank so unsparingly in the reign of good Queen Bess that produced the marvelous brains of the "golden age." It was Ale that wrote the works of the great Shakespeare, doubtless about such a fine malt and hop beverage that we have today in

Allsopp's Burton on-Trent XXXX
the Famous Pale Ale Favorably
Known All Over the Civilized
World Today

It is on draught everywhere. We import it direct from the celebrated brewery in casks and kegs. If your dealer is unable to supply you with a small keg for your home, kindly ask him to procure it from us, insist upon having Allsopp's XXXX Pale Ale, the best that's brewed.

PITHER & LEISER

Importers and Distributors

Cor. Fort and Wharf Streets, Victoria.

Water Street, Vancouver.

POOR PROSPECT FOR GOVERNMENT

Failure of Legislative Programme and Defeats in Bye-Elections

CONSERVATIVES CONFIDENT

Dissolution of Parliament May Come Early in the New Year

London, Dec. 5.—The Conservative politicians and press are raising a chorus of joy over the defeat of the government's education bill, and are prophesying the early termination of the Liberal administration. The collapse of the government's two most pretensions and most carefully prepared measures, within a few days of each other, together with the Liberal defeat in the Middleton Parliamentary election, following several successive rebuffs at the polls, give support to the assertion that the Liberals have lost the country's confidence. On this ground the government's opponents are urging it to invite a vote of confidence by going before the country in a general election, and are taunting it with being afraid to do so.

It is well within the range of possibilities that the next six months may see a general election. A few prophets say that a general election will come early in the new year. Some of the Liberals suggest that the government should frame a press bill, curbing the power of the lords, and that when that body throws it out the government should appeal to the country on that issue.

The most important legislation this session having failed, the only noteworthy project left to consider is the Irish land purchase bill, but the chance of its passing is poor.

The Liberals object to the scheme of the committee of the house of lords directed towards reform in that house, because their party, under the proposed plan, would be assured of only a small fraction of the members of the upper house. Colonial representation in the house of lords finds general favor, and suggestions are heard that if the colonies are given seats, India should not be left out.

Tampered With Ballot Boxes.

Hamilton, Dec. 5.—Harry Dillabough and William Lawson, for tampering with ballot boxes in the recent federal elections, were sent to jail by Justice Anglin today. Dillabough for four months and Lawson for two.

Liberals to Nominate.

Nanaimo, Dec. 5.—Local Liberals at a meeting tonight unanimously decided to oppose Mr. Hawthorthwaite in the by-election, and will hold a convention on Dec. 19 to nominate a candidate.

NEWS SUMMARY

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1—Suffragettes mob minister.
2—British political outlook. U. S. laborers work in north.
3—Roumanian stabbed in bar-room fracas. General news.
4—Barmen accused of assaulting officer. Local and general news.
5—Editorial.
6—Note and comment. Forty years ago. About people. British opinion. Guests at the city hotels.
7—News of the city. Obituary notices. The weather. The mails, when closed, when due.
8—May be three in majority fight. Oratorio to be given Wednesday. Pass on Government street improvements. Local news.
9—In woman's realm.
10—Sporting news.
11—Marine news.
12—Social and Personal.
13—Real estate advertisements.
14—Real estate advertisements.
15—Service club holds its first reunion.
16—Made search for two missing men. Amusements.
17—Government wharf at Prince Rupert. Music and drama.
18—Financial and commercial. The local markets.
19—Classified want ads and real estate ads.
20—Happenings in the world of labor. Today's services in the city churches.
21—David Spencer Limited's ad.

MAGAZINE SECTION

- 1—Where winter has no terrors for the athlete.
2—Speeches at Lord Mayor's banquet. National Council of Women and the public health.
3—The fight to conquer the air.
4—An hour with the editor.
5—Lord Milner's final message. America's yellow peril.
6—The agitation for cheap cablegrams.
7—Recent publications. Latest picture of the King. Sir P. Schuster and gold reserves.
8—Hunting and fishing, here and elsewhere.
9—Feminine fancies and home circle chat.
10—Empire cables and the men favoring them.
11—For the young folks.
12—"The Last Rose of Summer" a Cariboo sketch, by D. W. Higgins. Mr. White-law Reid on the presidency.

Death of C. E. Mellish

Vancouver, Dec. 5.—C. E. Mellish, aged 40, a well known commercial traveller, died this morning at Vernon, after a short illness.

Thawing Out Dynamite

Vancouver, Dec. 5.—A Chinaman, while thawing out dynamite in the east end of the city this morning was killed. His body was frightfully shattered.

Interurban Cars Collide

Vancouver, Dec. 5.—A rear-end collision between interurban cars occurred on the Vancouver-Westminster line in a fog at noon. The vestibules of the cars were smashed, but no one was injured.

G.T.P. Branch Survey.

Vancouver, Dec. 5.—G.T.P. engineers have secured a good grade north from North Vancouver through the Seymour creek valley to Pemberton Meadows. It is probable that this route will be used for a branch to Port George, in preference to that by way of the rock-bound shores of Howe Sound and the Squamish.

Pillsbury-Washburn Concern

Minneapolis, Dec. 5.—The plan of re-organization of the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Co., Ltd., was received by the shareholders here today. It was adopted by the shareholders and creditors' committee in London last week, with a view to terminating the receivership granted by the federal courts of Minneapolis on Aug. 8, and providing for the settlement of claims of unsecured creditors to the estimated amount of \$5,032,544. Under its terms an operating company, with a name to be agreed upon, is to be formed in this state, to subscribe the \$2,000,000 in exchange for a lease of the mills and milling business of the company for twenty years.

AFRICAN PROGRAMME FOR MR. ROOSEVELT

Official Statement From White House Furnishes Some Details

Washington, D. C., Dec. 5.—President Roosevelt today in a statement prepared by Secretary Walcott, of the Smithsonian institute, made his first announcement regarding the trip to Africa, on which he will start within two weeks after he returns from the presidency. The official statement says in part:

"In March, 1909, Mr. Theodore Roosevelt will head a scientific expedition to Africa, and starting from New York city. This expedition will gather natural history materials for the government collections to be deposited by the Smithsonian institute in the new United States national museum at Washington."

Besides the president and his son, Kermit Roosevelt, the personnel of the party on leaving New York will consist of three representatives of the Smithsonian institute, Major Edgar E. Kearns, medical corps United States army (retired); Edmund Heller and J. Alden Loring. On arriving in Africa, the party will be enlarged by the addition of R. J. Cunningham, who is now in Africa preparing the president's outfit. He will have charge of a number of native porters, who, with necessary animals, will be formed into a small caravan. Mr. Cunningham is an English fieldman, who has guided numerous parties in Africa.

"The party will reach Mombassa in April, 1909. No detailed itinerary has been decided upon, but the general route will be up the Uganda railway to Nairobi and Lake Victoria Nyanza, a distance of about 650 miles by rail, thence crossing Uganda, and finally passing down the Nile to Cairo. Much of the hunting will be done in British East Africa, where the Uganda railway can be used as a base of supply, and means of ready transportation. At least one great mountain, possibly Mount Kenya, will be visited. "Khartoum will be reached, if all goes well, about April, 1910. The expedition may be expected to spend about one year in African soil."

U. S. TARIFF

Chairman of Manufacturers' Committee Stays inquiring Members of Congress

Washington, Dec. 5.—Referring to a dozen "trusts" in his argument for tariff reduction, Herbert E. Miles, of Racine, Wis., chairman of the tariff committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, was the principal witness before the house ways and means committee today. He was on the stand five hours, and will again appear on Tuesday next.

He was severely questioned by Republicans and Democrats, and his remarks caused discussion of the attitude of the political parties in respect to tariff revision. He compared the percentage of the prices of certain articles which represented the labor cost with the percentage of protection afforded those articles by the tariff. Mr. Miles contended that the oil, steel, brass goods, car builders, locomotive, farming tools, linseed oil, lead, sugar, tobacco, glucose, chemicals, m'at, rubber goods, leather and lumber, so-called "trusts" received protection that is much too great in comparison with the labor costs on their product.

Quebec Protests

Quebec, Dec. 5.—Up to 4 o'clock this afternoon but two protests in connection with the recent Dominion general elections in Quebec district were filed, those of Quebec county and Lotbiniere, where two government supporters were returned.

Talked too Much.

Paris, Dec. 5.—Vice-Admiral P. L. Germinet, commander-in-chief of the French Mediterranean squadron, has been relieved of his command because of the publication of an interview in which he was alleged to have declared that the warships of France were not sufficiently supplied with ammunition.

U. S. LABORERS WORK IN NORTH

Men From South of Line Employed on Construction of G. T. Pacific

OPINIONS OF INSPECTOR

Thinks Enforcement of Immigration Law is Now Better Carried Out

Vancouver, Dec. 5.—S. B. Williams, Dominion inspector of immigration, has left for Ottawa, having completed his inspection trip, extending from Halifax to Victoria. He stated that the service is fast becoming more effective, owing to recent increases in the official staff at points along the international boundary. The officers have received imperative instructions to refuse entry to all classes of people who have not the amount of money required by the immigration act, and who may be liable to become public charges.

Strict enforcement of the law, Mr. Williams believes, will have the effect of preventing the influx of an undesirable element calculated to flood the Canadian labor market.

Mr. Williams admitted that considerable numbers of American laborers are now going north to secure employment on the G.T.P. construction, but so far as he could learn they are not being previously hired in the United States. He has been advised that these newcomers are greatly needed by the railway contractors, for the reason that sufficient laborers cannot be secured in the Canadian labor market.

Spectacular Oil Blaze

Bayonne, N. J., Dec. 5.—The explosion of a 75,000 gallon oil tank of the Eagle Oil Works company, a subsidiary of the Standard Oil company of New Jersey, at Davenport, N. J., early today, and the efforts of the Eagle company's forces to fight the spectacular conflagration that ensued, kept the entire vicinity population in a state of ferment until a late hour, when the flames were brought under control. The burning oil found an outlet into the waters of the bay, and the spectacle of the blazing harbor surface held hundreds rooted to the spot for hours. The loss is estimated at \$50,000.

VESSEL DISASTERS ON LAKES AND SEA

Coal Steamer Lost on Lake Superior—Barge's Crew Drowned

Duluth, Minn., Dec. 5.—The steamer D. M. Clemson of the Provident steamship line, bound up from Lake Erie, is several days overdue at Duluth and grave fears are entertained for her safety. She was loaded with coal for Duluth, and passed the Soo on November 30th, since which time nothing has been heard from her. The belief is expressed in some quarters that the wreckage found on Lake Superior belongs to the Clemson. This wreckage was at first supposed to be that of the Tampa.

Boston, Dec. 5.—The barge 101, which according to a despatch from Shelburne, N.S., foundered off Sea Island on Thursday, was owned by the Barron Manufacturing Company, of this city. Her crew consisted of the following: Captain James Nelson, residence unknown; mate, Melvin Lund; engineer, Edward Nelson; cook, J. Olson; fireman, H. Landman, and deckhands, Sigurd Swensen and Ole Olsen.

NAVAL EXPENDITURE OF THE FATHERLAND

Objection Taken By Some Party Leaders—Officer Grows Hysterical

Berlin, Dec. 5.—The debate in the Reichstag today on the imperial budget resulted in an animated discussion of the naval programme.

Several speakers of various parties criticized the increased celerity in building battleships, a fact that a member of the Centre party said was taken as a challenge by other nations. Herr Bassman, National Liberal, declared that Germany had never objected to the military and naval plans and armaments of other nations, and that she rejected energetically all suggestions from abroad regarding her army and navy, which she would arrange according to her own wish.

During the debate, Lieut.-Col. Coltz, a commissioner of the federal council, suffered an attack of hysterics, and had to be carried, shrieking and sobbing, from the building.

Insurance Taxes

New York, Dec. 5.—All the speakers at today's session of the association of life insurance agents agreed that the premium tax should be the same in all states of the union. Equal taxation for both local and outside insurance companies in Canada had proved beneficial, said L. Goldman, of Toronto, and he believed the arguments were even stronger for a pursuance of that policy by the various states of the union. The convention came to a close this afternoon.

New Masonic Lodge

Cochrane, Alta., Dec. 5.—Last evening a new Masonic lodge was instituted at Cochrane under the name of King Solomon lodge.

Dogged by Misfortune.

Vancouver, Dec. 5.—Lewis Carr, of Victoria, stepped on a frosty sidewalk today and broke his leg. He had just left the hospital at Victoria after treatment for a similar accident.

Soap-Merger Delayed

Calgary, Dec. 5.—The sale of the Standard Soap company of this city to the Royal Crown Soap company, of Winnipeg and Vancouver, has not been put through. A hitch arises as to the value of property.

Turkey's Boycott.

Berlin, Dec. 5.—A special despatch received here from Constantinople says that the boycott committee is threatening to extend the existing boycott on Austrian products to German goods in the event of Austrian exports being transferred to Turkey under another flag from Bremen or Hamburg.

Soldiers Killed

Lawson, Okla., Dec. 5.—Privates Bryant and Maxwell, of the United States Artillery at Fort Sill, were killed outright, and Private Hicks of the same battery is not expected to survive, as the result of the breaking of a bridge over which a detachment of artillery were riding this afternoon. The party of 25 artillerymen were making a run to a prairie northeast of the post. Eight men and horses were on the bridge over Cache Creek when it went down. Some had passed over and others had not yet reached the place. Several other men were injured, but not seriously. It was necessary to kill several injured horses. The bridge has been in an impassable condition for several weeks.

SOCCER GAME GOES TO VANCOUVER TEAM

Victoria Narrowly Beaten on Mainland—Dense Fog Enveloped Field

Vancouver, Dec. 5.—Vancouver beat Victoria by 2 goals to 1 at Recreation park this afternoon in their Pacific Coast League soccer fixture before a couple of hundred spectators. A dense fog covered the field and at times it was impossible to distinguish players fifty feet away. As a result both players and officials had a hard time keeping tabs on the play, the ball bobbing up most unexpectedly in the fog. The mist lifted partially at times and permitted a partial view of the play but at no time could one goal be seen from the other end of the field. The spectators had to guess at the location of the ball most of the time by the movements of the players. The game itself was not a brilliant display but Vancouver had the better most of the way.

McLean scored twice for Vancouver in the first half and the home team crossed the leading by two goals. Victoria scored once early in the second half through Sedger but were unable to even the tally. The home defence was too strong for the visitors, whose weakness lay in their forward line. The visitors' backs were good but their halves were not up to the Vancouver standard.

At the end of a half hour more the opposition became worn out, and Mr. Lloyd-George was able to continue his speech with only an occasional interruption. He assured his audience, which numbered fully eight thousand people that there was a majority in the cabinet and in the Liberal party in favor of woman suffrage, and that a suffrage clause would be included in the government's franchise bill, which, however, could not be introduced until the eve of the dissolution of parliament. The chancellor added that the time of dissolution had not yet arrived, though the end of this parliament was not so distant as some people thought. The Liberals, however, still had several accounts to settle, and they would demonstrate to the House of Lords that the House of Commons was not so important as was imagined.

The exhibition acted on the sisterhood like a red rag to a bull. Megaphones and bells were brought into use, and the noise became deafening. The stewards at length lost their tempers, and as they continued their work of throwing out the demonstrators the clothes of many of the women were torn off their backs.

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Panama Canal Bonds

Washington, Dec. 5.—Bids for the thirty million dollar bonds for the Panama canal, under Secretary Cortelyou's circular of November 18 last, closed at the treasury department at four o'clock this afternoon. While no information is obtainable as to the amount of the bids received, it is understood that the number clearly indicated that the loan had been greatly over-subscribed. Secretary Cortelyou stated this morning that in view of the work involved in the tabulation of the bids, no information as to the number and prices could be obtained until Monday.

Herd of Cattle to be Killed.

Detroit, Dec. 5.—Federal officers in charge of the destroying of cattle in this state afflicted with foot and mouth disease today decided to kill a herd of forty cattle on the biological farm, near Rochester, Mich., of Parke Davis and company of this city. The cattle have no indications of the disease at present, but the scars of old marks have been found in the mouths of twelve of them, and it is deemed wise to destroy all the herd. The cattle are the property of Shaw Bros., Livonia township, Wayne county, on whose farm foot and mouth disease was discovered, and where about fifty cattle were killed.

Salvador's Revolution

Washington, Dec. 5.—President Figueroa, of Salvador, has cabled Minister Mejia, declaring that the reports regarding the alleged seditions uprising in that country are sensational, and that while there was an incipient movement, those implicated were promptly arrested. The leader, former Vice President Prudencio Alfaro, managed to escape, and is now supposed to be making for the frontier where he probably will be captured. The country is perfectly calm, says President Figueroa, and the inhabitants are busily engaged in gathering the coffee crop.

SUFFRAGETTES MOB MINISTER

Shrieking Sisterhood Invades Meeting of Milder Suffragists

ANNOY MR. LLOYD-GEORGE

Chancellor of Exchequer Gives Hint as to Life of Parliament

London, Dec. 5.—The gulf between the suffragettes and the suffragists, the latter being the term generally used to describe the militant section of the female agitators, who believe in street riots and attacks on cabinet ministers as the quickest means of attaining the suffrage for women, was further widened this afternoon by a fierce demonstration indulged in by the suffragettes at Albert hall, against David Lloyd-George, chancellor of the exchequer.

The chancellor was addressing a suffrage meeting under the auspices of the Women's Liberal association. He had hardly got beyond announcing that he was present with the object of making known the government's intention regarding the problem of woman suffrage, when a great uproar broke out. Strident voices from all parts of the hall shrieked: "We want deeds, not words."

The stewards of the hall, and there were 350 on hand to deal with the anticipated disturbance, at once moved down the aisle on the women who had interrupted the speaker with the idea of ejecting them. They found them chained to their seats.

There then began a confused struggle between them and the women, but finally the chains were cut and the suffragettes expelled. But the numbers of the disorderly seemed to increase rather than diminish. Some of the women were armed with whips, and they repelled vigorously every attempt to eject them. There were fierce tussles every few moments in different parts of the hall, and every time Mr. Lloyd-George made an attempt to speak his voice was drowned by mingled groans and cheers.

Finally the chancellor, who for a quarter of an hour had been trying to get in a word, sat down and the organizer present tried to soothe the hysterical sisterhood by playing "What Can the Matter Be?" But it was of no use, and pandemonium reigned.

The uproar was at its height when a dozen suffragettes who were recently released from prison divested themselves of their outside wraps and appeared in their jail garb. These clothes were liberally stamped with broad arrows.

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ICE PALACE AGAIN

Montrealers Decide to Have Winter Carnival With Old Time Attachment

Montreal, Dec. 5.—It was decided tonight that Montreal should have a winter carnival, the date selected being collected by January 10th and 11th.

An ice palace will be one of the leading features. To this there was some opposition, based on the idea that such a structure would give people abroad an erroneous idea of the Canadian climate and repeat the bad impression of previous carnivals. The opposition was not strong enough, and the ice palace was approved of, the feeling being that it would be the best advertisement the carnival could have. The railways are opposed to a carnival, but the promoters think that when they find the carnival is going to be held whether they like it or not, they will come around and lend their support and give cheap rates.

Cattle Quarantine.

Ottawa, Dec. 5.—The Deputy Minister of Agriculture was waited upon today by representatives of the Canadian steamship companies interested in the new ice palace regulations of the transportation designed to prevent the importation of live cattle or hides from infected states.

Lord Amherst's Library.

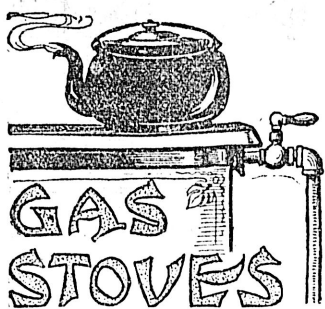
London, Dec. 5.—The sale at auction of the first part of the famous library collected by Lord Amherst was concluded this afternoon. The proceeds from the three days' aggregate between \$30,000 and \$100,000. The biggest price paid today was \$3,250 for a thirteenth century musical manuscript.

They Are a Blessing

With the strike of a match your fire is started and in five minutes the kettle is boiling. Have you ever come home just in time to get the dinner, only to find that the fire has gone out? With a Gas Stove the fire is

Always Ready

No more ashes, no more trouble. Could anything be better for that Xmas gift you are going to buy?



VICTORIA GAS COMPANY, Ltd.

Corner Fort and Langley Streets

ROUMANIAN STABBED IN BARROOM FRACAS

Martin Hopcoin Jabbed Knife Into Back of Fellow Countryman

As the result of a row among a number of Rumanians in a room at the rear of the Colonial hotel, Johnson street, Eli Holo now lies at the Royal Jubilee hospital with a deep gash across the small of his back, while Martin Hopcoin, a fellow countryman, is confined in the cells charged with wounding with intent to kill. The cutting affray occurred yesterday afternoon a few minutes before 5 o'clock, but it was not until nearly 10 o'clock that Hopcoin was captured by Police Sergeant Walker in the Princess of Wales saloon, corner of Government street and Herald street. When arrested Hopcoin was more or less under the influence of liquor and had been fraternizing with a number of steamboat men to whom he had shown no hesitation in recounting his share in the attempted murder of Holo.

The two principals in the affray together with three other Rumanians have been staying late in a couple of rooms at the rear of the barroom of the Colonial hotel. Yesterday afternoon they were drinking rather freely and during the course of their potations Holo and Hopcoin had a dispute the details of which have not been learned by the police as none but Hopcoin can speak intelligible English and he refused to make any statement.

As a result of the trouble all the party left Hopcoin and adjourned to the bar, where drinks were called for and Holo, among the rest, was standing at the bar when Hopcoin came out from the rear and passed along behind the four Rumanians as if to go out to the street. When he got a few steps past them he turned and walking back until he came directly be-

surprised when informed of the charge against him.

Holo is not seriously injured and will be around again in a few days. Both men have been employed on circle work for some time, and have hitherto appeared to be quite friendly.

CHARMER ARRIVES AT ESQUIMALT WAYS

Came Under Own Steam Yesterday Afternoon Conveyed By Salvor and William Jolliffe

The steamer Charmer reached Esquimalt yesterday with the wound made by the coal scow in tow of the big Bermuda, patched with planking and canvas, conveyed by the steamer Salvor and tug William Jolliffe of the B. S. Salvage company. She will be hauled out at once on the B. C. Marine ways for repairs. When the accident occurred every precaution was taken to prevent loss of life, the boats being prepared for immediate launching, life preservers given out, and every arrangement made to safeguard those on board. The tug Nanoose of the C.P.R. was the first to reach the Charmer with Chief Engineer McGowan on board, and when he boarded the Charmer the canvas covers of the boats were lying on the deck where they had been thrown aside when the boats were made ready. As the Nanoose went to the Charmer she met the chief officer and purser coming to report the accident and a big scow, moored alongside the Empress of Japan was at once taken out with a

gang of longshoremen, who went to work at once to take out the steamer's cargo. There was 60 tons on board and this was taken out. The steamer grounded in twelve feet of water when she was beached, the after part remaining afloat. The glory hole was submerged and the stewards lost nearly all their effects. Scott, the watchman, was asleep in his bunk and had his legs and hands injured. When the William Jolliffe and Salvor arrived from Victoria, examination of the Charmer's injuries showed that three plates were smashed and no time was lost in patching the hole. The Salor then commenced to pump and the forehold being freed, the vessel was raised, and started to Victoria under her own steam. Little water was taken in on the way down, the pump placed on board easily keeping the injured steamer practically free.

A rather amusing incident occurred when the Nanoose, the big C.P.R. tug, was going out to the Charmer for the first time. Just as the lines were being cast off a man ran along the dock placed a trunk on board and followed it. Mr. McGowan asked him what his business was and the man asked if it was the Nanamoo boat. Not seeing the Joan at the dock and hearing the Nanoose blow her whistle, he had jumped to the conclusion that she was the Nanamoo packet. He had a little trip for nothing and was back in plenty of time to go aboard the Joan after she had brought the Charmer passengers ashore.

You know what true virtue is, and you may have it if you will; it is within the power of all, and miserable are those who have it not.—Chesterfield.

W. & J. WILSON
1221 Government Street

New Attire for Xmas

All good men like to look their smartest at this glad festival. You will look your best, and economically so, if you choose your New Suit here where clothing facts are saving facts.

A1 Values in Winter Suits

Prices Range from
\$15.00 to \$35.00

Materials excellent; cut, fit and finish perfect; style the very latest. Any first-class tailor would charge you fully \$5 to \$10 more and not turn out a better (if as up-to-date) Winter Suit as this famous 20th Century Brand. Think the matter over, then call and see us.



WILSONS
MEN'S FURNISHERS

A USEFUL PRESENT EASILY MAILED

WATERMAN IDEAL FOUNTAIN PEN, undoubtedly the best made. Prices range from\$3 to \$10

Then we also have the famous

TOM-TIT-STYLO-PEN, at each.....85¢

RED CROSS-STYLO-PEN, at each.....\$1.25

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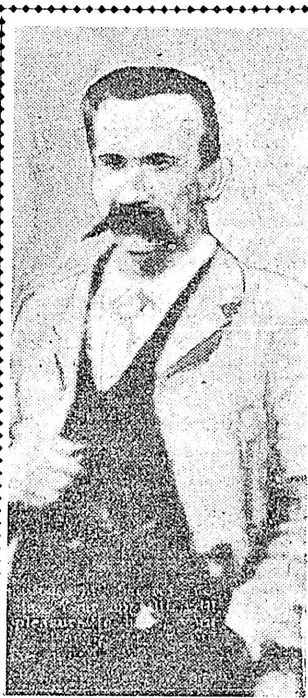
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ALEXANDER KNOWLES.

of Wapella, Sask., who has been missing since November 2, when he left the Dominion hotel on a trip of a day or two to Vancouver, but who has not been seen or heard of since he left the hotel. Metropole, in that city, ostensibly on his return to Victoria. James Knowles, brother of the missing man, who arrived in the city ten days ago to meet his brother, reported the fact of the latter's disappearance to the police who have been endeavoring to locate him but so far without success.

Yesterday, Miss Knowles, sister of the missing man arrived in the city from Nanaimo. Prior to his disappearance, Alexander Knowles purchased a house on Work street and was furnishing it in anticipation of the arrival of his sister here. The police theory now is that Knowles, who was known to have been subject to hallucinations, started to return to Victoria on the Princess Beatrice but on his way across the Gulf either fell overboard or deliberately jumped into the water and ended his own life.

And Holo he suddenly thrust forth his hand in which a knife had been concealed, jabbing Holo in the back. Without a word Hopcoin walked to the street entrance of the bar and disappeared outside almost before Holo's cry of pain had brought the others to a realization of what had happened.

The injured man would have collapsed had not one of his fellow countrymen caught him. He was carried to the rear of the bar and while Dr. Robertson was summoned Holo's friends attempted to remove his clothing. The police were also notified, and after Holo had been attended to and sent to the Jubilee hospital in the patrol wagon the hunt after Hopcoin commenced. No one had apparently seen him after he passed the bar door and though a close watch was kept for him, and his description fairly well known, it was not until 10 o'clock that he was arrested in the Princess of Wales saloon.

Sergeant Walker spotted his man in the saloon among a group of brawny longshoremen and steamboat firemen to whom Hopcoin had detailed the incidents of the afternoon. The description given to the police was not very definite one, but Sergeant Walker's doubts were soon put at rest by the other occupants of the bar, who pointed out Hopcoin as the man who had claimed to have done the stabbing. Hopcoin was taken into custody and made no attempt to resist.

"What are you going to do, post a letter?" queried one bulky fireman as the police officer sent in the signal for the patrol wagon, while others of the crowd, evidently keenly interested, warned the sergeant to look out for the knife.

Hopcoin had evidently hoped to get away on a boat and had endeavored to ascertain from his barroom acquaintances whether there would be any chance of so doing. When searched at the police station no knife was found upon him and he appeared to be

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With every Range purchased for cash during the month of December we are giving \$5.00 worth of the highest grade Enamelware, Free

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PARLOR—Very handsome inlaid ebonized bric-a-brac cabinet, very handsome Japanese inlaid cabinet, splendid mahogany sofa and reception chair, upholstered in silk, rattan chair, black ebonized chair, bamboo centre table, very handsome overmantel, ornaments, vases, fern jars, mahogany jardiniere stand silk mantled drape, fire screens, 2 pairs plush portieres, 2 pairs lace curtains, very handsome Axminster carpet 15x12 ft. 2 handsome pictures in ebony frame of Battle of 1513.

HALL—Walnut hall rack, very fine hall carpet, splendid heater and pipe, rugs, curtains and splendid stair carpet.

DININGROOM—Almost new extension table, splendid couch, large easy leather chair, rocker leather seat, 2 walnut leather spring seat chairs, handsome oak china cabinet lot of very fine hand-painted china, china-ware, silverware, dinner set 105 pieces, cutlery, etc., pictures, 8-day clock, splendid Axminster carpet 12x13 ft.

BEDROOMS—Elegant mahogany dresser and stand, iron and brass bedstead, hair top rep mattress, very fine white horsehair mattress, fine toilet set, blankets, sheets, etc., bedroom suite, spring and top mattress, heater and pipe, curtains, 2 splendid carpets.

KITCHEN AND OUTSIDE—Four-hole steel range, kitchen table and chairs, lot of very fine home-made jam and pickles, cooking utensils, 39 yards inlaid linoleum, sewing machine, scales, parrot cage, lawn mower, hose, garden tools, step-ladder, screen doors and windows. On view Tuesday afternoon, 2 to 5 o'clock and morning of sale.

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BULKLEY VALLEY
Four Miles from Morice Town
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Good land forty miles from Hazelton, close to Grand Trunk Railway, \$3.50 per acre. Easy terms. Apply **HARMAN & FURNETT**, 622 Troughton Avenue.

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Nice lot of furniture in this sale. Particulars later.

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BARMAN ACCUSED OF ASSAULTING OFFICER

Constable Ireland in Mix-Up With Harry LaLaune—Case Remanded

Harry LaLaune, bartender at the Bismarck, was charged before Magistrate Jay yesterday with having assaulted Constable Ireland while in the execution of his duty. The case was adjourned until Tuesday, as the defense desired an opportunity to bring forward more witnesses, the prosecution according to the demand, as it had become necessary to introduce evidence rebutting the accused's statement that the constable was the worse for liquor at the time, and those who could testify to it were not in court.

Constable Ireland told how last Wednesday night, in company with a friend, he had left his lodge room about 11:30 o'clock, and gone to the Strand cafe to have supper. About 25 minutes after midnight he was on his way home when he noticed a disturbance near the corner of Pandora and Government streets. There had been a fight, and although the combatants had separated when he got there, the accused was engaged in what seemed to him like a loud altercation with one of the crowd, of whom there were about twenty assembled. He went up to LaLaune, and as he was in plain clothes, he informed him he was an officer, at the same time displaying his badge. He then told LaLaune he must move on or he would send him to the station. He claims that LaLaune replied, cursing and threatening him, and that immediately after the two closed.

While on the ground the constable states that he was kicked by someone in the crowd, so he called to his friend to fetch the patrol wagon from the station close by. This was done, and at the sound of the patrol approaching he was released, and no further assault took place, although he was treated to a fresh supply of bad language. His story was corroborated by Chas. F. Harrison, who had been, with Ireland both to lodge and supper, and who went to summon the patrol. Detective O'Leary also gave evidence to this effect.

LaLaune's defense was that he was endeavoring to induce one of the late combatants to go home when Ireland came up. He did not disclose his identity and he released the constable as soon as he was aware that he was a police officer. He asserted that the constable was the worse for liquor. In cross-examination he admitted that he had been drinking whiskey himself, but said that he was not drunk and knew what he was doing.

George Andrews, bartender at the Prince hotel, corroborated the accused's story in many respects, but did not notice that the constable was the worse for liquor. W. R. Cadman and L. Bailey were also called for the defense, but beyond saying that they did not hear the constable declare himself as he said, they did not throw much light on the subject. At this point the defense asked for a remand, saying that there were other witnesses who had been told to come, but who were not present.

Harrison was recalled as to Ireland's condition. He indignantly denied the suggestion that his companion was the worse for liquor. They had both spent the evening at lodge, and had but one drink before going to supper. They were both perfectly sober. Ireland also denied that he was in liquor. J. A. Alkman appeared for the defense, the prosecution being conducted by H. W. R. Moore.

THE SALMON PACK OF RIVERS INLET

A. H. C. Phipps Tells of Conditions in the North

Mr. A. H. C. Phipps, the provincial fishery overseer for the Rivers Inlet district, arrived in town yesterday and is staying at the Dominion. A good deal of business, he states, has been done during the past season in that section by the Japanese in salting salmon for their home market, and the returns for three stations are as follows:


At the Skookumchuck, ten Japanese packed 593 cases of 49 pounds each; at Bella Coola, seven men packed 123 cases of 500 pounds each, as well as 125 cases of abalones, a half-shelled shellfish which meets with considerable favor in the Japanese market, containing 48 tins of one pound each; and at Namu, four men packed 33 cases of salmon of 500 pounds each. An additional quantity of salmon was salted by white men at two stations in Shushart Bay, but the figures are not as yet accessible.

Twelve canneries which are located at Kimsquit, Bella Coola, Namu and Smith's Inlet, and which are controlled by white men, but manned by whites, Indians and Japanese, put up good packs of fresh tinned salmon during the season, being in round figures as follows:

At Kimsquit, with two canneries, about 17,000 cases; at Bella Coola, about 15,000 cases; at Namu, about 7,000 cases, and at Smith's Inlet about 15,000 cases, making in all some 54,000 cases. While the seven canneries on Rivers Inlet were less successful securing little better than half a pack or about 15,000 cases.

He further states that the Bella Coola Valley, and especially the upper portion of this fine valley, is developing steadily, while during the season American timber cruisers were very busy in the neighborhood of Rivers Inlet.

The climate in that section of the country is at the present time very much the same as the present climate of this city and vicinity, and although practically no snow has so far fallen, yet it may now come at any time in



THEATRE

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10

Hollis E. Cooley Presents America's Greatest Play, by Augustus Thomas

"ARIZONA"

Same Great Company. One Year Each LONDON, ENG., NEW YORK, CHICAGO

GRAND PRODUCTION COMPLETE

INFLUX CONTINUES

Calgary Real Estate Man Says Many Are Investing in Alberta

"The Americans are rapidly and steadily coming into our great north-western country, and securing the very cream of it," remarked Mr. F. C. Lowes, a real estate man of Calgary, at the Empress last evening.

"It was only the other day that I brought up a millionaire from Birmingham, Alabama, and sold him 10,507 acres of splendid wheat land which does not require irrigation, and is situated about 40 miles east of Calgary, for \$176,000. These 10,000 odd acres, the new owner proposes to put into wheat and it must prove to be a very profitable investment. Wheat which was brought up from Kansas three years ago for seeding purposes, has developed in our rich soil and with our climate into a larger, harder and better grain, and is now being sent back to that country for the same purpose, in as large quantities as can be obtained, at \$1 a bushel, a price which pays our farmers excellently well. While financial matters have been somewhat straightened during the last couple of years, this year's bumper crop has set our farmers solidly upon their feet, and should next season prove equally successful many of them may seriously contemplate selling out, retiring from agricultural pursuits and coming over to this coast. I look for a great year in 1923, all through the northwest, and its effects will be undoubtedly felt in this province."

"I have a very high opinion indeed of Victoria, and of the wonderfully fine opportunities which it presents for investment as a residential centre as well as otherwise, and I am confident that the developments in the most promising directions during the next few years will astonish many among its own residents."

B.C.A.A.U. FORMALLY ORGANIZED YESTERDAY

Representative Meeting Held in Vancouver—Affiliation With C. A. A. U.

Vancouver, Dec. 5.—The British Columbia Amateur Athletic Union was formally organized here this afternoon, when officers were elected and a constitution adopted. The union decided to affiliate with Canadian Amateur Athletic Union despite the objections of Vancouver men who held out for independence in this connection for a while. The C.A.A.U. definition of an amateur is thus accepted and the proposal of Vancouver clubs to let amateurs play with professionals was thrown out. The first annual track meet of the union will be held in Vancouver next August or July, date to be settled by the executive and to be announced thirty days ahead of the meet. Only athletes register sixty days before the meet will be entitled to compete. The new officers elected were: President, Chief Chamberlin, Vancouver; vice-presidents, D. J. O'Sullivan, Victoria, and C. Graham, Nanaimo, T. Mahoney, New Westminster; secretary-treasurer, H. Gowen, Vancouver. Representatives were present from Victoria, Vancouver and Nanaimo, A. J. Bruce and Mr. O'Sullivan being the delegates from the Capital.

Alberta Land Purchase

Calgary, Dec. 5.—M. D. Terrell and W. G. Offut, of Spokane, have purchased a large tract of well-improved farming and stock lands located in Alberta, the price being \$3,750. The tract is improved and is an up-to-date stock ranch, with a large part already cultivated. It is located in the southern part of Alberta, six miles from Lunenburg.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS AT LITTLE COST

MORRIS CHAIR	Handsome Golden Oak Morris Reclining Chair with fine velour cushions. Frame has extending foot rest and box. Regular \$12.00 value. Cash price.....	\$10.20
SLEEPY HOLLOW CHAIR	The old reliable and comfortable Sleepy Hollow Chair is always acceptable. We sell a beauty covered in art velour. Regular \$8.00 value. Cash price.....	\$ 7.20
RATTAN ROCKER	A nice Rattan Rocker will make a nice gift for a lady. We show a good, strong and comfortable one, at, regular \$6.00 value, cash price.....	\$ 5.40
FANCY ROCKERS	A beautiful Golden Quarter-cut Oak Rocker, finely embossed and decorated leather cobbler seat. Regular \$6.00 value. Cash price.....	\$ 5.40
CHILDREN'S TOY SET	Decorated Child's Table and Two Chairs to match—an excellent present for the little ones. We have them in blue, red, and golden. Regular \$2.75 value. Cash price.....	\$ 2.50

Come today and inspect our large stock of beautiful and useful articles suitable for Christmas Gifts. We deliver at once or later if required.

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Sunday, December 6, 1908

CITIZENSHIP.

The municipal election is not very far away, and already there is considerable discussion as to candidates. Some of the gentlemen, who have served on the Aldermanic Board during the year, are understood to have intimated that they will not seek reelection, although there is a pretty general desire that they will reconsider the matter. The present city council is a very satisfactory body. It has not always done the things which the Colonist has recommended, but it has grappled with municipal problems with a good deal of courage and vigor. In common with the rest of mankind we can always find some fault to find with the City Fathers, and we can always discover things which they ought to do, as we look at it. Sometimes aldermen grow very impatient of suggestions and criticisms, but they ought not to, when such suggestions and criticisms are made in good faith and without impugning the motives of those who have consented to serve their fellow-citizens on the Aldermanic Board. The lot of an alderman is never a particularly happy one. It is like editing a newspaper. Every one thinks he could do it better than the man who is doing it.

The proposal is frequently made to abolish the small amount of remuneration which attaches to the position of alderman. We confess to being favorably disposed towards the idea, but are not inclined to lay any very great amount of stress upon it. The pay is no recompense for the work done, and perhaps it would be better to permit aldermen to serve the city with no other reward than the consciousness that they had performed the duties of citizenship. It goes without saying that Victoria does not want aldermen, who serve for the money there is in the office. However this is a point which we do not press, because we do not think it makes very much difference in the constitution of the aldermanic body. We are also inclined to the idea that the law should be amended so that, by the retirement of only one alderman annually in a ward, a continuity of policy can be secured. A valuable feature of such an arrangement would be that it would secure the presence at the Board of a number of men of experience, and it might be the means of making the position more attractive to the right kind of men. The way the plan would work out would be that after the first year every alderman would serve two years. At the end of the first year the junior alderman for the ward, that is the junior in the sense that the term is used in the provincial legislature, would retire and an alderman would be elected in his place. The next year the senior alderman elected at the first election would retire, and another would be elected. At the end of the third year the alderman elected the second year would retire. We think that this arrangement would be preferable to the present one, under which a new board has to be elected every year. We think a man might be induced to enter the municipal arena, if he thought he knew he would have two years' service, while he might be disinclined to be a candidate for a single year.

We would like to impress upon the people of Victoria generally that the time has come when in the interests of the city it is of the utmost importance that the best citizenship should find expression in the governing body of the municipality. Speaking without the slightest desire to reflect in any way upon the present Aldermanic Board or any of its predecessors, it may be said that the affairs of the municipality are not in very good condition. We do not mean financially. We only mean that Victoria as a city is not what it ought to be. There are very many things to be done, and the best possible judgment must be exercised if they are to be satisfactorily accomplished without undue delay or excessive cost. The city is growing very rapidly, and its affairs make a greater demand upon the business capacity of its Mayor and Aldermen as the years pass. What the city needs now more than anything else is an exhibition of good citizenship. Let us get the best possible council board. This can only be done by every one who is entitled to vote participating intelligently in the elections. The ratepayers of this city have shown a readiness to contribute to the improvement of the city. This is good citizenship. It ought to be supplemented by an exhibition of good citizenship by those who are not ratepayers. The working men of the city can do very much indeed to make Victoria what we would all like to see it. They have just as much at

stake as the men who own property, for their prosperity depends largely upon the prosperity of the city, and the city will be more prosperous the better the results are that are derived from the administration of civic affairs. We are only speaking in general terms, and have nothing especially in mind in making these observations. We would like to see all Victorians, ratepayers and non-ratepayers, unite in an effort to make the most of their citizenship for the common good.

THE BRITISH FLEET

C. Marcell, M. P. for Bonaventure and prospective Speaker of the House of Commons, says that the British fleet is of no use to Canada, and he adds that the fleet would still have to be maintained if Canada were wiped off the map. In this country every man has a right to his views on public questions and to express them, but we think that the press of Canada ought to go on record, as far as possible, in regard to what Mr. Marcell has said. Perhaps at any given day Canada may derive no benefit from the supremacy of Britain upon the high seas, but neither Mr. Marcell nor any one else is able to see so far into the future as to be able to say that the Dominion will never receive a great direct and measurable benefit from the Royal Navy. We do not care to discuss a question of this kind in heroics. It would be an easy matter to fill columns with sentimental reasons why the fleet is of benefit to us, and why we ought to do a reasonable share in its maintenance. But Canadians are nothing if not practical, and if they are ever to be asked to contribute in any way towards keeping the naval prowess of the Empire at its present relative position of predominance they will want to know the reason.

We have heard very much of late years about Canada as a nation, and we are safe in saying that the national idea finds its expression at least as strongly among Mr. Marcell's compatriots as among the English-speaking element of our population. We claim the right to exercise national responsibilities. We wish to negotiate our own treaties. We are beginning to think that we ought to be consulted in Imperial affairs. Surely nationhood, even in the form it is now enjoyed by Canada, carries with it certain obligations, and one of the obligations which nations have recognized in all ages of the world is that of being prepared to defend themselves. We shirk our duty; we are only an imitation nation as long as we refuse to take the steps necessary to protect ourselves as far as we are able against possible enemies. What guarantee have Canadians that they will forever be at peace with all the world? It is nearly a hundred years since a foreign force attempted the invasion of Canada—we do not count the Fenian raids—and we all hope that another century, at least, may elapse before we hear the sound of war upon our borders. But what right have we to believe that this will be so? Can Mr. Marcell give us a pledge of eternal peace? If he cannot, and of course he cannot, who is going to defend us against a foe? This is a practical question. It is not merely a query about something which may never occur. No one knows who may attack us, but we all do know who would defend us if we were attacked. It would be the navy of Britain towards the maintenance of which we do not contribute a single dollar. It seems to us that Canada ought either to notify the Mother Country that she will defend herself in case of war, or offer to do her share towards Imperial defence. What that share ought to be we shall not undertake to say. What share our assistance shall take is something upon which we do not care just now to express an opinion. The point we wish to emphasize is that Canada is helpless against an attack from the sea without the protection of the British navy, and no living man can undertake to say that such an attack will never be made. Therefore, seeing that Britain must defend us, if we are to be defended, surely it is only right that we should discover what is our adequate share in maintaining that arm of defence which alone would be of value to us. We do not favor a contribution towards the cost of maintaining the British navy, but we do claim that we have a duty to perform in the direction of protecting our own coasts and assisting the Imperial force in time of need.

There is an alternative that has been proposed, namely that we should rely upon the United States for defence. Some people tell us that the Monroe Doctrine is all the protection we need. Such a position is unworthy of any self-respecting Canadian, and we do not hesitate to say that, if the United States is ever called upon to protect us against an enemy, that country would have a perfect right to claim that she should be permitted to dictate our policy in relation to foreign countries, and the difference between that and annexation is too narrow to be discernible. It is a pretty poor piece of business for Canada to count wholly upon the United Kingdom for defence against a foe, but it would be infinitely worse to count upon the United States. If our neighbors are to be charged with the duty of guarding the whole of North America, they will insist upon our paying our share of the bills.

Some may ask from what quarter we expect attack. We do not pretend to know. We only know that our country is becoming richer all the time and is yearly offering greater inducements to a possible enemy. At present there is peace on the Pacific Ocean. Can any one tell how long that peace will con-

tinue? Can any one give a guarantee that Japan or China will never have occasion to assail our coast? In the event of a European war our borders safe from naval attack? But we may be told that in such an event Britain would despatch ships to our assistance. But surely a rich people, like those who dwell in Canada, are not so lost to an appreciation of national manhood as to cast the burden of their defence upon the heavily taxed people of the United Kingdom. We do not wish to be understood as saying that Canada has done and is doing nothing towards Imperial defence. But what we do wish to say is that a practical man must realize that we may need the protection of a fleet, that we are not able to maintain a fleet of our own sufficiently strong for secure defence, and that it is only common justice that, as we must look to Britain for the greater part of our defence, we should do what we can to be ready to go to her aid in time of war.

MODERN LITERATURE.

We have before us a weekly paper printed in the United States. It is well printed. It is full of readable matter. It has a vast circulation. But of all the compilations of the pen it is the lightest. Are productions like it literature? We doubt it. There is one story in the paper that is from beginning to end a mass of slang, said to be New York Broadway slang, but probably largely the invention of the story-writer. The theme is the doings of a lot of criminals and the lesson of it is pointless. The tale itself is not particularly interesting. Then there are other stories. They deal with a lot of impossible people in an impossible stratum of society. The people nearly all have unbounded wealth. They are all the very glass of fashion and mold of form. They say and do the most extraordinary things conceivable. Readers are informed about their most personal concerns. In one of them there are nearly a thousand words devoted to telling how the heroine dressed in the morning. All the little details from the first of her three baths to the putting on of her underclothing are given with exactness. This particular female creation of the novelist's brain defies every known rule of human conduct, except those involving actual breaches of the Ten Commandments, yet she emerges out of it all a radiant creature for whom unmeasured happiness is waiting. Then there is another story. This deals with the alleged tricks and successes of stock gambling. The reader is told how fortunes are made by a happy stroke by some youth, who has hardly lived long enough to use up his first stick of shaving soap. We all know the mischief that has resulted from the reading of blood and thunder stories by small boys. Will any one undertake to say that children of a larger growth are not injured by the perusal of this cleverly written stuff, which is arranged so that there is an approaching climax in every issue, just as the part ends? We believe this sort of reading does a good deal of harm, that it makes many young people dissatisfied, that it gives them wrong impressions of life and of duty, that it sets up wrong ideals. Of course many people can read it purely as a recreation, and forget it. But there must be thousands to whom it is a pleasant yet subtle intellectual poison. It is killing out the taste for intellectual reading and that too at a time when it is more necessary to equip the mind for the needs of the future by studying the lessons of the past, than it has been at any time in the history of the world. By and by, when the great social problems ripe for action, those whose mental pabulum has been the flippant exaggerations of the modern story-writer will be poorly equipped for the tasks that will have to be performed.

THE TOURIST ASSOCIATION.

The report of the Tourist Association for the past year, which was submitted to the City Council last night and printed in the Colonist yesterday, makes an excellent showing, and the position taken by the gentlemen, who addressed the council, that the present is no time to discontinue the work of publicity will commend itself to the citizens generally. The Association has done very well with the limited means at its disposal during the year. Every dollar that could be spared from the absolutely necessary routine cost of keeping up the organization was added to the fund available for advertising. The real work was done by volunteers, and it is proper to say here that Mr. John Nelson, who acted as Honorary Secretary, devoted much of his time and brought to bear upon the discharge of his duties a high appreciation of the work that had to be done. We hope that the City Council can see its way clear to continue and if possible increase the grant towards the purposes of the Association. Whatever amount the Council may give will, we are satisfied, be supplemented by private subscriptions. If it is made clear that no one individual is getting an undue advantage through the work done, we mention this matter because it is well known that a feeling was created against the association because of an impression that Mr. Cuthbert, the former very efficient secretary, derived some advantage in a business way from his position. There never was the slightest foundation for such an idea, but it existed and was all the more difficult to remove because it was indefinable. Mr. Cuthbert served the city well and it is to be regretted that his services are not available for future work.

In our way of looking at the matter, the Tourist Association is one of those spheres of activity in which men will have to assist with no other incentive than a desire to advance the city's welfare. There must always be a paid executive officer, but there must always be a volunteer directing board, and those who are on the board must hold themselves in readiness to devote the necessary time to the proper discharge of the duty of management. Next year will be one when the city ought to receive exceptional advertising, and it is to be hoped that the association will be placed upon a better footing than ever.

Canada has at last attained full nationhood. English sovereigns minted at Ottawa will be in general circulation before Christmas. They will be coined from gold taken from the Larder Lake district, New Ontario.

The authorities of the State of Washington refused to extradite to Newark a man charged with fraudulently obtaining the sum of \$50,000. This is the Seattle spirit once again—"what we have we'll hold."

A local branch of the British Columbia Amateur Athletic Union has been formed. The Colonist wishes all the young men identified with this worthy enterprise every success. We trust they will adopt as their motto "Clean Sport," and stick to it unflinchingly.

The Canadian Northern continues to grow. Three new branch lines in the prairie region will be opened today. The C.N.R. is a wonderful company. What its guiding spirits, Messrs. William Mackenzie and Donald D. Mann, set out to do they have a faculty of accomplishing.

The game of protesting elections after a federal campaign is one which both the great parties invariably play at to a considerable extent. We note that the Conservatives of North Waterloo have decided to protest the election of Mr. Mackenzie King. As most people are aware, it is seldom that these cases ever come to trial.

The sky still looks equally over the Balkans, but we are inclined to look upon the movement of troops by Austria-Hungary as likely to be in the interests of peace. The smaller powers will hesitate before they begin hostilities against the dual monarchy. The reader the latter is for war, the better the chances for peace.

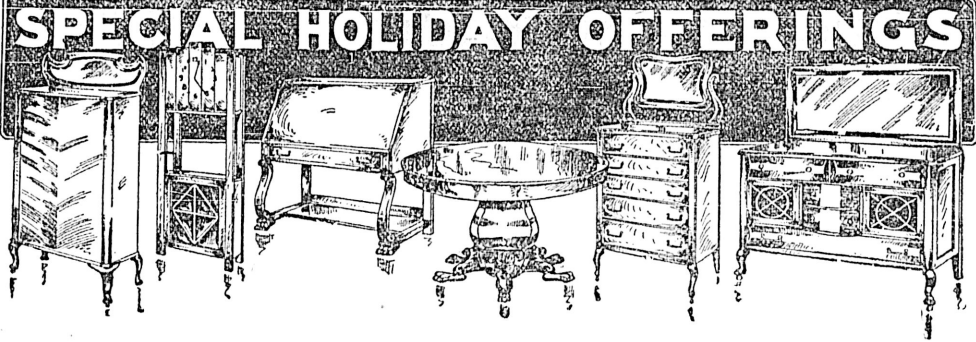
All the great Powers are now conferring on the matter of framing a code of laws for naval warfare. A significant feature of the affair is that the chief proposals which are under consideration emanate from Great Britain, the United States and Japan, who are in thorough accord on points which are opposed by Germany. It is expected that the conference will continue until about February 1.

The offer of the Victoria Musical society, to place the twenty-four seats in the upper boxes of the Victoria Theatre at the disposal of music pupils for the remaining three concerts of the season for \$3.00, is one that ought to be taken up at once. Nothing so helps a student of music as the opportunity of hearing good music. It affords object lessons. We are very sure that the public spirited course upon which the Society has decided will meet with a hearty response.

We published a small press dispatch yesterday which we hope caught the eye of the members of the board of School Trustees and all the teachers. It was from Winnipeg and told of a remarkable triumph of discipline during an alarm of fire at the Macbray school. So well were the children trained what to do in such an emergency, that it took just one minute and ten seconds for the children to leave the building. We hope the children attending the public schools in Victoria are keeping up their emergency drills, so that they may act in similar fashion at a moment of danger.

Officials of the C. P. R. in various parts of the West will assemble in Winnipeg, in the course of a few days, to confer in respect to the programme of improvement work in their territories next year. It is asserted that the expenditure will amount to "many millions of dollars." Aggressive enterprise has ever characterized the policy of the C. P. R. in respect to the Western Provinces. It may be anticipated with confidence, we think, in view of certain expressions of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy during his speech here a short time ago, that the company's interest on Vancouver Island will amount to a considerable sum.

Mr. Duncan Ross told his friends at a banquet the other day that the constituency of Yale-Cariboo is in an unfortunate condition and said: "For days I have been worrying more about what is to become of the district of Yale-Cariboo for the next five years than what I will do." Mr. Ross then went on to explain that his duty to his family required his first attention and that he could not find time to look after the affairs of his late constituency. We were under the impression that the electors of Yale-Cariboo had chosen a gentleman by the name of Burrell. Mr. Martin Burrell, we think, to look after their parliamentary interests for the next term. If this is not the case, the public at large are under a serious misapprehension. Now if those electors have chosen Mr. Burrell as their representative, why should Mr. Ross have to deprive his family of any of his time? Surely things have not yet reached that stage in Canada when an opposition member is named and nothing more. Surely no government in Canada will ever refuse to recognize that electors have freedom of choice left to them under our institutions.



Specially Good Values in Practical Xmas Presents

An almost bewildering array of pretty gifts—practical presents, all—are here for you. Gift suggestions by the hundred greet you all through this establishment.

We are READY—that's it! Grandly prepared with the greatest of offerings in this store's history. The choice was never so wide, so complete. But early shoppers will soon take the choicest bits so SHOP EARLY. Come tomorrow—Monday.

For that friend of yours or for your own family circle, where can you find such an appropriate combination of beauty and utility as in one of our tasty furniture selections? What is more appropriate for the woman who loves her home than something to beautify it?

We are listing here some specially good values in suitable gifts. Every article is of superior quality—Weiler Quality—and at the price shown represents the best values in the city.

\$1.00

Silver Butter Knives
Sterling Manicure Pieces
Sterling Vaseline Jars
Shaving Brushes
Silver Mounted Vases
Silver Toast Racks
Silver Pickle Forks
Silver Olive Spoons
Austrian Bisque Figures
China Cups and Saucers
Glass Flower Vases
China Flower Vases
Pretty Jardinieres
Brass Card Trays
Pretty Cushion Tops
Tray Cloths
Bed Spreads
Napkins, per dozen

\$1.50

China Cups and Saucers
China Berry Dishes
China Cheese Dishes
Glass Vases
Steins
Jardinieres
Frisled Cushions
Sterling Table Bells
Silver Sugar Tongs
Silver Toast Racks
Silver Napkin Rings
Silver Berry Spoons
Silver Child's Mugs

In Pretty China Bits we are especially strong at this figure and for the modest sum of \$1.50 you may purchase some splendid pieces.

\$2.00

Silver Pie Knives
1/2-Dozen Coffee Spoons
Silver Butter Knife and Sugar Shell (in box).
Ruskin Vases
Glass Vases
China Cups and Saucers
Lace Curtains
Jardinieres
Fancy China Ornaments
Linen Doylies
Lace Curtains

We could keep on adding to this list with a hundred different articles in china and glass for the China Shop is filled with a host of pieces at just this price.

\$2.50

Art Cushions
Lace Curtains
Oak Jardinieres Stands
Umbrella Stands
Mission Book Shelf
Mission Dining Chairs
Large Arm Rockers
Oak Book Shelf
Child's Reed Rockers
Jardinieres
China Cups and Saucers
Ruskin Vases
Sterling Whisks
Sterling Pin Trays
Sterling Match Safes
Cut Glass Nappies
Linen Tea Cloths
Axminster Rugs
Pretty Table Covers

\$3.00

Sterling Pin Trays
Sterling Hat Brushes
Ebony Hair Brushes
Ebony Hand Mirrors
Oak Butter Dishes
Ruskin Vases
China Cups and Saucers
Child's Reed Chairs
Child's Sets
(Table and Two Chairs)
Folding Card Tables
Large Arm Rockers
Leather Seat Dinners
Parlor Tables
Drawn Linen Centrepieces
Beautiful Pictures
Sterling Sugar Tongs
Dainty Tea Cloths

\$3.50

Cut Glass Nappies
Cut Glass Oil Bottles
Cut Glass Vases
Sterling Pin Trays
Breakfast Cruets
Child's Reed Rockers
Large Arm Rockers
Mission Dining Chairs
Mission Paper Racks
Pipe Racks
Oak Jardiniere Stands
Oak Parlor Tables
Lace Curtains
Silver Card Receivers
Silver Cake Dishes
Silver Berry Dishes
Silver Toast Racks
Silver Child's Mugs

\$4.00

Lace Curtains
Axminster Rugs
Ladies' Bedroom Rockers
Reed Rockers
Leather Seat Dinners
Cane Seat Rockers
Child's Reed Rockers
Oak Jardiniere Stands
Cut Glass Oil Bottles
Silver Mounted Corkscrews
Sterling Clothes Brushes
Sterling Whisks
Silver Pickle Cruets
Marmalade Jars
Silver Cake Dishes
Silver Berry Dishes
Oak Biscuit Barrels
Sterling Salad Servers

\$4.50

Japanese Rugs
Lace Curtains
Battenburg Centrepieces
Battenburg Bureau Covers
Oak Parlor Table
Oak Jardiniere Stands
Large Arm Rockers
Arm Dining Chairs
Leather Seat Dinners
Child's Reed Rockers
Silver Fern Pots
Silver Bon Bons
Silver Card Receiver
1/2-Dozen Bouillon Spoons
Silver Butter Dish
Oak Biscuit Barrel
Cut Glass Nappies
Pretty Pictures

\$5.00

Cut Glass Nappies
Cut Glass Oil Bottles
Cut Glass Vases
Silver Creams and Sugars
Silver Bake Dishes
Breakfast Cruets
5 O'clock Kettle and Stand
Silver Berry Dishes
Bentwood Cake Stands
Child's Reed Rockers
Reed Rockers
Oak Jardiniere Stands
Oak Parlor Tables
Lace Curtains
Silver Cake Dishes
Silver Card Receivers
Child's Table Chair
Axminster Rugs

Gifts for "Her"

In fascinating gifts for "her" this store offers many times the now famous "hundred and one" articles. Stunning china dressing table pieces; handsome china and glass flower holders; comfortable chairs for her bedroom; dressers with great, large mirrors and combinations of mirrors; sterling silver pieces for her dressing table—a multitude of gift things, all useful, such a; no other store offers you.

Perhaps she is musically inclined, then why not a music cabinet? Pretty pictures may be her "failing"—the picture gallery offers much—better "come on in."

And for Home

Pre-eminently a "home store," we are therefore leaders as a store for gifts for the home. This store is crowded with good things to give, and only "good things" should be given the home.

Why choose from little stocks when this establishment spreads before you stock of merchandise such as isn't seen elsewhere in the West; a stock teeming with worthy pieces priced most reasonable.

Better come in and choose a gift for "the home." It is surprising what you can do with a little cash in this shop, this season.

For Mr. Man

This is a trying time for you sweethearts, wives and sisters.

You know "he" prefers to buy his own ties, and gloves and handkerchiefs and "what to give" becomes a perplexing problem.

Yet here's a store where inspiration comes easily, through the silent influence of the hundreds of things made for his use and decoration and which are not higher priced than you would expect to pay for his gift.

We shall help you by suggestion if needed. By all means see our offerings before deciding on "his" gift.

Fire Furniture
of Unusual Merit
Is Offered You
This Fall Season.
Pleased to Show

WEILER BROS.
VICTORIA, B.C.

Latest Efforts in
"Libbey" Cut Glass
Are Now Shown.
Come and See
These Creations

NOTE AND COMMENT

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway company, on its Lake Superior branch, has broken all records in alphabet making, the letters stretching along a line of stations for a distance of no less than 177 miles. The company began alphabet making on the main line between Winnipeg and Wainwright, and has improved on the idea. The Montreal Herald says:

There is an impression that the region is desolate, but as a matter of fact there is considerable traffic to the lumber camps and mines, and the company has already a good deal in sight that had been preparing for the opening day. The line runs alphabetically from Alpha to Zeta and has exhausted the alphabet in 177 miles. The Canadian Pacific and other roads have been notified to receive freight billed to any points on the branch. The section of the National Transcontinental between Lake Superior Junction and Winnipeg is expected to be ready for opening next fall. The government contractors are pushing ahead between Winnipeg and Wainwright. An improved time table on the Grand Trunk Pacific comes into force at the end of the present month. It provides for a fast service. The needs of the settlers required it, and the management responded. There will be a stop overnight on the divisional points as at present. The Canadian express have cars running on every train and offices at every station. Here is the schedule with mileage: Westport, Fort William, 0.0; C.P.R. crossing, 0.6; Albe, 7.4; Baird, 13.21; Crest, 20.90; Dona, 26.42; Ellis, 32.83; Flott, 38.82; Giff, 45.72; Home, 51.65; Dexter, 56.94; Lin, 62.34; Jakes, 67.83; Knowlton, 69.57; Omer, 70.51; Peary, 71.31; Quon, 72.12; Roba, 72.97; Snowdon, 73.45; Tamin, 73.14; Umlka, 74.28; Valora, 75.72; Weke, 76.26; Hunt, 76.60; Yonde, 77.89; Larn, 78.05; Alcock, 78.23; Superior Junction, 188.77.

The Montreal Witness, in a recent issue, had the following respecting the possibilities of the pulp industry, which will appear with a special interest to the people of British Columbia:

That the Pacific coast has great possibilities in the line of pulp manufacture is borne out by a reference to what is being done in other parts of the world. The Kankana, Wisconsin, Times, in discussing the pulp industry, says that "nearly \$2,000,000 worth of pulpwood has been distributed among the mills from the railway yards there since the first of the year, only a small portion of it going to the mills at Combined Locks, Little Chute, Kimberly and Appleton. The total number of cords of spruce received here since the first of January is 112,000, which costs on an average laid down here \$11 per cord. The spruce shipments alone consequently amount to \$1,222,000. During the same time the receipts of hemlock amounted to 65,000 cords. This wood is less expensive, but at the same time represents over half a million dollars. It required between 14,000 and 15,000 cars to handle the wood. The wood is shipped here from the northern part of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, and large quantities are also received from Canada. Most of the Canadian wood is not included in the above amount. The shipments by water are made direct to the mills and amount to thousands of cords, the exact figures not being known. The shipping season closed last week, all the mills being overstocked. When the price of \$14 per cord for wood is compared with the price at which it can be laid down to the mills here and it is further taken into consideration that the rate of 71 cents on paper is charged to the coast it can be seen that in so far as the local markets are concerned and the open market trade there is a splendid opportunity for pulp works on the British Columbia coast.

The Rossland Miner sees signs multiplying that British Columbia is at last coming into her own and cites reasons in support of this belief that will be generally accepted as most convincing. Says the Miner:

British Columbia is rapidly coming into her own and many straws show that it will not be long before the large coast steamers and the large coast prairies instead of all flowing toward the east will be divided and a considerable portion of it will come west. Grain, like every other commodity, moves along the line of least resistance and if some of it can be shipped to Europe cheaper by way of the west coast and Cape Horn it will go that way. It is claimed that this can be done on grain grown on that portion of the prairies that is situated closest to the Rocky mountains. The Canadian Pacific has been engaged for a considerable time and at large cost in boring two large tunnels and making approaches to them for the purpose of lessening the gradients in the Rocky mountains. This is believed to be preliminary to having the prairie provinces to its Pacific coast terminals for shipping to Great Britain, China and elsewhere. The Calgary Board of Trade, it is announced, will shortly take up the question of the shipment of grain from Alberta to Liverpool by way of Vancouver and Cape Horn. The Grand Trunk Pacific railway is being constructed through the prairies and in time will be in a position to carry grain from the north-western provinces to its Pacific coast terminal at Prince Rupert. All of these facts point unerringly to the fact that it will not be long before iron wind jammers and tramp steamers will be loading wheat at the British Columbia coast terminals for Europe and other points. When the Pacific coast terminal towns become wharf ship terminals the number of flouring mills will increase and breadstuffs in large quantities will be made for consumption at home and abroad in the Orient and elsewhere. This will add greatly to the importance of Vancouver, Victoria, Prince Rupert and other centres located on the water along the coastal line of this great province.

When the Almanac Originated.

The origin of the word "almanac" is derived from the Arabic words al-manaḥ—to count—and thus apply to the measurement of time. Almanacs in ancient days were employed by the Alexandrian Greeks, but it is uncertain when they were actually introduced into Europe. In 1150 A. D. Solomon Jarchus published an almanac, but the first printed one was brought out in Vienna in 1457 by the great astronomer Purbach. The most celebrated almanac maker was the dabbler in magic, Nostradamus and since his time almanacs with predictions have been in vogue, and their weather forecasts and prophecies have invariably appealed to a large number of people who are apt to put unswerving belief in the cryptic remarks of Zoroaster and Old Moore.

FORTY YEARS AGO

The British Colonist, Monday, December 7, 1868.

One of the most important questions to come before the Local Legislative Council during the present session will be one having for its object the adoption of a commercial policy which will re-establish Victoria in its once proud position as the market of assorted goods on the North Pacific. During the business season just closed it was a subject of general remark and deep concern that much of the trade which legitimately belonged to Victoria was carried past her doors and transacted at San Francisco, a policy which, if continued to the extent some fear, must finally reduce Victoria to the position of a forwarding station for goods from San Francisco destined for the Cariboo market. To reduce an important centre of British Columbia trade to the position of a third rate town and compel it to pay tribute to the wealth and greatness of a foreign city nearly one hundred miles distant would be a calamity so ruinous in its effects that—sinking national pride entirely—every effort should be put forth by those who have it in their power to avert it. Among several projects lately broached as a preventative of the evil which seriously threatens our commercial interests, is one to throw open the ports of the Island to the admittance of goods and products from abroad duty free; and to meet the deficiency thereby caused in the revenue, by the imposition of direct taxes on the Island, and the collection of customs duties on the Island and upon all goods brought from the Island or abroad for consumption there. To free trade as an abstract principle we have always stood committed. But in our present condition the adoption of a commercial system based upon unrestricted Free Trade would be a great mistake.

ABOUT PEOPLE

An interesting parallel in the peerage of Scotland to the Barony of Fairfax, the claim to which has just been decided, is the Newburgh Earldom, the holders of which have for more than a century been Italian nobles. In 1577 Cecilia, granddaughter of Charles Maria, Countess of Newburgh, became the wife of Benedict, Prince Giustiniani, and in 1793 her son Vincent became de jure the sixth Earl, although he did not claim the title. Since that time the Scottish peerage, which was confirmed by the House of Lords to Vincent's daughter, has been distinctly foreign and quite dissociated from this country. On the death of the third Baron Gardner the claimant to the title was one Alan Hyde Gardner, the son of a Mahometan princess and the husband of an Indian wife.

Big Ben has been stopped three times by snow freezing on the hands and jamming them. A curious episode in its history took place in December 1861 just before the Prince Consort died, when, owing to the failure of an experimental piece of apparatus, the clock struck a hundred or more strokes without stopping. People who were unaware of the cause saw, according to the "Captain," in the occurrence an omen of the great loss which shortly afterwards befell the nation. Another sensational prank was played by the clock on April 9, 1886, when it stopped while Mr. Gladstone was making his famous speech in favor of Home Rule for Ireland. This was taken by some as an augury that the Bill would not pass, and as regards the event the prophets were justified, though the cause of the trouble was easily traced to a want of lubrication.—Belfast Whig.

The French Government have taken in hand the restoration of the tapestries of La Chaise Dieu in Puy, the chief town of Haute Loire, and other ancient works in this district, which have not been able to resist the ravages of time are also being overhauled. The Chaise Dieu is the abbey in which the celebrated Cardinal Rohan took up his residence when in exile. Puy is noted for its ancient Cathedral from the sixth to the twelfth centuries, its manuscript Bible of the ninth century, and its colossal statue of the Virgin on Mont Cornelle, standing nearly 90 ft. in height, made from cannon taken at Sebastopol but it is with Rohan, l'Affaire du Collier, and its lace that Puy is best known.

A curious club has been formed in New York—or at least a contemporary so, it is reported by way of the west coast—the "500 lb. Club," and its members consist of heavyweights. The president turns the scales, it is said, at 500 pounds. The statutes enact that honorary members are admitted if they weigh 450 lb. and on attaining 500 lb. they become life members. That is, "ad vitam aut culpam," the "culpam" consisting of falling below 500 lb. If the distinction of weight continue the member may have to withdraw, but the five-hundred-pounder, should he put on flesh, would be entitled to special consideration should he fall upon evil days, and sink below the statutory weight, which, by the way, is about two-thirds that attained by Daniel Lambert.

There seems to be a busy time among the makers of celebrated masters just now in Paris, and actions are frequent by amateur connoisseurs to recover sums which they have been inveigled to part with. The picture faker does not only deal with dead masters, but he is daring enough to fabricate the works of living artists. The courts just now are investigating the claims of a collector for the return of a large sum for a picture said to be by Claude Manet. The artist being in Venice, the picture was submitted to him, and he declared that it was not his work, although the signature was perfect. Another picture, pending concerning a picture alleged to be by Charles Jacques, the pastoral painter, which had been sold for 2450, is being investigated.

There is a touch of irony, says the Pall Mall Gazette, in the prohibitive duty which the Government has placed on flint-lock guns imported into Nigeria, a move which has caused the Birmingham gunmakers to declare once again that their trade is being ruined. Years ago, when the percussion cap was introduced, these enterprising Midland gentlemen shipped off to Africa all their stock of flintlocks which were unsaleable in this country. They taught the black man (who was their brother) what a superior weapon lay ready to his hand but apparently he has learned the lesson too thoroughly. By the way, one might ask how the Nigerian decision will affect the flint trade of Brandon, where the industry has been carried on from prehistoric times.

Subscribe for THE COLONIST.

BRITISH OPINION

Those who followed the licensing bill through committee know that—in the words of Mr. Salter—it consists of thin layers which have been discussed and thick layers of which no detailed examination has been made. The major portion of the bill, indeed, has passed through committee unchanged except for government amendments, on which no discussion has been possible. The minor portion, says the Morning Post, which has been discussed has received, on the other hand, such a bewildering load of amendments and re-amendments that nobody, least of all the government themselves, seems to have an inkling as to what will be the practical effect of many of the provisions. It is this vagueness as to its outcome, this shirking of the true issues, which is the most serious objection to the government conduct of bill. Whatever sympathy we may have with the proposal for a time limit, it is impossible to support a measure which is so drafted and amended that at the present moment nobody can say what will be the position when the time limit expires. It is only too evident that the consequences of the bill have not been adequately thought out. Things stand at present the government are attempting to institute a complete revolution in a particular trade without having more than the vaguest idea as to what will happen afterwards. It would certainly be a gross neglect of duty were the peers to allow the bill to become law while its provisions remain even substantially as they are at present. It is an open secret that many supporters of the government would rather see the bill rejected at the hands of the Lords than be called upon to bear the onus of what in its present form they know to be an unpopular measure.

The Standard says:—The Prime Minister, in moving the third reading of the licensing bill dealt with the criticisms of the Opposition by his customary method. It consists in avoiding the point at issue by inquiring why his critics had or had not done that to which they objected when they were in a majority, and also in assuming that because a certain arrangement is justifiable under one set of circumstances it must necessarily be justifiable for all time under any conceivable whatsoever. Mr. Asquith's arguments may be very good sophistry, but they are disastrous statesmanship. Mr. Salter, in moving the rejection of the bill, rightly described it as unjust, dishonest, and an interference with reasonable liberty, and Mr. Bonar Law, in a speech of singular clarity, laid bare the defects of the measure in a way which must have made many of its supporters extremely uncomfortable. Amid the inchoate mass of ruinous clauses, obscure sub-sections, unintelligible amendments, incomprehensible definitions and undiscussed schedules, huddled through the House with an unpresented disregard of the dignity and convenience of parliament, one principle is at least unmistakable—it is the principle of confiscation.

No doubt, says the Daily News, the vast body of its supporters welcome the bill first and foremost as a temperance measure, and it is for its effect upon our national drunkenness rather than our finances that they applaud the government, which has courageously launched such a measure against well-organized and powerful interests. The question now is by what weapons these powerful interests will seek to protect themselves, and how far they can be successful against the progress of the country. Naturally their hope lies in the House of Lords, for the hope of all reactionary, predatory and unpopular interests lies there. And we all know their confidence is only too well justified. What line the attack in the Lords will take is still uncertain. We must wait till next Tuesday's meeting in Lansdowne House before we can be sure of that. We do not question that there are amendments which may be accepted, and may prove to be even necessary. Provided the essential points of the bill are not thrown out, there are clauses that might be altered or removed, and still leave it worth the passing. We need not say that we should welcome the Lords' decision to accept the second reading. It would at all events be a proof that our country is not yet absolutely subject to a clique of titled people, led by a big financier.

The Morning Post says:—Mr. Balfour at Cardiff laid the greatest stress on the continuity of the foreign policy of Great Britain, irrespective of the party leanings of the government at its instigation. He said:—"In no case shall we aim at any party advantage to the detriment of the national policy," and he went on to express his trust in the sincerity of the Prime Minister's expressions of the government's purpose to maintain the sea power of Great Britain. Mr. Balfour's attitude towards the national policy of the government was paralleled by that of Mr. Walter Long's admirable speech delivered yesterday evening at Newport. Thus it has come to be recognized almost as an axiom that questions of Great Britain's external policy, of her relations with other Powers, and of her means of defence are national questions in regard to which the distinction of parties is obliterated. This is a consummation which has long been desired, and many efforts have been devoted to its attainment. It may encourage some of our countrymen to observe that those efforts have not been altogether fruitless, and to note that as a result of them there is at this moment a unity of purpose in regard to national affairs such as was hardly hoped for, except by very few, some twelve or fifteen years ago.

AT THE CITY HOTELS

At the Empress—Mr. and Mrs. S. R. MacClintock, Vancouver.
Mr. and Mrs. Burden, Nelson.
G. A. Duncan, Vernon.
J. Duval, Vancouver.
T. F. Jones, Vancouver.
F. R. Rhodes, Vancouver.
Capt. Palmer, Duncan.
G. J. Schelling, Chetumal.
Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Vinal, Seattle.
R. Bernard, New York.
Malcolm McNaughton, Columbia, O.
Ernest R. Halliday, Columbia.

At the Strand—H. Larrow, Vancouver.
E. J. Wilkinson, Vancouver.
T. A. Champion, Seattle.
Mrs. Morrow, Seattle.
Mrs. B. Newell Copeland, N. Saanich.
A. Kaye, Vancouver.
R. Starchmidt, Vancouver.
D. A. McKinnon, Vancouver.
D. Saunders, Vancouver.
C. Jewett, Vancouver.
R. J. Johnston, Vancouver.
F. J. S. Murray, Vancouver.
R. Woodward, Vancouver.
N. C. Jowers, Vancouver.
L. R. Thomas, Vancouver.

B. Bryant, Vancouver.
R. Kenyon, Vancouver.
T. Moffatt, Vancouver.
J. Wickens, Nanaimo.
R. H. Jeffery, Cowichan.
J. Bloomfield, Wainipeg.
R. Penny, Vancouver.
G. Black, Seattle.
Bruce Noon, Seattle.
R. Gordon, Vancouver.
K. Smeed, Toronto.
G. Mather, Vancouver.
Patrick Donnelly, Vancouver.
Mrs. A. W. Smith, Lillooet.
Miss M. Elhart, Bullion.
Mrs. Ward, Vancouver.

At the King Edward—E. Cridge, Vancouver.
Geo. G. Beadle, Vancouver.
C. H. Dickie, Duncan.
J. H. Reddon, Vancouver.
J. William Gidley, Duncan.
W. E. Morrison, Ladysmith.
A. C. Brydon Jack, Vancouver.
W. H. Goggin, Vancouver.
Alma Newgate, Ladysmith.
Marie Kihnola, Ladysmith.
Frank Kairdalls, Chicago.
J. Charters, Beaver Lake.
G. B. Elphinstone, Beaver Lake.
H. D. Brydon Jack, Vancouver.
D. A. McKinnon, Vancouver.
J. H. Scott, Vancouver.
L. H. Thomas, Vancouver.
W. McKechnie, Vancouver.
T. J. Murray, Vancouver.
E. Jewitt, Vancouver.
T. Moffatt, Vancouver.
R. Woodward, Vancouver.
R. Bell Irving, Vancouver.
E. M. C. McClogh, Vancouver.
O. Fryson, Vancouver.
G. Davies, Vancouver.
W. J. Hagan, Chemainus.
T. E. Johnson, Vancouver.
Mr. Falcetto, Vancouver.
J. H. Emory, Nanaimo.
Adam Barnes, Nanaimo.
Geo. Harrison, Nanaimo.
S. H. Kuhn, Shawinigan.
E. Lane, Vancouver.
Andrew Chisholm, Duncan.

At the Dominion—E. J. Allen, Vancouver.
W. Michael, Nanaimo.
J. R. Graham, Portland.
E. E. Wilkins, Spokane.
E. R. Richards, Seattle.
L. H. Croce, Nanaimo.
Fred Lomas, S. S. Charnier.
W. S. Scott, S. S. Charnier.
C. Saunders, S. S. Charnier.
E. H. Emory, Nanaimo.
L. M. Proctor, Vancouver.
W. C. Walsh, Vancouver.
L. Crane, Calgary.
D. A. Galbraith, Nanaimo.
M. M. Silberkrans, Seattle.
Mr. and Mrs. W. Mearns, Cowichan.
J. G. Reid, Vancouver.

A MAN MAY EAT ANY MEAL

And Digest It Easily If He Will But Try.

FREE DIGESTIVE TABLETS.

Don't be afraid of your meals. The reason you have dyspepsia is that something is lacking in your digestive apparatus necessary to the stomach's work.

A perfect stomach loves to work. Perfect digestion is not afraid of any meal and benefits by its consumption of food the whole machine of man. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets make easy the work of digestion, because they combine active fruit and vegetable essences which are needed by the stomach.

These essences are so powerful they digest food without aid from the stomach. They have done this with a meal encased in a glass tube.

We will send a trial package to any one free for his name and address.

Eat what you will or when you will, then take a Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet and see how you will digest that meal. In a short time your stomach will have a natural supply of gastric juices and your whole system will be able to take care of digestion easily.

Ask any druggist about Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. His answer will tell more than we can say. Ask him how they sell. If you want to buy them give him 50c. But if you want to test them write us and you will receive a trial package by mail without cost. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 150 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

White Net Dresses for Evening Wear

Note our lovely window display, then come in and inspect these charming new arrivals—the most delightful evening costumes ever offered in Victoria at these modest prices:

White Bretonne Net Costume, elegantly trimmed with Val. lace and heavy insertion; white silk detachable slip made very full; waist to match skirt, very latest Parisian model, tucked sleeves, evening length, high neck; well worth its price.....\$32.00

White Bretonne Net Costume, Waist, Skirt, and separate white silk slip (made very generously); newest Parisian design with shirrings and tucks beautifully trimmed with lace and insertion; waist high neck and short sleeves. Grand value at, price....\$27.50

White Bretonne Net Costume, splendidly fashioned in Parisian style; waist high neck and short sleeves; skirt and waist elegantly trimmed with lace and satin ribbon; separate silk slip made very full. Almost an unheard of value. Price\$25.00

White Point d'Esprit Net Costume, Waist, Skirt, and separate silk slip of generous proportions, waist high neck and evening length sleeves, handsomely trimmed to match skirt with lace and insertion—a most charming dress for the debutante or young lady, and marvelous value at, price\$18.50

HENRY YOUNG & COMPANY

1123 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.

OVERCOATS

—never in our business experience have we been able to offer our trade such superior Overcoats as we are now showing.

—we spared no effort to secure the best Coats that experience, skill and money could make—and we now offer them to you for your choosing.

—the Top Coat, the medium length or Chesterfield, the long Coat, the College Coat, Storm Coats, etc.

\$12, \$15 up to \$20 or \$30

—don't forget what you've a right to expect from our line of superior Overcoats and you'll meet with no disappointment.

SPECIAL XMAS SALE OF FANCY VESTS

ONE QUARTER OFF REGULAR PRICES

FIT-REFORM

1201 Government Street.

Victoria, B.C.

Lest You Forget

I wish to remind you that my stock of

BATHROOM ACCESSORIES

is bigger than ever. You will save money by giving me a call. N.B.—Don't forget our repair department the next time anything goes wrong.

JOHN COLBERT

Telephone 552 Residence do. Br881

1008 Broad St. - Victoria, B. C.
(PEMBERTON BLOCK)

PUT YOUR WANTS IN THE COLONIST

MONEY TO LOAN

ON APPROVED SECURITY

\$1,000	Seven per cent.
\$2,000	Seven per cent.
\$2,500	Seven per cent.
\$5,000	Seven per cent.

BRITISH-AMERICAN TRUST CO. LTD

Cor. Broad and View Streets, Victoria, B. C.

HAIR BRUSHES

From 25c to \$7.50

We have a most charming collection of fine imported goods, with fine wood, highly polished backs, genuine ebony, etc., with highest grade bristles. Brushes which would make

FINE XMAS GIFTS

for lady or gentleman. Latest military style ebony, etc. Brushes for men and just the presents they would appreciate.

CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST
Government Street, Near Yates.

Lamps! Lights!

Our Stock of Ship and Yacht Lamps is large and complete

Side Lights, Head Lights, Anchor Lights, Combination Launch Lights, Canoe Lamps, Brass Cabin Lamps.

E. B. Marvin & Co.
The Ship Chandlers
1206 Wharf St.

Xmas Souvenir

To Mail Away.
Hand Carved
OAK BUTTER
DISHS at

Fox's Cutlery Store
1124 Government Street.

THE COLONIST ENGRAVING DEPARTMENT

A MODERN ENGRAVING PLANT PRODUCING THE BETTER GRADE OF DESIGNS ILLUSTRATIONS AND ENGRAVINGS

THE EMPRESS HOTEL BARBER SHOP

Is without doubt the most sanitary barber shop on the coast. No stuffy atmosphere surrounds the chairs, plenty of light and comfort. Prices are nearly the same as anywhere else. Once a customer, always a customer. Maintaining by a qualified expert 50c. or less tickets for \$2.00. We want your patronage and our system will keep it.

NEWS OF THE CITY

Exclusion League to Meet
The Asiatic Exclusion league meets tomorrow evening in the Labor hall on Douglas street.

Columbia Coast Mission
Contributions for the Christmas hamper for the Columbia Coast Mission should be sent to Hibben's warehouse, tomorrow, Monday, December 7th.

St. John's Church Bodies
St. John's branch of the Woman's Auxiliary will meet for work in the guildroom at 8 p.m. St. John's Junior guild will hold a business meeting on Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

Oratorio St. Paul
Members of the chorus are reminded that there is a special rehearsal this evening in the schoolroom of the Presbyterian church at the close of the evening service, (8.30 p.m.), and all are urgently requested to attend.

Preach in First Presbyterian Church
The Rev. J. D. Reid, of Vancouver, one of the rising young ministers in the Presbyterian church in Canada, will conduct the morning and evening services today in the First Presbyterian church.

Anti-Tuberculosis Meeting
A meeting of the Anti-Tuberculosis society will take place on Monday, the 7th inst., at 3 o'clock. If Mr. Moore, who won a bag in the raffle at the Anti-Tuberculosis bazaar, will telephone to No. 272 he will receive his property.

Thanks for Assistance
The president and members of the Ladies' Aid Society of First Congregational church wish to heartily thank all friends who assisted them at their bazaar, held last Wednesday, making it one of the most successful in the history of the church.

Cadets' Church Parade
The University and Collegiate Cadet Corps parade this morning in khaki uniform and slouched hats, with side arms and headed by their buglers and drummers, will march to Christ church cathedral to attend the 11 o'clock service.

Cadets' Rifle Scores
The following are some of the best scores made by the boys of the Victoria high school cadet corps at 200 yards today at the Clover Point butts: Cadet McDougall, 29; Cadet H. Rogers, 27; Sgt. Macnaughton, 24; Cadet Francis, 23; Cadet Carmichael, 18; Cadet Stevens, 18.

May Transfer Rector.
It is probable that the Rev. Wilnot Baugh Allen, who at the present time has charge of the parishes of St. Mark's in the city, and of St. Mary's, at Metehosin, will be transferred about the beginning of the New Year, to the parish of St. Paul's, at Esquimalt.

Victorian in Caste.
Among the members of the caste of "Texas," which is to be presented at the Victoria theatre next week is a Victorian, the son of Major Robbins, of this city, Mr. A. B. Robbins. He is playing under the stage name of Bernard Fairfax, and has the part of an English nobleman in "Texas."

Many to be Confirmed.
Between thirty and forty candidates will be confirmed at evening on this evening in Christ church cathedral by Bishop Perrin, who, in place of the usual sermon, will deliver a suitable address, containing both advice and admonition. A special intercessional service for missions will follow evening and conclude the services of the day.

Garrison Dramatic Club
A dramatic and concert association has been formed by the officers and men of Work Point barracks, and it is proposed to hold a series of entertainments at the barracks during the winter, the first to be given on Saturday next. Several plays will be put on during the season, and a number of concerts given.

British Israel Class
The British Israel class will meet on Monday, at 8 p.m., in the educational room of the Y. M. C. A., Broad street, to which the public are invited, the subject for consideration being "The Crisis in Europe," as seen from the standpoint of Daniel and Revelations, especially as outlined in Matt. 24th. The enquiry, "What part does Israel, or Britain, play in this closing act of the drama," is of thrilling interest, and will precede a series of addresses during the season's studies.

New Soda Water Factory
The name of the Victoria West Soda Water company has been changed, and will hereafter be known as K. & Co., Ltd., manufacturers of all kinds of aerated waters manufactured solely from Esquimalt water. A new factory will be started on Monday morning and will be built on the corner of Esquimalt road and William street, Victoria West. Several new machines are now on the road and when in operation will make it one of the finest soda water factories on the Pacific Coast.

St. John's Sunday School
Nearly all the books belonging to the library were destroyed in the fire a year ago. The teachers are endeavoring to replace them, and would be grateful if any friends of the school would donate a few suitable books, either new or old. If any of the old pupils who have no further use for their prizes would care to give them for this purpose, would they kindly send them to Miss Ard. 702 Prince of Wales street. The prize distribution and entertainment will take place on January 5th.

Ganymede a Mercury
The bartender of the Wilson hotel proved himself a sprinter last night. Just before closing time some young men were passing along Yates street when it dawned upon one of them that it would be real humorous to smash the glass front of an electric sign hung on one side of the entrance posts. The bartender, attracted by the crash, of falling glass, ran out, and seeing two young men in flight he started after them. The chase was not a very long one. The fugitives turned onto Broad street and dodged into an alleyway leading to Government street. They had not proceeded far when the bartender laid his hands upon them and, followed by a small crowd, they went back to the scene of the wreck of the sign where they agreed to make payment for the damage done.

Christmas Post Cards, 2 for 5c. to 15c each. Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.



THE WEATHER

Metecological office, Victoria, B. C., at 5 p. m., December 5, 1908:

SYNOPSIS.
A high pressure area central in eastern Washington covers the north Pacific states and the greater portion of British Columbia and fair cold weather is very general. The California low area is moving eastward and rain is now falling at Salt Lake City. It continues very cold in the Yukon but from Athol south to Alberta it has become warmer. East of the Rockies the pressure is abnormally high in Saskatchewan and Manitoba and the weather is chiefly fair with very low temperatures; at Qu'Appelle snow is now falling.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	29	41
Vancouver	26	34
New Westminster	24	32
Kamloops	24	30
Barkerville	26	40
Fort Simpson	40	42
Athol	36	38
Dawson, N. T.	19 below	6 b.
Calgary, Alta.	20 below	4 b.
Winnipeg, Man.	20 below	4 b.
Portland, Ore.	30	40
San Francisco, Cal.	50	58

FORECASTS.
For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific Time) Sunday:
Victoria and Vicinity: Northerly or easterly winds, generally fair and cold. Lower Mainland: Light or moderate winds, generally fair and cold.

SATURDAY.
Highest temperature 41.
Lowest temperature 29.
Mean temperature 30.
Sunshine, 5 hours, 54 minutes.

THE MAILS
Vancouver and the East
Closes—Daily at 11.30 p.m. and 1.30 p.m., except Sunday.
Due—1.30 p.m., except Tuesday, and 7 p.m. daily.
United Kingdom and Foreign
Closes—11.30 p.m. except Sunday and 1.30 p.m. daily.
Due—7 p.m. daily.
United States via Seattle
Closes—Daily at 3 p.m.
Due—Daily at 1 p.m.
United States via Vancouver
Closes—Daily, except Sunday, at 11.30 p.m.
Due—1 p.m. daily.
China and Japan
Closes—Nov. 8, 18, 22, 24, 28.
Due—Nov. 2, 7, 8, 16, 23, 25.
Australia and New Zealand
Closes—Nov. 6, 15.
Due—Nov. 18.
Dawson, Athol, White Horse, etc.
Closes—Nov. 3, 7, 12, 15, 18, 23, 26, 30.
Due—Uncertain.
Port Simpson, Prince Rupert, etc.
Closes—Nov. 1, 3, 7, 10, 15, 17, 18, 24, 30.
Due—Nov. 4, 10, 14, 16, 22, 25, 27, 30.
West Coast Ports
Closes—Nov. 1, 10, 20.
Due—Nov. 5, 18, 27.
Alberni
Closes—Via Nanaimo, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, by steamer, 1, 10, 20.
Due—Via Nanaimo, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by steamer, 5, 15, 27.

LOCAL ENTERPRISE
Hugo Catalogue Issued by Messrs. Weiler Brothers

Evidence is multiplying that Victoria is rapidly taking a foremost place among the chief cities of the Dominion. It already enjoys a wide reputation because of the solidarity of its business houses, and by the latest stroke of enterprise on the part of one of its leading firms it is likely to be advanced further into favorable prominence.

Messrs. Weiler Bros. have ever been noted for a courageous policy in developing their business, and they have just given additional proof of this characteristic by publishing the largest catalogue ever issued in Victoria. This is a bulky book of some three hundred odd pages, profusely illustrated with half-tone and the drawings of the immense variety of goods which the firm handles, and is bound in a handsomely lithographed cover in three colors.

The catalogue was executed by the Colonist Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd., and was the biggest "job" of the kind which this firm has ever been called upon to handle.

Victorians of all classes who take a pride in their city will be pleased to know that in no part of Canada and, indeed, in few cities in the United States, are there printing establishments capable of producing a better catalogue of this class.

Messrs. Weiler Bros. have ever been consistent patrons of home industries, and in placing this order with a local firm, they have set an example which may be followed with profit by other business firms in the city.

OBITUARY NOTICES
Grant
The death of Gordon Fraser Grant, one of the best known figures in marine circles in British Columbia, occurred yesterday, in his sixty-sixth year, at the family residence, Douglas street, in this city. The deceased was a native of Pictou, Nova Scotia, and came to British Columbia about forty years ago, and until his retirement over a year ago in consequence of ill-health, was for over thirty years one of the most popular and efficient officers of the Dominion marine service. During the last few years Mr. Grant's health gradually failed, and about a month ago took a serious change for the worse, with the result that death ensued as above stated. Besides a widow, the deceased left surviving him two sons, W. Pollard Grant and Gordon M. Grant, of Vancouver, and five daughters, Mrs. Norman Rant, of this city, Mrs. A. Davey, of New York, and three unmarried daughters. Funeral arrangements will be announced later.

Stationary Engineers' Association.
A night school for mathematics will be held every Tuesday night at 8 p.m. in their rooms, Five Sisters block, all interested are invited to attend.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap
Powder is a boon to any home. It disinfects and cleans at the same time.

Fair Weather for Furs

We are showing our Xmas. Stock of Furs marked at our usual close cash prices.

Ladies' Mink Marmot Stoles, from \$4.50 to \$15.00
Ladies' White Thibet Stoles, from \$4.75 to \$10.00
Muffs to Match, at \$4.50 and \$6.00
Children's Fur Sets, \$2.25 to \$4.00
Children's Bearskin Collars and Muffs, from \$1.00 to \$5.00 up
Bearskin Rugs, at, each, only \$1.50 and \$2.00

G. A. Richardson & Co.
VICTORIA HOUSE
636 YATES ST.

Gifts for United Kingdom

and Europe must be considered at once, because the mail closes this week. For "The Old Folks at Home" doubtless you desire a gift typical of B. C. then we would suggest:

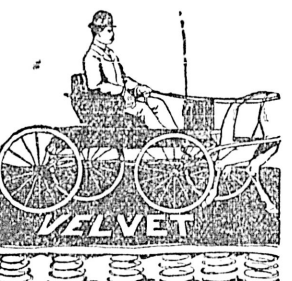
NUCKET JEWELRY
for gentlemen or ladies. Exceptionally appropriate, a wide choice here: most appreciable articles, such as Pins, Brooches, etc., from \$1.00
ROSE HAT PINS
Real roses grown in Victoria gardens, and metalized so that they are absolutely unbreakable. The most charming idea imaginable for a cultured woman. Prices \$3.00 ranging to \$1.75
B. C. SOUVENIRS
A large display of Victoria and other B. C. emblems, Stick Pins, Brooches, Safety Pins, Cuff Links, Belt Pins, etc., etc. Prices from 25c

W. H. Wilkerson
THE JEWELER
915 Government Street
Telephone 1606
Store open evenings until Xmas

The Pioneer of Visible Writing

The Underwood Typewriter
Imitated on all sides but never equalled for speed, accuracy or durability.
Let us show you before you buy an experimental limitation.

BAXTER & JOHNSON
809 GOVERNMENT ST.
Phone 730



LADIES
will find our carriages a comfort and convenience for afternoon shopping.
\$4.50 FOR THREE HOURS

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., LIMITED
Phone 129

Order your Christmas numbers of Graphic, Illustrated London News, Pears, Holly Leaves, etc., etc., now Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

TO SEATTLE, 25c.
S.S. Whatcom leaves daily, except Thursday, at 8 p.m.

English Blankets at Special Prices.
Great price reductions all this week. Large double bed size Wool Blankets, special, \$4.50 a pair, and many other exceptional values. Robinson's Cash Store, 642 Yates Street.

THE SUREST CURE FOR WARTS.
Is a few applications of Putnam's Padlock Wart and Corn Extractor. It has been successfully used for 30 years and never fails. Try "Putnam's."

A Lady's Gift

One of the nicest presents for a lady is a SET OF COMBS. And a nice set is not necessarily expensive. We have some fine new patterns, with plain gold mountings, and some set with fancy stones, at from \$3.00 set up. Single combs \$1.00 each, up. Also barrettes 50c up. For those who wish more expensive, we have them at \$5.00, \$7.50 and \$10.00, and real Tortoiseshell Back Combs at \$25.00 and \$30.00.

REDFERN'S
1009 Government St. Victoria.

J. A. SAYWARD.
LUMBER
ROCK BAY VICTORIA, B. C.
Sashes Doors and Woodwork of all kinds
Rough and Dressed Lumber, Shingles Laths, Etc.

For Lumber, Sash, Doors and all kinds of Building Material, go to
The Taylor Mill Co.
Limited Liability.
Mill Office, and yards: 2116 Government St., P.O. Box 628. Telephone 554.

WHEAT FOR POULTRY
We have just received a car of No. 2 Manitoba Hard which we offer free delivered \$1.75 per 100 lbs.
SYLVESTER FEED CO. 709 YATES STREET

CHRISTMAS SALE OF Japanese Fancy Goods
GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES ON ALL LINES
THE MIKADO BAZAAR
1404 Government St., Cor. Johnson St.

Phone 1433. When you require good XXX No. 1 Shingles get them from
The Ladysmith Lumber Co., Ltd.
YARD, 1924 STORE STREET, SPRATT'S WHARF
Also dimension shingles, plain and fancy butts. Good fir laths always in stock. Prompt delivery made and satisfaction given.
T. S. McIntosh, Salesman.

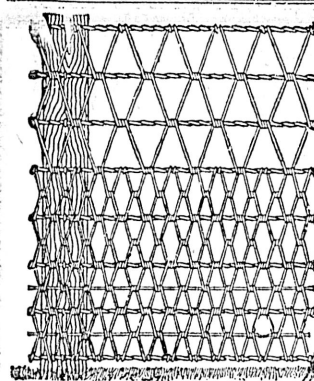
Be Sure and Procure a
CLAIM CHECK
For baggage delivered to
Victoria Transfer Co.
Limited
It saves endless bother
When leaving the station or wharf you present our check to the baggage agent and receive your regular railway check in return. Open day and night.
Telephone 129

TETLEY'S TEA
The most delicious drinking tea and the best value on the market.
Hudson's Bay Co. Distributors
LOOK THROUGH THE ADS

B.C. Protestant Orphan's Home
NOTICE
The annual meeting of subscribers to the British Columbia Protestant Orphan's Home will be held in the Council Chamber of the city hall on Tuesday the 8th inst., at 4.30 p. m., to receive reports, elect committee of management for ensuing term, and to transact such other business as may be properly brought forward.
WM. SCOWCROFT, Hon. Sec.

Fancy Dress Cinderella Dance
For children and young people, at
GOVERNMENT HOUSE
on
MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 20th, 1908
from 7.30 p.m. to 2 a.m.
Tickets may be procured from the Daughters of the Daughters of the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital will hold their annual
Dancing adults, \$1.50; children, \$1.00; children under seven, 50 cents.
TO SEATTLE, 25c.
S.S. Whatcom leaves daily, except Thursday, at 8 p.m.

Ladies' Hosiery Special. Fine plain and ribbed Black Cashmere Hose special price, 25c a pair. Robinson's Cash Store, 642 Yates Street.



ELLWOOD

FARM, POULTRY AND LAWN
WIRE FENCING

Bull Proof
Chicken Proof
Fire Proof

THE HICKMAN TYE
HARDWARE CO., LTD.

Victoria, B. C., Agents.
544-546 Yates St.

MAY BE THREE IN MAYORALTY FIGHT

J. L. Beckwith Considering Re-
quest of Friends That He
Enter Contest

"It is a doubtful problem," stated J. L. Beckwith yesterday when asked if he had as yet decided upon entering the mayoralty fight at the forthcoming civic elections. Mr. Beckwith said that he had been asked by a large number of ratepayers to stand for the office of chief magistrate, but that so far he has not decided upon doing so and he could not definitely say at this early date whether he would be in the field or not.

"There is still lots of time in which to decide," he remarked laughingly. "I have still several weeks yet in which to announce myself should I decide to run."

There have been many rumors of late to the effect that Mr. Beckwith would surely be a candidate and as Mayor Hall has already announced his intention of again being a candidate, while ex-Mayor Morley, though he has made no announcement, is declared by his friends as also going to run, the prospect of a three-cornered fight has aroused expectations that this year's civic campaign will be more than usually lively.

Shrouded in Mystery.

The amount of mystery with which some of the present aldermanic members of the council surround themselves when asked as to their intentions with regard to the coming fight is something surprising, but so far there has been nothing to indicate that with the exception of Aldermen Cameron and Pauline, who have declared themselves definitely out of the fight and will not seek re-election, those already members of the council will not seek to retain their position of the governing body of the city.

With respect to other citizens who have civic ambitions several definite announcements have been made, but none of the candidates have as yet come forward with any pronouncement of their policies.

Not for a week or two yet will the campaign assume anything like pronounced proportions, but in the meantime there is a lot of quiet work being done by candidates and the merry greeting and glad hand clasp of the would-be member of the council of 1909 is manifest.

Ward One.

In ward one but one new applicant for aldermanic honors has so far announced himself. W. C. Stewart, who was a contestant last year, will again be in the field. Alderman Norman is practically certain to seek re-election and Alderman Mable is being urged by his many friends to also offer himself again, but has not, as yet, declared himself. F. J. Bittancourt has been asked by his friends in that ward to be a candidate, but has decided not to run, expressing himself as fully confident that the interests of the ward and of the city at large will be fully conserved by the present ward representatives.

Ward Two.

In ward two there has been a determined effort to get out other representatives of the ward. Friends of John Dean have asked him to run, but he has refused on the grounds that business reasons will not permit him devoting the time to civic matters should he be elected. Alderman Hall and Alderman Weston, the present representatives of the ward, refuse to state as yet just what they intend doing. The friends of the latter state that he will certainly be in the field, and Alderman Hall's friends are pressing him to again contest the ward, but whatever may be his intentions he has not yet made them public.

Ward Three.

In ward three Aldermen Fullerton and Gleason will again seek re-election. A. M. Bannerman has also been asked to again contest the ward, but he has refused the solicitations of his friends, business reasons preventing him from offering himself as a candidate.

Ward Five.

Alderman Cameron having announced his intention of dropping out of the contest and not seeking re-election, Alderman Henderson will be the only member of the present council in the field this year in ward five. A strong effort has been made to have Alderman Cameron reconsider his decision, but he states that he finds it impossible to give that strict attention to the city's affairs and to his own business that each requires, and while he to retire he finds that he must do so. T. H. Hadden has announced himself as a candidate in this ward, while William Oliphant, who decided to run, has withdrawn.

In ward four, which usually returns its aldermanic representatives by acclamation, but two names are mentioned so far, Alderman McKee and W. G. Winterburn. Alderman Pauline will not seek re-election. A strong effort has been made to have Mr. Winterburn enter the fight and he has consented to do so.

MARTIN BURRELL HERE

Member-Elect For Yale-Cariboo on a Visit to Victoria

Mr. Martin Burrell, the newly-elected member for Yale-Cariboo, and Mrs. Burrell, came over from Vancouver in the Princess Victoria last evening, and are stopping at the Empress. He was met and complimented by many of his friends in this city, including Mr. G. H. Barnard, M.P., and Mr. H. Dallas Helmcken, K.C.

On Thursday last he came down to Kamloops in expectation of attending upon the official announcement of the count by the returning officer, but owing to the non-receipt of six ballot boxes from the remote parts of the constituency the official announcement was further postponed. He, however, expects the official majority to range about 300.

Everything in the upper country, he states, is looking very well, and the Granby company is again enlarging one of their hydropower furnaces. The fruit crop in Kettle valley was excellent and has brought very good prices, while several carloads of winter varieties have been shipped to Australia.

ORATORIO TO BE GIVEN WEDNESDAY

Local Talent to Be Heard in
Mendelssohn's Master-
piece

Next Wednesday evening in the First Presbyterian church, Mendelssohn's oratorio "St. Paul" will be presented for the first time in Canada, west of Toronto. This magnificent oratorio is considered by many to be the great musician's best composition. While Mendelssohn like all other composers follows Handel in construction, it is in its originality and beauty that all his music that captures and entrails all who listen. The story of "St. Paul" is one that is familiar to all. With such a grand and stirring theme Mendelssohn has woven one of the most inspiring and dramatic works the world has ever known. In deciding to give this oratorio with local artists for the principal parts, Mr. J. G. Brown, the conductor, has shown his faith in the ability of Victoria vocalists, and, from former efforts under his baton the musical public who attend the performance will not be disappointed.

Mrs. W. Gregson, who assumes the work of the soprano solo, has been the leading soprano in First Presbyterian church choir of this city for some ten or twelve years, has a voice of great purity and brilliancy.

Mrs. Gideon Hicks, who is to sing the contralto numbers, has very little to do, but that will be done as only a true artist can do it.

Mr. J. Scott Luss, choirmaster of Knox Presbyterian church, Spring Ridge, and only recently come to this city, is a tenor vocalist of some repute, has not much to do, but will succeed in adding to his reputation.

Mr. J. Petch, tenor soloist, is a young singer of excellent merit, possessed of a voice of good quality, somewhat light, but of good range. He comes of a very musical family, received most of his musical training in Victoria, has taken principal parts in several operas, etc., in recent times.

Mr. Robert Morrison, who assumes the part of Paul, has by far the most arduous task of all the soloists. Mr. Morrison received his musical education in Scotland under the tuition of Mr. George Watson, Aberdeen, (now resident in Toronto). Mr. Morrison, while a comparative youth, entered and won two years in succession, 1905-1906, the gold medal for solo singing at the Northern Counties of Scotland contest. He also held the position of baritone solo during his membership in the Banffshire Select choir.

Many will remember the splendid work done by Mrs. Hall, who is accompanist on the piano, in the oratorios "Judas Maccabaeus" and "Samson." As an accompanist she is unexcelled and rarely equalled.

Mr. G. J. Burnett, organist of St. John's church in this city, who will have charge of the organ, is a distinguished musician of whom all Victorians are proud. He is, besides being a widely known organist, a composer of note, many beautiful sacred songs having been given to the world of music by him, as well as anthems, quartettes, etc.

Miss Harris and Miss Cocker, with Mrs. Gregson and Mrs. Hicks will compose the ladies' quartet. Miss Harris is a daughter of Mrs. Dennis Harris. Miss Cocker is a comparatively recent arrival in the city, and has already made a splendid reputation for herself as a contralto soloist. Mr. W. McDonald, who is possessed of a fine bass voice, takes the second bass part in the duet for two basses with Mr. Morrison.

The conductor, Mr. J. G. Brown, upon whom rests the responsibility of the whole work, needs no mention as to his ability either as a conductor or soloist. Mr. Brown has given evidence of his ability in the former line of work by his production of "Judas Maccabaeus," "Samson," "Rebecca," "May Queen," "Maid of Lorn," and a dozen other works of more or less note. He has been choirmaster of First Presbyterian church for nearly twenty-one years. He received his musical education in the city of Glasgow, has a wide experience in choral music, both sacred and secular.

PASS ON GOVERNMENT STREET IMPROVEMENTS

Council and Owners Come to
Mutually Satisfactory
Arrangement

The proposed improvements to be made to Government street between Toronto and Niagara streets will come up for consideration before the city council tomorrow night. After a year's negotiations between the city and the owners relative to the street improvement an arrangement has been arrived at whereby the city will assume one-third of the total cost of the improvements which will be done on the local improvement plan. Alderman Henderson has given notice of motion that at tomorrow night's meeting he will recommend that that portion of Government street be improved by grading, tar macadamizing and draining the roadway and that certain lands abutting upon that part of Government street be acquired by expropriation or otherwise for the purpose of making the roadway of a uniform width. The permanent sidewalk on the west side of the street between Simcoe street and Niagara street will be removed and reconstructed so as to conform with the sidewalk already laid between Toronto street and Simcoe street and boulevards will be laid on both sides of Government street between Toronto and Niagara streets with curbs and gutters.

Alderman Henderson will also introduce a bylaw authorizing the city to assume a further portion of the liability of the property owners liable under the Government street repaving local improvement bylaw. Since the work has been completed and the exact cost determined it has been found that the expenditure would be the estimate by about \$2,000 and this amount, it is intended, shall be assumed by the city.

The recommendation of the streets committee that the recent report made by Arthur L. Adams, the city's water expert, relative to a water tower, will also be submitted, and the reports of the purchasing agent and the water commissioner on the tenders for lead pipe and brass fixtures for the

If It's Correct, Christie Has It

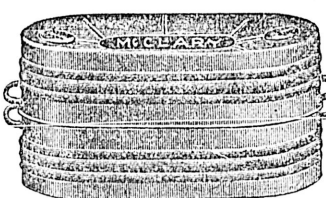
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Moulds, tin and enamel. Pie Plates, tin and enamel; a fine stock all popularly priced.

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Blue Label, 1 lb. pkts.	35c
Blue Label, 3 lb. tin	\$1.00
Gold Label, 1 lb. tin	50c
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VOONIA TEA—Per lb. pkt.	45c
TETLEY'S LOOSE TEA—Four	10c
lbs. for	\$1.00
COFFEE—Genuine French, 1 lb.	50c
glass jar	50c
COFFEE—Chase & Sanborn's, 1	40c
lb. tin	40c
COCOA, VAN HOUTEN'S—	25c
1 lb. tin	50c
1 lb. tin	90c
COCOA, BAKER'S—Half-pound	30c
tin	25c
FIGS—New California, 4 lbs.	25c
for	12 1/2c
Per lb.	\$1.00
10 lb. box	\$1.00
TOMATOES, TARTAR BRAND	25c
—Two large tins	25c
CORN, PEAS OR BEANS—Per	10c
tin	10c
Compare the quality of the	
Tartar brand with that of the	
cheap stuff being sold.	
LARD—Pure, 3 lb. tin	50c
ALBERTA DAIRY BUTTER—	
A nice lot just in, per lb.	25c
SAPOLIO—Per pkt.	10c
PEARLINE—Large packages, 2	50c
for	25c
BAKING POWDER, MAGIC—	
12 ounce tin	20c
5 lb. tin	90c
BAKING POWDER, ROYAL OR	
DR. PRICES—12 oz. tin	40c
PICKLES—Traver's English	
Chow Chow or Mixed, large, 18	15c
oz. bottle	15c
WORCESTER SAUCE—Traver's	
1/2 pint bottle, 3 for	25c
WORCESTER SAUCE—Lea &	
Perrin's, 1/2 pint bottle	35c
1 pint bottle	60c
CURRENTS—Cleaned, 3 lbs.	25c
for	25c
RAISINS—Seeded, new, 16	10c
pkts. for	10c
SULTANA RAISINS—New, per	10c
lb.	10c
MIXED PEEL—English, per	10c
lb.	10c
SHELLED WALNUTS—	
1 lb. box	40c
SHELLED ALMONDS, 1 lb.	40c
MIXED NUTS—New per lb.	20c
CRYSTALLIZED CHERRIES—	
Per lb.	60c
CRYSTALLIZED FRUIT—Mixed	
1/2 lb. box	40c
1 lb. box	65c
We have no old stock left over	
from last Xmas to run off.	
FLUID BEEF—Johnson's, 16	90c
oz. bottle	90c
PINEAPPLE—One and one-	
half lb. cans, 2 for	25c
McLAREN'S CHEESE—Per jar	
	25c and 50c

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T. D. VEITCH, Manager.

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water works system, which tenders were opened at the last meeting of the council, will also be considered. Other than routine matters there is little business on the slate for consideration.

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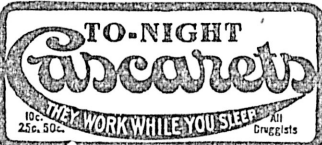
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HERE AND THERE

During his recent visit to Canada, Lord Milner said that it was the duty of the peoples of the different parts of the Empire to try and become acquainted with each other. It is reasonable to suppose that there can never be a real unity unless there is sympathy between the various parts of what many great statesmen hope will one day be an Imperial Federation.

Yet to create such a feeling is not an easy matter. When it is remembered that there are discords and differences between those who live in the same province and even in the same city, it is not to be supposed that men and women separated by thousands of miles can easily understand each other or obtain the same point of view.

It was with the hope of getting a glimpse of South Africa and of learning something of conditions in the colony which has, perhaps, the greatest attraction for Canadians, that an article in the Nineteenth Century entitled the Transvaal Today From a Woman's Point of View, was read. The writer gives a very glowing view of the present situation in the Transvaal so far as regards British residents. It is very evident from the whole tone of the article that the old hatred between Briton and Boer is slow to die out. The country itself is spoken of as possessing a strong attraction for those who have ever made it their home. "They yearn," she says, "for the peculiar glamour of that land, the magic buoyancy of the air, the mesmeric enchantment of the starry nights. Now is the time when the attraction. It is a country in which all men—farmers, prospectors, miners, engineers, should find ample scope in which to make a living. Not only is the earth abundantly rich in minerals, but the soil is so fertile that if the modern methods used in other countries were applied to it, it would soon be converted from a great desert into flowering gardens, smiling fields and thick forests."

But rich as the land is, times at present are for British residents very hard. Many of the civil servants have been dismissed and well-educated men find it impossible to get profitable employment.

The Boers, it is said, are unfit to rule the country. They are lazy and unprogressive. It is impossible, however, not to feel that there is something of prejudice in such paragraphs as the following:

"I wonder if the Government at home realize to what an extent the Boers are unfit for the privileges they so gaily granted them. They want to close the country to every avenue of progress. Already the train service from towns like Pretoria to the Rand has been reduced to three times a week. Already there is a whisper that the train service from Cape Town will be limited, and that soon there will be no regular mail from England. By degrees they will get back to the old days of trek oxen. The Boers do not want to encourage prospecting, because they do not want the prospector. If more wealth were to be discovered in the country it would mean more work. Like the dog in the manger, they sit on gold reefs and growl at every man who wants to come and turn the wealth of the land to some account; they do not want it for themselves, but neither want anybody else have it. They are, moreover, indulging in a policy of petty revenge and spite. The men who have fought against them are marked, and their sons will be marked after them. They do not care if by trampling on them they ruin the country; let it be ruined, providing they can rid the country of hated names."

The picture presented of the Transvaal in this article is not a pleasant one. But when did ever any country recover speedily from the effects of a war? In the land itself and in the hearts of the people, the traces of the war are deep. These could scarcely be obliterated in the years that have passed since its close. If the country is as rich as it is represented to be, its progress cannot long be prevented. We may hope that even in the lifetime of the present generation the South Africa will become the home of a contented people. In the meantime we cannot but sympathize with the wife and mother who has seen the bright prospects of her husband and children fade away.

Almost every one in Victoria is expecting to see friends and relatives from eastern Canada and from various parts of the United States next summer. Every housekeeper is preparing to welcome her visitors, some of whom are very dear to her. Many of the mothers are already thinking how they can make their homes beautiful and comfortable for their expected guests. But besides these the city itself will have many visitors. The city fathers should lose no time in preparing Victoria for their reception. Many of them will take this opportunity of learning all they can about its advantages as a place of residence. If we are wise we will leave no stone unturned not only to persuade those in their homes in Victoria, but we will make their stay in every way so pleasant that they will want to come and stay with us altogether. Whether in a public or a private way every citizen of Victoria should prepare to set his house in order so that when our visitors come they will find nothing wanting to their comfort or their pleasure.

We women are very fond in these days of airing our grievances. We find fault with the laws made by men which we contend are unfair and unjust in many particulars. But the greatest hardships are often inflicted, not by written laws, but by custom. There are many of these for which women are chiefly responsible. The greatest number of shoppers at any time are women. The majority of clerks in the dry goods stores are girls. It might be thought that under these circumstances everything possible would be done for the comfort and convenience of the employees. Customers, especially if they are wealthy, have great influence with the proprietors of the stores. If they really disapproved greatly of any practice it would be speedily abandoned. Yet we find that at the end of every week the stores are kept open and the girls are compelled to work till they can scarcely stand for weariness. Sunday for all but the very youngest and strongest of them is not a day of either spiritual, refreshing or wholesome recreation, but one in which they must seek in absolute rest for strength to commence the duties of next week. The custom which makes the majority of housekeepers defer their week's shopping till Saturday afternoon and evening, is as needless as it is cruel. During these December days most of our hearts are filled with loving thoughts. Resolve as we may to be economical, we find ourselves longing for the means to purchase for friends and relatives near and far the beautiful things which we know would please them. Most of us will yield to the temptation and, after all, life is not so full of delights that we should deny ourselves and our dear ones the pleasure which will come from the giving and receiving of Christmas gifts. The merchants know that all our resolves to withstand the temptation to buy will be vain, and for the past week their windows have displayed goods to suit the purses and tastes of all classes of customers. It has been the custom of old and young to delay their purchases till the last week. Would it not be well if this year those who can would begin their Christmas shopping earlier? If the work were spread over the sixteen week days that are left instead of being crowded into the last three or four, not only would customers be much better suited, but what is just as important the clerks, men and women and children would not be so tired as in former years and would be better able to enjoy the Christmas festival and the season of comparative rest which follows it. We very seldom have an opportunity of doing a kindness to the women and girls who with almost unvarying politeness and attention wait upon us for fifty-two weeks in the year. Our Christmas cheer will not be the less enjoyed if by a little forethought we can lighten their labor for the week preceding Christmas Day.

HOUSEKEEPING NOTES

When infusing tea, get pure, fresh water and put it in the kettle. Moderately hard water is the best, as water that is too soft seems to develop a certain bitterness, while that which is too hard seems to be inefficient in drawing out the full flavor. When only very hard water is available, some counteract its effects by putting a very small pinch of soda in the teapot.

Let the water just come to a brisk boil, then pour it immediately on the tea, which should have been standing for a few minutes in a hot (but not hot enough to scorch), dry teapot. Set the teapot on the very back of the range for from three to five minutes, then pour the water all off the leaves into another hot teapot and cover with a cosy. If permitted to stand longer on the lower part of the range, the infusion becomes injurious. The addition of good cream, of course, renders the tea more nutritious as well as more wholesome.

Excellent dusting clothes are made of squares of cheesecloth hemmed. The cheesecloth is soft and pleasant to handle and on account of its weave the dust does not become ground into it. It does not leave any lint on the goods, as most dusters do. When dusting the duster should be shaken out of a door or window occasionally, so that the dust is not carried from one article to the other. If the duster is moistened with coal oil and then exposed to the air for a time it will be fine for dusting, as it will remove any finger marks from the furniture. If the furniture is rubbed briskly with this cloth you will find that it is as good as a furniture polish.

An excellent furniture polish may be made of equal parts of gasoline and turpentine.

Some of the faithful "help hints" followed by our mothers have been proved utterly useless. No one nowadays uses moist tea leaves on the carpet or rug when sweeping to keep the dust down, because of the stains which are bound to be the result. Salt is not used as much as formerly because most people know that it collects dampness and rusts the carpet tacks. Newspapers dampened and run into small pieces and used for the purpose of a great deal more satisfactorily. Rugs are shaken from the sides instead of from the ends, as the strain on the end of the rug is apt to loosen the web.

Buy a strip of asbestos cloth at the hardware shop and cut several small squares from this for inner linings for the iron holders. The heat of the iron will be scarcely noticeable to the hand. Keep a good-sized piece fastened to the ironing board to save the cover and place a small square under the pad on the dining room table where the meat platter stands.

Bed linen should be soaked for half an hour with soap and cold or warm water after stains have been removed. Sheets should be washed on both sides. Pillow cases should be turned wrong side out in the washing and left in that condition until folded for ironing. In washing bed linen the hems require the most care.

From Monday Next, December 7th.

YOKOHAMA BAZAAR

1422 Government Street and by

ORIENTAL BAZAAR

1230 Douglas Street A. WAINBE

Drawing lots on 26th. December.

- 1—1 set, 43 pieces tea set.
- 2—Ladies' silk jacket.
- 3—1 chocolate set.
- 4—1 pair flower vases.
- 5—1 pair silk blouse set.
- 6—1 silk cushion top.
- 7—1 dozen cups and saucers.
- 8—1 ladies' silk scarf.
- 9—1 small satinum bowl.
- 10—1 brass flower vase.
- 11—Half dozen cups and saucers.
- 12—1 fancy tea pot.
- 13—1 cake plate.
- 14—1 bon-bon dish.

All the prizes are exhibited in the window of the Yokohama Bazaar, 1422 Government St.

In Woman's Realm

creation, but one in which they must seek in absolute rest for strength to commence the duties of next week. The custom which makes the majority of housekeepers defer their week's shopping till Saturday afternoon and evening, is as needless as it is cruel. During these December days most of our hearts are filled with loving thoughts. Resolve as we may to be economical, we find ourselves longing for the means to purchase for friends and relatives near and far the beautiful things which we know would please them. Most of us will yield to the temptation and, after all, life is not so full of delights that we should deny ourselves and our dear ones the pleasure which will come from the giving and receiving of Christmas gifts. The merchants know that all our resolves to withstand the temptation to buy will be vain, and for the past week their windows have displayed goods to suit the purses and tastes of all classes of customers. It has been the custom of old and young to delay their purchases till the last week. Would it not be well if this year those who can would begin their Christmas shopping earlier? If the work were spread over the sixteen week days that are left instead of being crowded into the last three or four, not only would customers be much better suited, but what is just as important the clerks, men and women and children would not be so tired as in former years and would be better able to enjoy the Christmas festival and the season of comparative rest which follows it. We very seldom have an opportunity of doing a kindness to the women and girls who with almost unvarying politeness and attention wait upon us for fifty-two weeks in the year. Our Christmas cheer will not be the less enjoyed if by a little forethought we can lighten their labor for the week preceding Christmas Day.

Borax is an efficient and ever-present remedy for many ills, and, owing to its inexpressiveness, is within the reach of the housewife of most limited means. Applied locally on linen, it has been found to be a remarkable cure for erysipelas; for catarrhal difficulties it will effect a cure if snuffed in the nostrils, making a lotion of one dram of borax to one-half pint of soft water, as a gargle it benefits sore throat, or weak or inflamed eyes it proves beneficial as well as soothing if applied as a wash, and if used to bathe the brows it will quickly relieve a nervous headache.—Chicago News.

Common lump starch, powdered, makes a good silver polish. It can be rubbed on dry or with a damp cloth. Polish with a chamolite skin.

TRIED RECIPES

Timballo Milanese.

Slightly season fresh water with salt. When it boils rapidly put in one and a half pounds of macaroni. Don't break them, coil them. Boil three-quarters of an hour, then drain. Place five ounces of butter and three ounces chopped ham in a saucepan and cook a minute on the fire. Then stir in the macaroni. Chop eight ounces tender veal (raw and lean) with three ounces ham well-streaked with fat and lean. Chop to a paste, strain and boil one-half loaf bread in milk till soft white pulp. Cool. Drain the milk off. Mix the bread pulp with the chopped meat. Beat in three egg yolks. Season with salt and pepper. Line a well-buttered pan with this, then turn in the macaroni. Make a hole in centre and put in fresh milk. Place the saucepan in a larger pan half filled with water. Boil one hour. Take from fire and let stand five minutes, then place on warm dish and serve with sauce.

How plentiful has the autumnal harvest been! The earth has now filled its designs for this year. Let us ask ourselves if we have been equally active; have we so employed our time as to be able to show the fruits of it? The farmer now counts his sheaves; ought we not to count our virtues and good works?—Sturm.

8%

We are placing all our clients' money out on Mortgage, Gilt Edge Security, at Eight Per Cent. We have several good loans available now for the following amounts: \$1,000.00, \$2,500.00, \$4,000.00, and one loan of \$5,000.00

at 9%

We desire to obtain for a customer a new Bungalow, near the sea, James Bay preferred, at a bargain.

WE HAVE FOR SALE

A large modern house, with over an acre of ground, with or without the furniture, that affords the best opportunity for people who have small capital to start a

HIGH CLASS BOARDING HOUSE THAT WILL MAKE BIG PROFITS

It will pay you to come in and see us if you are interested. Three or four thousand dollars will be enough to start with.

Also 16 Acres of Land

More than half of it cleared, with small house and barn, within one-half mile of railway station. All good land, only \$1,500.00

WE WANT HOUSES TO RENT

We want Diamond Vale Stock. We have two good furnished Houses for rent.

Herbert Cuthbert & Co

Real Estate, Timber, Mines. VICTORIA, B.C.

Agents for C.P.R. Irrigated. Lands, Imperial Trust Co., Ltd.; American Central Insurance Co.

2 TWO 2

Ye Olde Firm

HEINTZMAN & CO. GRAND PIANOS

Will Be Used at the Arion Club Concert

All great artists and the leading choirs insist on having one of these pianos. Cost a little more in the start but save in the end because of vastly superior construction.

M. W. WAITT & CO., Ltd.

Sole Agents HERBERT KENT, Manager

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The Store of Plenty.

"Not How Cheap But How Good"

has been our maxim, incessantly catering to the family trade which desires the best standard goods at standard prices. Our Liquor Department, like our up-to-date Grocery Store, is replete with the finest brands at right prices. Courteous treatment and prompt delivery assured.

Have You Tried Voonia?

You'll like it if you like good tea, a drink that nourishes.

per lb. 50¢

per 1/2 lb. 25¢

Equal to Tea of double price.

The West End Grocery Company, Ltd.

1002 Government St. Phones 88 and 1761.

Get Ready For A Jolly Xmas

Caledonian Scotch, bottle \$1.00

D. C. L., 12 year old Scotch, bottle \$1.50

D. C. L., 20 year old Scotch, bottle \$2.00

King George IV Scotch, bottle \$1.25

Gold Old Scotch, imperial quart \$1.25

The Saunders Grocery Co., Ltd.

Phone 28. Where you can get the best. 361 Johnson St.

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Late Poodle Dog.

Regular Sunday Dinner - 50c

Clear Consomme.	Cream of Celery.
Celery.	Olives.
Fried Halibut, Tomato Sauce.	Saratoga Potatoes.
Peef Steak Pie a la Anglaise.	Ham Croquettes, French Peas.
Apple Fritters and Rum Sauce.	Roast Prime Ribs of Beef and Horseradish.
Roast Leg of Lamb and Mint Sauce.	Manhattan Salad.
Boiled and Mashed Potatoes.	Carrots in Cream.
Green Peas.	Hard and Brandy Sauce.
Steamed Fruit Pudding.	Hot Mince Pie.
Apple Pie.	Coffee.
Tea.	Milk.

NOTICE

This Establishment Is Under Entirely New Management

And will be conducted on a positively clean basis. We earnestly solicit the patronage of ladies and children, promising to take great care of their wants and taste.

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Victoria Convalescent and Nursing Home

A commodious and fully-equipped, modern nursing home for both acute and convalescent cases.

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And competent staff of fully certified nurses.

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WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 9, 1908.

Mendelssohn's Oratorio

"ST. PAUL"

Chorus of 120 Voices

SOLOISTS

Mrs. Gideon Hicks, Contralto; Mrs. Wm. Gregson, Soprano; Mr. J. Peteh, Tenor; Mr. R. Morrison, Bass, (gold medalist), northern counties of Scotland, 1905-1906; Mrs. Lewis Hall, Pianist; Mr. G. Jennings Burnett, Organist; Conductor, Mr. J. G. Brown.

Admission, 50 Cents. Reserved Seats 75c

Tickets can be secured at the following stores: M. W. Waitt & Co., Fletcher Bros., Bleasdale & White, B. C. Drug Co., R. Morrison & Co., J. G. Cocke, also members of chorus. Reserved seats at Cochrane's drug store.

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Specially built trucks for handling baggage, furniture or heavy materials at

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Advertise in THE COLONIST Subscribe for THE COLONIST



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Sale of Men's High-Class Tailor-Made Suits and Overcoats

Indisputably the best values ever offered in hand-made clothing, and the suits and overcoats to prove it—prove it not only by the virtue of the highest type of clothes tailored, but also in the absolute newness of the style and the superb variety offered for selection.

\$35.00 Suits for.....	\$25.00	\$25.00 Overcoats, Tweeds and Cravenettes, for \$18.00
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The Sporting World

NOTABLE WIN FOR VICTORIA

Local Rugby Fifteen Triumphant Against Vancouver in Championship Game

SCORE, SIX POINTS TO NIL

Slashing Contest Opened British Columbia Season at Oak Bay

By six points to nil Victoria beat Vancouver at rugby football yesterday afternoon in a slashing game. The weather was ideal, the grounds in perfect shape, and a crowd numbering between seven and eight hundred when the representatives of the Island and Mainland took their places on the field. Such conditions could not but put the players on their mettle and the adherents of the respective sides in an expectant frame of mind, ready to burst into uproarious enthusiasm at the slightest provocation. The rosters for both fifteens had plenty of opportunity to exercise their lungs, for the match by no means was a walkover for the winners. But the Victorians naturally had the more reason to be cheerful, and they improved the occasion to the utmost. When the reds rushed in a solid bunch, when the ball dashed from hand to hand along the scattered line of three-quarters, or when one of the backs made a well-judged kick, those in the grand stand rose en masse and cheered lustily. If Vancouver checked and the lads in black began suddenly but aggressively plodding their way ahead yard by yard, a small coterie of their admirers jumped to their feet and alternately encouraged the effort, and good naturedly jeered at the now palpably nervous local fans.

Hard Fought Battle.

It was a hard fought battle. There wasn't a slack minute in the whole eighty, but it can't be said that either the reds or the blacks showed real finish or style. The Victoria forwards put up a bright, aggressive, and puzzling contest. They were on the ball always, allowing the opposing three-quarters but little opportunity to use the combination and the sprinting of their quarters effectively. That stubborn and constant pressing, augmented by the admirable judgment of the backs in kicking to touch, gave the home fifteen a well-earned victory. Beyond a doubt the Terminal City forwards and backs, in fact the whole aggregation, evinced a more definite and general knowledge of the accepted methods of attack and defence. The pack in the scrummage heeled the ball with automatic regularity, and usually the halfbacks got possession. But, as stated, the three-quarter sprinting and passing, which should then have ensued, usually was badly broken up through the irresistibly impetuous rushes of the entire Victoria pack, their weight and speed carrying everything before them until the blacks had assembled in sufficient force to check effectively.

The First Try.

Victoria kicked off, the team facing the sun. It was a splendid punt and before long the ball was in touch with the home lads three-quarter way up the field. From the throw in the locals secured and the sphere was sent straight at Vancouver's goal. It was followed up by the entire team, the reds carrying over the turf in such force as to mow down opposition as wheat before the scythe. Striking the side post the ball rebounded to the field, falling into the arms of H. Gillespie. He carried it over the line and touched. The play brought the crowd to its feet with excitement and when it was evident that the try was secure, triumphant cheers rent the air.

A Poor Kick.

The angle was not difficult, and it was taken as a matter of course that Johnson, Victoria's clever fullback, would find it easy to convert. However, he fell down. The ball didn't go high enough, hitting just below the crossbar and the locals had to content themselves with the three points. Considering that play hadn't been underway more than five minutes that wasn't so bad and with their lead the lads in red went into play, if it were possible, with renewed energy.

Admirable Checking.

The two lines had come together and were mixing furiously when the referee's whistle called for a scrum. The forwards lined up, Victoria walking through but forgot to heel, thus allowing the ball to emerge on Vancouver's side, and then Newcombe's chance came. He was on it like a shot and with a magnificent punt considerable ground was gained. Vancouver then rushed. The black-jerseyed bunch got the ball among them and went over the ground as though they would not be stopped. The excitement became more intense and developments were watched wide-eyed. A lone red-costumed lad was practically the only difficulty to overcome. It was the fullback—Johnson. Could he do it? "It's too much to expect, and besides he hasn't got the weight," was the thought which ran through most minds in the course of the few anxious moments of that momentous crisis. But the Victorian wasn't to be brushed aside. The slim youth awaited the impact with cool and nervy judgment. Just at the proper minute he heeled his shoulders, sprang into the bunch and grasped the ball. Away it flew the fullback and into touch, a splendid kick, saving the situation and gaining for Victoria all and more than had been lost.

Vancouver Saves.

Now the home team was playing in Vancouver's territory. And Meredith, at this juncture, further improved matters by punting out of play to within a few feet of the visiting fifteen's line. It looked as though the reds might be able to tally. For Vancouver the prospect wasn't rosy. Still the forwards buckled in to business with indomitable spirit and a kick being awarded their side Thomas, through a line effort, made things hot for Victoria. There was over five minutes' work in close proximity to the locals' goal line. The mainlanders pressed and pressed again. The fight was sustained without apparent advantage and it seemed as though the defence must weaken when Gillespie managed to carry the ball away from the pack and place it well up field.

Quarter Line Combine.

Vancouver's three quarters were in evidence for the first time a few minutes later. The ball went from one man to the other in admirable style and backs in an irregular line from one side of the field to the other advanced rapidly. Gibson was the last man in possession and his doom was sealed when the long arms of Meredith enclosed him. Fairly tackled, they rolled over and Gillespie secured, making a punt which gained for his team practically half the length of the ground. Play now was in the corner and not four feet from Vancouver's line and yet the locals weren't able to convert. The Terminal City quarters again getting away well together.

Meredith's Effort.

Meredith, who had been working hard and effectively, made the first individual run of note among the Victorians about this time. He got the ball through first-class combination and, though he took it within easy distance of the goal, his progress was brought to a sudden stop before he achieved it. Then the Vancouver pack got away and down they came carrying the local defence with them until reaching the home twenty-five. They were awarded a free kick on Vincent's foul and were pressing hard when the half time whistle sounded.

After Half Time.

A Vancouver onslaught, its check, a pretty and useful kick on Gillespie's part were incidents of the re-combination of the match. Meredith figured prominently, shortly after, in some quarter combination that sent the ball coursing through the veins of those in attendance. The red-jerseyed men went over half the field in this sprint, Vincent being the last to secure and, finding no fellow player on his right to whom to pass, he ran into touch to avoid an inevitable loss of the ball. The throw-in gave Vancouver an opportunity to rush which they made good and it was during this open play that Hodgson caught a short punt and, having made his mark, took a free kick. But Vancouver's defence was ready and some beautiful punting followed which gave the visitors material gains. Bell Irving, the mainlander full-back, was principally responsible for this and for a few minutes the Capital City lads were in desperate straits, only succeeding in free-

reason that she did not was because the local backs frequently played a defensive instead of an aggressive game when in the enemy's territory.

The strong points of the team as a whole, were the vigorous rushing tactics of the forwards once they got the ball in the open, and the good tackling. At that, especially towards the end of the game, there were certain members of the team who tackled too high, thus frequently losing their men, but generally speaking, the ambitious Vancouver runner was tackled surely, just below the waist, and brought effectively to earth. Several of the backs, too, kicked well, though they often lost an opportunity of gaining ground before kicking.

It is hard to compare the work of the team with that of fifteen in England, the home of the game, especially when no opportunity has been afforded of watching the game as it has developed there since the introduction of the New Zealand line-up, which was used by both sides yesterday. With regard to this line-up, it may be said that, however effective it may with an international team thoroughly trained in its use, yesterday it seemed to be rather a source of weakness. The pack suffered from the loss of an extra man, while the five-eighths outside seemed often to muddle the halves rather than assist them. The individual player who occupies that position is not criticized, but the impression produced was that there were three men doing two men's work, owing to lack of system in that department of the game.

Contrasting the work of the Victoria team yesterday with that of a fifteen from a first class English or Scotch school or one of the stronger colleges, for a comparison with an university or an international team would be unfair, several points are immediately noticed. To take the defects first the men did not seem to know the meaning of the game so well. This is probably due to lack of practice. The chief charm of Rugby to the initiated counts from the fact that years of constant practice are needed to become really expert. It cannot be learned from studying the rules, and practically all the really great players have played it continuously for nearly a decade. The Victoria men, many of them, kicked too soon and too often. An English three-quarters of one of the teams mentioned, would not time after time kick into touch when standing within a few feet of the enemy's twenty-five. He would try to score, either alone or with the help of his fellow backs, and it is noticeable that the Vancouver three-quarters made the best use they could of the few opportunities they got of this kind. The Victorians did not. Again the halves were not half sharp enough in getting round the scrum when the ball was being heeled out against them, with the result that the Vancouver halves got the ball away easily nearly every time. Also the forwards rarely got possession of the ball. But with it all they played a strong, rushing game, which, combined with good tackling, is extremely hard to beat, and it is very doubtful if the English teams suggested could have done much with them, although they would probably show an inferiority.

In Johnson's youthful back, the Victoria team has got a find. He showed cool, good judgment yesterday and bids fair to develop into a very fine player. The old stand-bys of the team also played their usual good game. The team, as a whole, however, lacks practice and shows the lack of it. There was no combination worth speaking of yesterday among the three-quarters, and the halves should remember that their chief mission on earth is not only to feed their own three-quarters, but if possible to prevent their opposing halves from performing that important function. The forwards should learn to get hold of the ball in the scrum, as it is equally important whether it is wanted to heeled out to the backs or to keep in the scrum, and from the 40 entrants the eight highest average bowlers are drawn to captain the elite five-men teams that will form the House League schedule. The first match game in this tournament will be rolled on the elite alleys next Wednesday night and from then on until the holidays two teams will struggle for supremacy each night except Saturdays. The teams to date with averages to date are: P. Turner, 150; F. Jordan, 165; G. Barton, 165; W. B. McNair, 125; W. H. Burnett, 118; J. Asklund, 120; H. Edwards, 115; J. Wilson, 115; W. Fairall, 165; W. Glover, 165; T. A. Wilson, 120; R. C. Gonnason, 130; A. Harris, 125; J. C. Renfrew, 100; T. Renfrew, 100; D. Breckenridge, 100; A. Mudge, 165; A. Campbell, 120; E. Heath, 100; James Bell, 10; C. Holden, 140; H. Pettierew, 140; E. E. Green, 110; A. W. Thompson, 135; S. Cooper, 125; H. Aronson, 165; W. Duncan, 122; A. Lewis, 120; G. Melmoyl, 130; F. B. Archibald, 115; F. C. Dillaough, 120; H. Randall, 100; H. Clark, 100; T. J. Hick, 125.

A Pool Parlor.

The Elite Amusement company are installing an up-to-date pool parlor in connection with the bowling alleys which will be open to the public this week. The penny coin operated amusement machines will be installed in this week. Ladies or gentlemen wishing to learn to bowl will find competent instructors at any time at the Elitist. We wish this cup to be a daily, with the exception of Sundays.

INTERMEDIATE CUP

Hemming Bros., of Montreal, Donate Trophy to Provincial Amateur Association

Hemming Bros., jewelry manufacturers, of Montreal, have donated a handsome loving cup to the B. C. Amateur Lacrosse Association as an intermediate trophy. The cup was received by Mr. T. Gifford, M. P. P., accompanied by the following letter: "T. Gifford, Esq., New Westminster:—Dear Sir:—I have pleasure in sending you today a loving cup as a trophy for the B. C. Amateur Lacrosse Association and would ask you to kindly present the same to the association on our behalf. We wish this cup to be competed for annually under the conditions and rules of the association by the intermediate teams of the Province, the cup to be held by the club that wins the same at the end of each year and not to become the actual property of any club until it has been won for three years in straight succession. We would ask you to convey to the association our best wishes for their future success, with the special hope that they will make it their constant aim to keep up a national game of Canada without the pale of professional athletics. HEMMING BROS. CO."

He that has never known adversity is but half acquainted with himself or with others. Constant success shows us but one side of life. There is a merit which we may win by our mistakes.—Thorold.

VANCOUVER CAPTURES THE PROVINCE CUP

Mainland Bowlers Beat Empires of Seattle By Good Margin

Vancouver, Dec. 5.—The Seattle Empires offered to play Vancouver on a neutral alley for the trophy hung up at Victoria and won by them and that is how the locals got a chance at it last night. Hodges was high man for Vancouver with 182 average; but Cuthbert with 178 and Steers with 177 were right behind. The score:

Seattle.				Vancouver.			
Manken	147	152	171	470	158	166	171
Davies	160	158	106	424	171	161	162
Keen	131	167	161	462	151	171	161
O'Donnell	143	180	200	528	176	166	167
Koch	166	197	115	448	179	166	167
Total	735	824	753	2332	771	771	771

Vancouver.				Seattle.					
Steers	1	2	3	Tot. Ave.	1	2	3	Tot. Ave.	
Campbell	146	171	214	531	177	149	155	444	158
Clubburn	180	197	157	534	173	180	166	516	172
Scott	154	160	202	516	172	166	166	547	182
Hedge	202	179	166	547	182	166	166	547	182
Total	872	842	838	2602	867	842	838	2602	867

Both of these trophies will be contested for as challenge cups and must be played for at Vancouver alleys.

Telegraphic League.

Victoria bowlers rolled a good score in the last Telegraphic League match, the total being 2607. Williams was high man with 204, and also high average. The score and players follow:

Victoria.				Seattle.					
Williams	184	171	204	559	186	169	187	540	175
Mathews	169	187	170	526	175	169	187	540	175
Pirbright	197	169	187	553	186	169	187	540	175
Hill	196	160	160	516	172	166	166	547	182
Moran	162	148	180	490	163	166	166	547	182
Total	908	831	868	2607	881	842	838	2602	867

Vancouver.

Vancouver.				Seattle.					
Corbine	198	173	180	551	184	169	187	540	175
Frost	169	200	151	520	173	169	187	540	175
Hosley	178	207	141	526	175	169	187	540	175
McIntyre	199	121	150	470	158	169	187	540	175
Sharples	202	177	202	581	193	166	166	547	182
Total	937	893	824	2654	881	842	838	2602	867

Great interest is being displayed at the House League games at the Douglas street alleys. Every night on which a match is played the alleys are crowded with players of the various teams. The best game rolled was between the Tecumsehs and the Iroquois with the following result:

Iroquois.				Tecumsehs.					
Mathews	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
Vaughan	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160
Cusack	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
Gibson	155	119	152	155	119	152	155	119	152
Banner	79	75	123	79	75	123	79	75	123
Totals	730	677	758	730	677	758	730	677	758

The Standing.

Iroquois.				Tecumsehs.					
Iroquois	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
Apaches	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1
Pirbright	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1
Tecumsehs	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1
Mohawks	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	3	0

Week's Games.

The teams of this week are as follows: Monday—Chicoutimi vs. Iroquois. Tuesday—Mohawks vs. Chippewas. Wednesday—Apaches vs. Tecumsehs. Thursday—Mohawks vs. Chicoutimi.

To Tinsmiths and Others

Just received, large shipment of

"FLEUR-DE-LIS" GALVANIZED STEEL SHEETS

Also

BLACK BESSEMER SOFT STEEL SHEETS

In all sizes.

E. G. Prior & Co., Ltd. Ltd.

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VICTORIA, B.C.

Men's Working Gloves

PER PAIR 25c

We are enabled to offer 1,200 pairs of these excellent Working Gloves at this big bargain price because we secured them under regular price from a firm who wanted cash more than gloves.

Regular prices, 35c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00

While they last, per pair 25c

W. G. Cameron, The Cash Clothier

581 JOHNSON STREET.

Ice Roller Skates

For Xmas Gifts

Could any boy or girl get a present more to their liking? We cordially invite parents to come and inspect our fine new stock; each pair priced right. Prices to suit every pocketbook.

JOHN BARNESLEY & CO.

Gunsmiths, 1321 Government St.

OUR COAL IS ALL COAL

Just a trial will convince you. It is clean; free from slate, with excellent heating qualities. Try it.

FOR CASH WITH ORDER WE GIVE 5 PER CENT DISCOUNT.

THE VICTORIA FUEL CO., 618 Trowace Avenue Phone 1377

Ensure Swiftess and Despatch

In Handling Your Baggage

By Phoning 129

Victoria Transfer Company is Open Day and Night Just Phone—It's Done

ISLAND SECOND DIVISION FIXTURES

The Vancouver Island second division association football schedule has been drafted, and is as follows:

December 25—Nanaimo v. Ladysmith "B".

December 26—Ladysmith "B" v. 5th Regiment.

January 1—Ladysmith "B" v. Ladysmith "A".

January 2—5th Regiment v. Victoria West.

January 3—Ladysmith "A" v. Nanaimo.

January 9—Victoria West v. Ladysmith "B".

January 16—5th Regiment v. Nanaimo.

January 16—Ladysmith "B" v. Victoria West.

January 23—Ladysmith "A" v. 5th Regiment.

January 23—Nanaimo v. Victoria West.

January 30—5th Regiment v. Ladysmith "B".

January 30—Ladysmith "A" v. Victoria West.

February 6—Victoria West v. 5th Regiment.

February 6—Nanaimo v. Ladysmith "A".

February 13—Ladysmith "A" v. Ladysmith "B".

February 13—Nanaimo v. 5th Regiment.

February 20—Victoria West v. Nanaimo.

February 27—5th Regiment v. Ladysmith "A".

February 27—Ladysmith "B" v. Nanaimo.

SPECIAL PRIZES

For all games this month the prizes are for the best average, giving everybody a chance to win.

VICTORIA BOWLING PARLORS

1110 Douglas Street

as well as the regulars several of the latter being absent.

AT HALF TIME

A correspondent wants to know whether the bylaw restricting shooting in North Saanich is in force. It is understood that it has not yet been applied. Some formalities are necessary. However these are going to be transacted as speedily as possible, and an announcement may be expected any day. Meanwhile, remember, there is the trespass law!

"When may one expect to find duck and geese in this vicinity?" The foregoing is another question asked the other day. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to lay down any definite time. It is said that they are here already. Only a few days ago it was reported that several mallards had been killed while enjoying themselves, about twilight, on the surface of one of the sloughs near the city. But a few weeks will find them about the adjacent districts in greater numbers.

Over five feet long are the tall feathers of the Mongolian pheasants on exhibition in the windows of the Government street cigar store. They were placed there by R. L. Pocock, of the Colonist staff. Mr. Pocock obtained them while in China. The display is of peculiar interest to Victoria sportsmen because it is proposed to introduce this species of game bird to Vancouver Island.

TROPHY PRESENTED BASKETBALL LEAGUE

C. E. Redfern Offers Cup for Senior Series—First Match Monday

A handsome silver cup has been presented to the Victoria Basketball League, to be awarded the winner in the local senior series by the Victoria property of a Government street jewelry store. The first match of the schedule will be played between the North Ward and the West End teams at 8 p.m. on Monday. The public are invited to attend. The exhibition will be first-class in every respect. It is expected that there will be a large crowd of enthusiastic spectators. The initial engagement in the fight for local honors.

WINS AT NANAIMO

Nanaimo, Dec. 5.—The local high school basketball team was hopelessly outclassed here today, being defeated 57 to 27.

BEACON HILL TEAM WON JUNIOR GAME

An Even League Soccer Match Played Yesterday Afternoon

The North Ward Junior association football team was yesterday defeated by the Beacon Hills by two goals to nil.

ENGLISH CRITIC ON VICTORIA'S SHOWING

Victoria has a team which, with additional practice and judicious coaching should win the championship, but the practice and coaching are badly needed. Vancouver, generally speaking, played better and more scientific football yesterday, but could not stand against the local forwards in open play. It was to that factor, as well as to good collaring and a certain amount of good fortune, that yesterday's victory must be ascribed. Victoria, on the day's play, would have won by a larger margin than she did. And the

The Sporting World

By six points to nil Victoria beat Vancouver at rugby football yesterday afternoon in a slashing game. The weather was ideal, the grounds in perfect shape, and a crowd numbering between seven and eight hundred when the representatives of the Island and Mainland took their places on the field. Such conditions could not but put the players on their mettle and the adherents of the respective sides in an expectant frame of mind, ready to burst into uproarious enthusiasm at the slightest provocation. The rosters for both fifteens had plenty of opportunity to exercise their lungs, for the match by no means was a walkover for the winners. But the Victorians naturally had the more reason to be cheerful, and they improved the occasion to the utmost. When the reds rushed in a solid bunch, when the ball dashed from hand to hand along the scattered line of three-quarters, or when one of the backs made a well-judged kick, those in the grand stand rose en masse and cheered lustily. If Vancouver checked and the lads in black began suddenly but aggressively plodding their way ahead yard by yard, a small coterie of their admirers jumped to their feet and alternately encouraged the effort, and good naturedly jeered at the now palpably nervous local fans.

Hard Fought Battle.

It was a hard fought battle. There wasn't a slack minute in the whole eighty, but it can't be said that either the reds or the blacks showed real finish or style. The Victoria forwards put up a bright, aggressive, and puzzling contest. They were on the ball always, allowing the opposing three-quarters but little opportunity to use the combination and the sprinting of their quarters effectively. That stubborn and constant pressing, augmented by the admirable judgment of the backs in kicking to touch, gave the home fifteen a well-earned victory. Beyond a doubt the Terminal City forwards and backs, in fact the whole aggregation, evinced a more definite and general knowledge of the accepted methods of attack and defence. The pack in the scrummage heeled the ball with automatic regularity, and usually the halfbacks got possession. But, as stated, the three-quarter sprinting and passing, which should then have ensued, usually was badly broken up through the irresistibly impetuous rushes of the entire Victoria pack, their weight and speed carrying everything before them until the blacks had assembled in sufficient force to check effectively.

The First Try.

Victoria kicked off, the team facing the sun. It was a splendid punt and before long the ball was in touch with the home lads three-quarter way up the field. From the throw in the locals secured and the sphere was sent straight at Vancouver's goal. It was followed up by the entire team, the reds carrying over the turf in such force as to mow down opposition as wheat before the scythe. Striking the side post the ball rebounded to the field, falling into the arms of H. Gillespie. He carried it over the line and touched. The play brought the crowd to its feet with excitement and when it was evident that the try was secure, triumphant cheers rent the air.

A Poor Kick.

The angle was not difficult, and it was taken as a matter of course that Johnson, Victoria's clever fullback, would find it easy to convert. However, he fell down. The ball didn't go high enough, hitting just below the crossbar and the locals had to content themselves with the three points. Considering that play hadn't been underway more than five minutes that wasn't so bad and with their lead the lads in red went into play, if it were possible, with renewed energy.

Admirable Checking.

The two lines had come together and were mixing furiously when the referee's whistle called for a scrum. The forwards lined up, Victoria walking through but forgot to heel, thus allowing the ball to emerge on Vancouver's side, and then Newcombe's chance came. He was on it like a shot and with a magnificent punt considerable ground was gained. Vancouver then rushed. The black-jerseyed bunch got the ball among them and went over the ground as though they would not be stopped. The excitement became more intense and developments were watched wide-eyed. A lone red-costumed lad was practically the only difficulty to overcome. It was the fullback—Johnson. Could he do it? "It's too much to expect, and besides he hasn't got the weight," was the thought which ran through most minds in the course of the few anxious moments of that momentous crisis. But the Victorian wasn't to be brushed aside. The slim youth awaited the impact with cool and nervy judgment. Just at the proper minute he heeled his shoulders, sprang into the bunch and grasped the ball. Away it flew the fullback and into touch, a splendid kick, saving the situation and gaining for Victoria all and more than had been lost.

Vancouver Saves.

Now the home team was playing in Vancouver's territory. And Meredith, at this juncture, further improved matters by punting out of play to within a few feet of the visiting fifteen's line. It looked as though the reds might be able to tally. For Vancouver the prospect wasn't rosy. Still the forwards buckled in to business with indomitable spirit and a kick being awarded their side Thomas, through a line effort, made things hot for Victoria. There was over five minutes' work in close proximity to the locals' goal line. The mainlanders pressed and pressed again. The fight was sustained without apparent advantage and it seemed as though the defence must weaken when Gillespie managed to carry the ball away from the pack and place it well up field.

Quarter Line Combine.

Vancouver's three quarters were in evidence for the first time a few minutes later. The ball went from one man to the other in admirable style and backs in an irregular line from one side of the field to the other advanced rapidly. Gibson was the last man in possession and his doom was sealed when the long arms of Meredith enclosed him. Fairly tackled, they rolled over and Gillespie secured, making a punt which gained for his team practically half the length of the ground. Play now was in the corner and not four feet from Vancouver's line and yet the locals weren't able to convert. The Terminal City quarters again getting away well together.

Meredith's Effort.

Meredith, who had been working hard and effectively, made the first individual run of note among the Victorians about this time. He got the ball through first-class combination and, though he took it within easy distance of the goal, his progress was brought to a sudden stop before he achieved it. Then the Vancouver pack got away and down they came carrying the local defence with them until reaching the home twenty-five. They were awarded a free kick on Vincent's foul and were pressing hard when the half time whistle sounded.

After Half Time.

A Vancouver onslaught, its check, a pretty and useful kick on Gillespie's part were incidents of the re-combination of the match. Meredith figured prominently, shortly after, in some quarter combination that sent the ball coursing through the veins of those in attendance. The red-jerseyed men went over half the field in this sprint, Vincent being the last to secure and, finding no fellow player on his right to whom to pass, he ran into touch to avoid an inevitable loss of the ball. The throw-in gave Vancouver an opportunity to rush which they made good and it was during this open play that Hodgson caught a short punt and, having made his mark, took a free kick. But Vancouver's defence was ready and some beautiful punting followed which gave the visitors material gains. Bell Irving, the mainlander full-back, was principally responsible for this and for a few minutes the Capital City lads were in desperate straits, only succeeding in free-

On the Waterfront

OPPORTUNITIES ARE EXTOLLED

Shipmaster Says Advantages Here Are Superior to Many Great Ports

SOUTHAMPTON TO IMPROVE

Big Harbor Scheme to Make Hampshire Port Among World's Best

"If many of the ports of the world that I know had an area of water similar to those of the inner harbor of Victoria the members of the harbor trusts would dance for joy," said a shipmaster who has seen the greater number of the world's ports, yesterday. "The natural advantages and the opportunities of Victoria are remarkable when you consider many of the ports which have been practically made by 'educating' rivers, making new waterways, building breakwaters, wet docks entered through lock gates, etc., many being practically 'made' ports. Victoria's future development is in the high time that the necessities of Victoria in this connection should be considered. The trend of modern steamers is to large tonnage. A return filed by Hon. Winston Churchill, president of the Board of Trade, before the British Parliament in connection with the Port of London bill, shows that the greater percentage of the world's steamers are of over 3,000 tons. Of all the steamers now afloat, 2,359 are between 2,000 and 2,999 tons; 2,012 are between 3,000 and 3,999; 1,171 are between 4,000 and 4,999 tons; and 1,199 are of 5,000 tons and above that tonnage.

This increasing size of steamers is responsible for arousing harbor board after harbor board to an appreciation of the necessity of improvement. Yesterday news was given of Plymouth's ambitious scheme. At the next session of the British Parliament the London and Southwestern Railway company which owns the port of Southampton, will ask for an act to improve and extend the well known Hampshire port, until it will be the largest of the world's ports. The company has formerly been adverse to the river Itchen, a work involving some expensive bridge and engineering works. The company has finally decided to carry this out. The solicitor for the London and Southwestern Railway company has written a letter to the Southampton town council announcing that the company intend to apply to Parliament next session for powers to construct new docks at Woolston, on the mudflats and foreshore of the River Itchen and of the Southampton waterway, under the scheme, which includes the construction of an immense graving dock on the Woolston side of the River Itchen, opposite the present docks. It is expected that the new dock will be the largest of its kind in the world. A new water channel will be cut to facilitate the approach of the largest vessels, and a seawall will be built along the foreshore.

Syren and Shipping says: "The inevitable, it appears, is to happen at Southampton. The London and South Western Railway company, having the split of land between the Test and the Itchen insufficient for their purposes of rapid development, have announced their intention of seeking Parliamentary powers for the construction of new docks at Woolston, and of the necessary railway connection with the Southampton and Netley line. An intimation to this effect was received by the Southampton town council last week, and, as might be expected, it formed one of the principal topics touched upon in the postprandial speech at the banquet. The scheme itself, as we need scarcely point out, is one of deep importance to the Hampshire port. It has long been evident that the Southwestern company were badly hampered by lack of room for extension. Their present dock estate stands on the apex of a triangle of which the town of Southampton forms the base, and the only possible direction in which it could be developed was along the mudflats which fringe what is locally known as the Western Shore. Even there there is not a great deal of space to spare while the work would have been costly and the position itself far inferior to that which the eastern bank of the River Itchen can offer. It has hitherto been supposed that the Southwestern company were averse to crossing the Itchen, but those who held this theory reckoned without the keen enterprise which characterizes the directorate at Waterloo. The step was bound to be taken sooner or later, and with their usual energy, Sir Charles Scott and his colleagues have taken it sooner. What sort of a future lies before Southampton time alone can show, but the Southwestern company are evidently bent on doing their share to make the port second to none. If backed up locally they will succeed. Improvements are also being made at other British ports. Leith, Scotland, is at last to have graving dock accommodation commensurate with its importance as an East Coast port and the chief centre in Scotland of the shipping which the North Sea ports require to be provided annually from the general revenue of the dock to supplement the revenue which the new dry dock may be calculated to produce. The Admiralty are interested in the undertaking, and have asked to be furnished with plans. The ordinary revenue of the port showed substantial increase last month as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Special to the Colonist
Tatoosh, 8 a.m.—Clear, wind east, 15 miles an hour. Out, schooner Willis A. Holden at 5:50 a.m.; a steamer at 7:50 a.m. Tatoosh, noon—Cloudy, wind east, 10 miles an hour.
Tatoosh, 2 p.m.—Outside, inward bound, a four-masted schooner and two square-riggers.
Tatoosh, 6 p.m.—Clear, wind east, 8 miles an hour. In, the schooner Borealis, in tow of tug Pioneer. Outside, bound in, a three-masted bark.

By Wireless

Cape Lazo, 8 a.m.—Clear and calm. Bar, 30.06, temp. 33. Sea smooth.
Point Grey, 8 a.m.—Thick fog, calm. Bar, 30.05, temp. 32.

Tatoosh, 8 a.m.—Clear, wind east, 15 miles an hour. Bar, 30.12, temp. 47. Passed out, the schooner Willis A. Holden, at 5:50 p.m., and a passenger steamer at 7:50.
Estevan, 8 a.m.—Clear, calm. Bar, 30.18, temp. 37. Sea smooth.

Pachena, 8 a.m.—Clear, calm. Bar, 30.33, temp. 39. Smooth sea.
Point Grey, noon—Clear and calm. Bar, 30.13, temp. 39. Sea smooth.

Point Grey, noon—Thick fog. Bar, 30.04, temp. 41.
Cape Lazo, 6 p.m.—Fog, calm. Bar, 30.15, temp. 36. Smooth sea. No shipping.

Point Grey, 6 p.m.—Thick fog, calm. Bar, 30.04, temp. 10. Sea smooth. No shipping.

Tatoosh, 6 p.m.—Clear, wind east, 10 miles an hour. Bar, 30.16, temp. 45. In, the schooner Borealis, in tow of tug Pioneer. Outside, bound in, a three-masted bark.

Estevan, 6 p.m.—Clear, light east wind. Bar, 30.12, temp. 16. Sea smooth. No shipping.

Pachena, 6 p.m.—Clear, calm. Bar, 30.12, temp. 36. Smooth sea. No shipping.

Steamer Tees passed down at 1:45 p.m.; a steamer from the westward at 6 p.m.

COASTING STEAMERS FOR GRAND TRUNK

Announcement Made That Two Passenger Steamers Will Start Next Summer

It is officially announced from Montreal that the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway company has written a letter to the Southampton town council announcing that the company intend to apply to Parliament next session for powers to construct new docks at Woolston, on the mudflats and foreshore of the River Itchen and of the Southampton waterway, under the scheme, which includes the construction of an immense graving dock on the Woolston side of the River Itchen, opposite the present docks. It is expected that the new dock will be the largest of its kind in the world. A new water channel will be cut to facilitate the approach of the largest vessels, and a seawall will be built along the foreshore.

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FOGBOUND AT VANCOUVER

Steamer Queen Held All Day Yesterday in English Bay Owing to Thick Weather

The steamer Queen, of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, is fog-bound at English Bay unable to make her way through the Narrows into the harbor at Vancouver. A message received by wireless from the Queen last night stated that the steamer had been at anchor in English Bay since early yesterday morning and at 10 p.m. was still at anchor in thick fog with no indication of the fog clearing at that time.

TWO NEW LINERS FOR ORIENTAL TRADE

Andrew Weir & Co. Will Build More Vessels for Trans-Pacific Service

Two new steamers are to be built for the trans-Pacific trade from Puget Sound and Victoria. Since the London shipping firm of Andrew Weir & Co., represented on this coast by Frank Waterhouse & Co., entered the trans-Pacific trade they have been operating the steamers Suverie and Kumerie regularly, and also an irregular line to North China.

The two new steamers will, with the Suverie and Kumerie, be the largest of the vessels of the company's fleet. Andrew Weir & Co., as well as owning a large fleet of sailing ships, the well known Bank line, with names ending in the syllable "bank," as the steamship line is made up of "eries," owns a big steamship fleet. There are now twenty-two vessels in this company, of which fourteen are operated in the Bank line, the Katanaka and Crocydon under separate house flags, and the Adato, Oceano, Quito, and Yeddo under the Ocean Steamship company's flag. The "erie" fleet is made up of the Kumerie, Suverie, Yoserie, Comerie, Dumerie, Ellerie, Forerie, Glycerie, Tynerie, Iverie, Roverie, Jesserie, Wynerie and the little steamers Ruby, Perseverance and Burnock.

The Yoserie, which will be added to the Australian mail line, has been equipped with accommodation for sixty first class passengers and will be the first of the Australian mail line vessels to enter the passenger trade regularly, although many of the vessels have taken passengers by signing them on as members of the crew when leaving San Francisco.

The deal for the purchase of the Tremont and Shawmut, which have been lying idle on Puget Sound since being withdrawn from the trans-Pacific trade some months ago, is almost completed. The United States government has been baulking at the price asked for the vessels. The sum of \$150,000 was appropriated, and the owners asked that amount for the two steamers. President Alfred Winsor, of the Boston Steamship company, is now in Washington arranging the completion of the deal.

WILL GIVE LOCAL SERVICE TO PERU

New Steamship Line Being Organized Will Extend to Ports of Costa Rica and Further South

It is probable that the new steamship line to be established between Victoria and Puget Sound ports via San Francisco to Mexican ports in January with the steamers Erna and Yeddo, will be extended to Peruvian ports, and Victoria merchants will be given a direct service to the ports of Central and Southern America as far south as Corinto. Capt. Jensen, manager of the line was recently in the City of Mexico where he had an interview with President Diaz and it was arranged that Mexico should give a subsidy of \$60,000 to the line. The subsidy, the Mexican government agrees to double if the service is extended to Peru. The subsidy paid to the Canadian Mexican Pacific line by the Mexican government is less than that given to the new line, being \$50,000 yearly and an additional subsidy is paid by the Canadian government of a similar amount, as well as payments for carrying mails.

Traffic arrangements have been made by the new line with the Tehuantepec National railroad across the Isthmus and the Mexican Central railway, which has its terminus at Manzanillo. The arrangement with the Mexican Central railway company provides that the steamers shall run direct from San Francisco to Manzanillo on the south-bound voyage, omitting the ports of call on the Gulf of California. The trip from the Golden Gate to Manzanillo is expected to be made in five and a half days. It is not yet decided whether the line will extend beyond Salina Cruz, the terminus on the Pacific of the Tehuantepec National railroad, but it is probable that arrangements will be made to continue to Costa Rican ports. The probability is that the line will be extended without delay to the coffee ports of Costa Rica and on to Corinto. A profitable trade in shipping bananas from San Blas to San Diego is also expected to be worked up, a call being made at the southern Californian port northbound.

Special attention will be given to the carriage of fruit from Mexico and Central America to Californian ports, Puget Sound and British Columbia. The steamers Erna and Yeddo, with which the service will be inaugurated are 360x13x27 feet, of about 2200 tons dead weight. They were especially built for tropical service, and have accommodation for 64 first-class and 24 second-class passengers. With these two steamers calling at San Francisco, Manzanillo, Salina Cruz and the principal ports in Central America as far south as Corinto on the southward

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Call or write us and we will show you the machine working that does the trick, or send you particulars. Dark winter nights made light.

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voyage, and the Central American ports, Salina Cruz, Manzanillo, San Blas, San Diego or Los Angeles and San Francisco on the westward voyage to Puget Sound. It will be possible to maintain a four-weekly schedule. Other steamers will be held in readiness to augment the service as soon as conditions warrant.

In short, it is the aim and intention of Jensen & Ostrander to furnish a service which will open to the tropical fruit growers of the Pacific Coast and Central America, the entire west coast of the United States and Canada, and at the same time to furnish to exporters of the latter countries a regular service to ports which can now be reached by Puget Sound and the Columbia shippers on through irregular sailings of the Kosmos Line, or by trans-shipping to Pacific Mail steamers in San Francisco.

As the passenger accommodations of the steamers to be placed in the service will compare very favorably with those of the best steamers, it is expected that a considerable passenger business will be done. Between British Columbia and California ports, as well as from Puget Sound and San Francisco to Mexico and Central America.

The steamers Erna and Yeddo are now loading in Japan for this port, and the regular service will be started soon after the first of the year.

The government steamer Quadra returned to port yesterday morning after a month spent in northern waters. She supplied some of the light houses with stores and visited some of the buoy and beacons. When crossing to Jedway, an awning was torn off by the wind.

MOVEMENT OF VESSELS

Steamers to Arrive.		
From the Orient.		
Vessel	Due	
Amiral Oly	Dec. 4	
Aki Maru	Dec. 10	
Suverie	Dec. 18	
Empress of China	Dec. 18	
Iyo Maru	Dec. 21	
Titan	Dec. 26	
From Australia.		
Makura	Dec. 16	
From Mexico.		
Lonsdale	Dec. 16	
From Skagway.		
Princess May	Dec. 10	
From Northern British Columbia Ports.		
Canosun	Dec. 9	
Vadso	Nov. 30	
Venture	Nov. 30	
Princess Beatrice	Dec. 19	
From West Coast.		
Tees	Nov. 30	

CHILDREN AND PIMPLES

Seem To Go Together And Yet Few Parents Fully Appreciate The Warning.

At the age of puberty most children are afflicted with pimples and many with serious skin eruptions. At this particular period in a child's existence nature is going through a transition which is of vital importance to the child and the parent.



Pimples on the face of a child removed by Stuart's Calcium Wafers.

The organs of the child all become larger. The skin begins to grow hair, the glands and cells of the skin apparently become stronger and larger. Impurities enter the system and poisons enter the blood and are thrown off usually from the face in the form of pimples. Mothers should zealously guard the child against serious blood impurity at this time. Our grandmothers gave sassafras, sassafras root, cream of tartar and sulphur every spring. These simple remedies did a good work, but science has discovered the most powerful and beneficial blood purifier to be Stuart's Calcium Wafers.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers are prepared after the most modern method of conveying the full strength of Calcium Sulphide to the blood. They lose none of it through evaporation, and synthetic changes like most calcium sulphide remedies sold today. Stuart's Calcium Wafers also contain Quassa, Golden Seal and Eucalyptus, all known purifiers of great power. Combined with these ingredients is a pure vegetable alternative and laxative which, when the other ingredients clear the blood of poisons and the system through the bowels and in a natural easy manner.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers should be in every household, and used by the parent for the benefit of the child. They are harmless, promote normal appetite and digestion, beautify the skin and enrich the blood, and are necessary to the rapid growth of the child. Go to your druggist. Ask his opinion of Calcium Sulphide as the Stuart process presents it to the blood. He will sell you a package for 50 cents, or send us your name and address and we will send you a trial package by mail free. Address P. A. Stuart Co., 175 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

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Try the Classified Page. It brings results.

Union Steamships Co. of B.C. Ltd.

Passenger Steamers Weekly For Alert Bay, Campbell River, Comox, Pender Harbour, Port Neville, Prince Rupert, Port Simpson, Port Harvey, Rivers Inlet, Rock Bay, Swanson Bay, Shoal Bay, Sechart, Union, Van And, and all points on northern coast. For time-table apply at office, 1105 Wharf Street.

From San Francisco.		
City of Puebla	Dec. 6	
Umatilla	Dec. 11	
Queen	Dec. 16	
Sailing Vessels.		
Left		
Vessel	Date	
Haddon	April 2	
Princess May	July 9	
Puritan	Boston	
Steamers to Sail.		
For the Orient.		
Vessel	Date	
Tango Maru	Dec. 8	
Empress of Japan	Dec. 9	
For Australia.		
Moana	Dec. 4	
For Mexico.		
Lonsdale	Dec. 31	
For Skagway.		
Princess May	Dec. 11	
For Northern British Columbia Ports.		
Venture	Dec. 11	
Canosun	Dec. 9	
Vadso	Dec. 4	
Princess Beatrice	Dec. 7	
For West Coast.		
Tees	Dec. 1	
For San Francisco.		
Queen	Dec. 7	
Umatilla	Dec. 12	
City of Puebla	Dec. 17	
Local Steamers.		
Victoria-Seattle.		
S. S. Princess Royal.		
Leave Victoria 7:30 a.m. daily except Monday. Arrive Seattle 10 p.m. daily except Monday.		
Princess Victoria.		
Leave Seattle 8:30 a.m. daily except Monday. Arrive Victoria 1 p.m.		
Vancouver-Victoria.		
Princess Victoria.		
Leave Victoria daily except Sunday at 2 p.m.		
Steamer Charmer.		
Leave Victoria 12:30 a.m. daily. Arrive Vancouver 7 a.m. daily. Leave Vancouver 1 p.m. daily. Arrive Victoria 7 a.m. daily.		
Victoria-Seattle, via Port Townsend.		
Whatcom		
Leave Victoria 5 p.m. daily except Thursday. Arrives daily at 2:30 p.m. Upper Fraser River. Beaver.		
Leave New Westminster 3 a.m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Leave Chilliwack 7 a.m. Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday. Calling at landings between New Westminster and Chilliwack.		
Vancouver-Nanaimo (E. & N. Ry.)		
Joan		
Leave Nanaimo 7 a.m. Leave Vancouver 1:30 p.m. daily except Sunday.		
Victoria-Nanaimo.		
S.S. City of Nanaimo.		
Leave Victoria Tuesday at 7 a.m. Arrive Nanaimo Tuesday at 4 p.m. Leave Nanaimo Saturday at 2 p.m. Arrive Victoria Saturday at 7 a.m. Leave Nanaimo Wednesday at 7 a.m. Arrive Union Bay and Comox Wednesday at 2 p.m. Leave Union Bay and Comox Thursday at 7 a.m. Arrive Nanaimo Thursday at 2 p.m. Leave Nanaimo Friday 7 a.m. Arrive Union Bay and Comox Friday at 2 p.m. Leave Union Bay and Comox Saturday at 7 a.m. Arrive Nanaimo Saturday at 1:30 p.m.		
Sidney to Gulf Islands.		
Iroquois.		
Leaving Sidney Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday on arrival of V. & S. train.		
Freight Rates.		
Puget Sound or B.C.		
Destination		
Sydney, Melbourne or Adelaide.	30s	
Sydney, 28s 9d to 30s	30s	
Melbourne or Adelaide, 28s to 32s 6d	32s 6d	
Port Pirie	36s	
Freemantle	37s 6d	
River Plate Ports	47s 6d	
Japan ports	30s	
Shanghai	30s	
Taku	30s	
Calcutta	30s	
Direct to Nitrate Ports.	49s to 41s 3d	
Valparaiso for orders to discharge there and, or at one other port north of Pisagua 2s 6d less direct.	45s	
South Africa ports, Cape Town, Delagoa Bay range	50s	
Direct port United Kingdom, and Cork for orders to discharge at a safe port, United Kingdom or continent, between H. & H.	52s 6d	
Grain.		
For Portland or Puget Sound loading steamers are being paid 12s 9d for the United Kingdom or Continent, and 12s 22s 6d. For Japan ports, Shanghai or Taku, (strs.) \$5.75 to \$1.		
The Overdue Market.		
Ship Thorulund 164 days from Calcutta thence for Bilbao, 8 per cent.		
Ship Celtic Chief, 148 days from Port Talbot for Talbot, 10 per cent.		
Ship Chataubraire, 151 days from New Caledonia for Hull, 8 per cent.		
Bark Augustus, 148 days from New Caledonia for Falmouth, 8 per cent.		
Ship Derwent, 125 days from New Caledonia Breakwater, 10 per cent.		
Norwegian ship Lansing, 100 days from New Caledonia for Hampton Roads, reinsurance 10 per cent.		
Norwegian ship Cortez, 101 days from New Caledonia for Falmouth, reinsurance 10 per cent.		
Norwegian bark Dammenseren, 101 days from New Caledonia for Channel, reinsurance 10 per cent.		
Recent Charters Reported by Hind, Ralph & Co.		
41s. 3d., Gray Harbor to Coquimbo. "James Kerr."		
47s. 6d., Lumber, Puget Sound to direct port in U. S. "Erna."		
Sleepers, from Otara or Murofan to Manzanillo. Private terms. S. S. "Erna."		
Sleepers, from Otara or Murofan to Manzanillo. Private terms.		

CANADIAN PACIFIC

TO EUROPE FOR CHRISTMAS

TRAVEL ON CANADA'S NATIONAL HIGHWAY

IMPERIAL LIMITED TRAIN NO. 2.

Leaves Vancouver daily at 8:15 a. m.; has through standard and tourist sleeping cars to Eastern Canada, connecting at Winnipeg with Train No. 91, which leaves for Toronto daily at 10:30 p. m.

ATLANTIC EXPRESS TRAIN NO. 96.

Leaves Vancouver daily at 3:15 p. m.; has through standard and tourist sleeping cars to Montreal daily, to Boston on Thursdays. Tourist sleeper will leave Montreal Thursday, Dec. 10th, on Train No. 9 at 7:25 p. m. for St. John, N. B., connecting with EMPRESS OF IRELAND, sailing Dec. 11th.

SS. LAKE ERID sails from St. John, N. B. Dec. 6th
SS. EMPRESS OF IRELAND, sails from St. John, N. B. Dec. 11th
SS. EMPRESS OF BRITAIN, sails from St. John, N. B. Dec. 25th

RATES TO ST. JOHN, N. B.

(With ocean ticket) First-class, \$13.10; Second class, \$62.50.
ST. JOHN, N. B., TO LIVERPOOL ON EMPRESSES
First, \$82.50; Second, \$48.75; Third, \$28.75.

ST. JOHN, N. B., TO LIVERPOOL ON OTHER STEAMSHIPS:
First-class, \$65 to \$80 and up; Second class, \$42.50 to \$50 and up; Third class, \$27.50 and up.

For all steamship and sleeping car accommodations write or call on
L. D. CHETHAM, City Passenger Agent.
1102 Government Street.
Agent All Atlantic Steamship Lines.

The Oriental Limited

LEAVING SEATTLE 9:30 P. M.

Were made for your comfort. Direct connection from Victoria.

We are Agents for all Atlantic Lines

E. R. STEPHEN
General Agent
75 GOVERNMENT ST.

You Will Certainly Enjoy Your Trip East

The Compartment-Observation Car, Standard Sleeping Cars, Day Coaches and Dining Cars in daily service on

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Solid wide Vestibule Trains of Coaches and SLEEPING CARS BETWEEN

CHICAGO, LONDON, HAMILTON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, PORTLAND, BOSTON, and the principal business centers of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

Longest Double-track Route under one management in the American continent.

For Time Tables, etc., address
C. E. W. VAUX,
Assistant Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent,
135 ADAMS ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

SEATTLE ROUTE

S. S. Whatcom leaves Wharf Street Dec. 6, behind Postoffice, daily, except Thursday, at 8 p. m., calling at Port Townsend.

Returning leaves Seattle at 8:30 a. m. daily, except Thursday, arriving Victoria at 2:30 p. m.

25c EACH WAY 25c

The Canadian-Mexican Pacific Ss. Line

REGULAR MONTHLY SERVICE

From British Columbia to Mexican ports, also taking cargo on through bills of lading to United Kingdom ports and the Continent via the Teanantepec National Railway.

Sailing from Victoria, B. C., the last day of each month.

For freight or passage apply to the offices of the company, 323 Granville Street, Vancouver, or 1105 Wharf Street, Victoria.

At Your Residence

We check your baggage, thus relieving you of that tiresome worry when traveling.

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT

Victoria Transfer Co., Ltd.
Phone 129

Lever's V-Z (Vine Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is a boon to any home. It disinfects and cleans at the same time.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Leaves Victoria 7:30 p.m.

S. S. Umatilla, City of Puebla, or Queen, December 7, 12, 17, 22, 27 respectively. Steamer leaves every fifth day thereafter.

FINE EXCURSIONS BY STEAMER TO CALIFORNIA AND MEXICO. ALSO THIS ROUND THE SOUND EVERY FIVE DAYS.

FOR SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA. Connecting at Skagway with W. P. & Y. R.

Leaves Seattle at 9 p.m., S.S. Cottage City or Humboldt, Dec. 7, 19 and 31. Steamers connect at San Francisco with Company's steamers for ports in California, Mexico and Humboldt Bay. For further information obtain folder. Right is reserved to change steamers or sailing dates.

TICKET AND FREIGHT OFFICE
1117 Wharf Street, R. P. R. Rhot & Co., Ltd., Agents, C. D. DUNNAN, Gen. Passenger Agent.
112 Market St., San Francisco.

To Europe for Xmas

From St. John, N. B.

Empress of Britain Nov. 27
S. S. Tunisian Nov. 28
S. S. Victorian Dec. 4
S. S. Laker Erie Dec. 12
Empress of Ireland Dec. 11
S. S. Granplan Dec. 12

From New York.

S. S. Baltic Nov. 28
S. S. Adriatic Dec. 5
S. S. Cedric Dec. 5
S. S. Lusitania Dec. 12
S. S. Arabie Dec. 12
S. S. Lusitania Dec. 16
S. S. Celtic Dec. 19

For all rates and berthing accommodation write or call on
L. D. CHETHAM,
City Pass. Agt., C.P.R., 1102 Govt. St.

To the KLONDIKE GOLD FIELDS

Steamers from Puget Sound and British Columbia ports connect at Skagway with the daily trains of the White Pass & Yukon Route for White Horse and intermediate points.

The winter service has now been established and passenger and freight stages, motor trucks, sleds, and sledges, White Horse and Dawson connect with the daily trains at White Horse.

For further particulars apply to
TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT,
Vancouver, B. C.

S.S. VENTURE

Will sail

For Northern B.C. Ports

Calling at Bella Coola

—on—
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 9.

JO

LOOK ON THE Classified Page

For Sale, Miscellaneous
Wanted—Male Help
Wanted—Female Help
Situation Wanted—Male
Situation Wanted—Female
Wanted to Purchase
Houses to Rent
Houses Wanted
Rooms to Rent and Wanted
For Exchange

Classified Ads are
a good investment
at all times

WHEN WILL THE CLOCK STOP

?

On Thursday, December 3, at noon representatives from the Colonist and Times presented themselves at the store of

Felix McManus

Jeweller and Optician,

Corner of Johnson and
Douglas Streets

to see a certain clock securely fastened to the wall, wound up, set going, and sealed up, and from now until the clock stops, every dollar spent in the store will entitle the customer to one guess as to what day, hour and minute the clock will stop.

The only information which will be given to anyone regarding the clock, is that it is listed in the Alaska catalogue as an eight-day timepiece. It may stop in less than eight days, but it will probably go quite a while longer.

Twelve Prizes will be Given Value

\$211.75

To the twelve nearest guessers, whether they guess the right time or not, but only one prize to any one person.

As the clock, when running down, will probably vary in time, the time at which it shall be said to stop, shall be the time registered by itself.

Coupons should be handed in at as early a date as possible, as, in the event of two or more winners guessing the same time, the first of them handed in will be given the preference.

Be particular to write your full name and address and to state the time as a.m. or p.m., or use railroad time (24-hour system).

FIRST PRIZE

Diamond Ring Valued
\$85.00

- 2nd prize, gentleman's 21 jeweled watch, in a 20-year gold filled case, value\$35.00
3rd prize, Ladies 15 jeweled watch in a 14k, 25-year gold filled case\$20.00
4th prize, Gents 14k solid gold signed ring\$14.00
5th prize, Handsome Marbledized mantel clock\$12.50
6th prize, Ladies 14k solid gold ring, set with five whole pearls\$10.50
7th prize, Gents 14k gold plated bracelet R. E. Simmons manufacture double rope watch chain of the celebrated R. E. Simmons manufacture\$7.75
8th prize, Ladies 14k gold filled Lorgnette earring\$7.00
9th prize, Handsome cut glass bowl, 8-inch\$6.50
10th prize, Silver plated berry dish\$6.00
11th prize, Silver plated cake basket\$5.50
12th prize, Silver plated berry spoon\$2.00

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Governor Macintosh and wife are spending the winter at the Dallas.

A. J. Bloomfield went over to Seattle last night on a short visit.

Miss Redfern left last night on the Princess Royal for Seattle.

Simon Leiser was a passenger by the steamer Princess Victoria from Vancouver yesterday.

A. Carter, of Winnipeg, left this morning via the C.P.R. on his return to the East.

Harry Hemmings, proprietor of the Deland Hotel, left last evening on the Princess Royal for Seattle on a short trip.

A. B. Calder, Seattle agent for the C.P.R., accompanied by Mrs. Calder, spent yesterday in the city.

J. C. W. Keith, architect, left this morning on the Princess Victoria on a short business trip to Vancouver.

R. P. Butchart, of the Vancouver Portland Cement Company, left this morning for Calgary.

Miss Raymond, of 419 Belleville street, will not be receiving until the first Monday in January.

Mr. W. B. Dudley and Mr. E. Dudley, from Indian Head, Sask., are guests at the Dallas hotel.

Mr. C. Laing, London, England, arrived in town to spend a few weeks. He is staying at the Dallas.

Mrs. William Best, of 32 Montreal street, is recovering from the operation of Saturday last.

Mrs. Denison, of Superior street, gave a very delightful children's party on Friday afternoon.

Mrs. (Col.) Grant and family, who have been spending the past two weeks at the Dallas, left for their home in Toronto.

Capt. and Mrs. Tucker, Miss Tucker and Mr. N. Tucker, from Cowichan Bay, are in town for a few days. They are registered at the Dallas hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Megaw and family, from Vernon, B.C., are in the city for a short holiday and are registered at the Dallas hotel.

Mr. James Shaw, of Portland, formerly of this city, leaves today via New York for Peru, South America, on a business trip.

Mr. J. Barrill, a prominent merchant of Galiano Island, who came down upon the Iniquos on a business trip, is staying at the Balmoral.

Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Shepherd, of Vancouver, who have been visiting with friends in the city, returned home last night on the Princess Victoria.

Mr. and Mrs. Milligan and daughter, of Vernon, are visiting this city and are staying with their daughter, Mrs. Fred Irvine, Queen's avenue.

Miss Lillian J. Clarke was hostess at a charming musical evening at her parents' residence in Niagara street, on Friday evening.

J. M. Bogart, who was in Victoria during the Cariboo rush of 1862, and has recently been living in Alberta, is revisiting this city. He proposes to remain during the winter.

Owing to a rather severe attack of muscular rheumatism, Rev. Dr. Campbell is prevented from occupying his pulpit today in the First Presbyterian church.

E. P. Colley, C.E., will leave tomorrow via the North Coast Limited for New York, whence he will sail on the Oceanic on an extended trip to the Old Country.

Wednesday next will be "Guest Day" at the Alexandra club. There will be a charming musical programme, and a very pleasant function in connection with the event.

Mrs. K. Simpson Hayes will receive on Monday afternoon, at Kentholme, 117 Yates street, Mrs. D. Boyce Sprague, of Winnipeg, will receive with her.

Mrs. Reischek, the mother of Mr. Cicham, who holds a position in the C.P.R. freight department, came down from Yale yesterday and is staying at the Balmoral.

Mr. and Mrs. Isador Lancaster will be pleased to receive their friends at their residence, 139, 25, Lawrence street, near Dallas Road this afternoon and evening.

Mrs. Walter Winsby (nee Saunders), will be receiving at her residence, corner of Elford and Pandora streets, on Thursday, Dec. 10, for the first time since her marriage.

Messrs. Malcolm McNaughton and Ernest R. Halliday, of Columbus, Ohio, arrived in town yesterday from Seattle, and are stopping at the Empress.

Among the passengers on the Princess Royal for Seattle last night were H. H. Emery, Mrs. H. Young, T. S. McPherson, E. P. Patterson, Mrs. Alice, Mrs. Vivian, P. J. Radiger, J. B. Hurst.

Jack Hazard and E. Choister, who have been living in Victoria for the past five years, left for their home in New York. Both gentlemen were very popular, and will be greatly missed by a large circle of friends.

Miss Stella Gosse, daughter of Capt. J. Gosse, of 235 Belleville street, was the recipient of a surprise party on Friday night, when 25 of her young friends arrived and a pleasant evening was spent.

H. Bertram Dickson, of Castletown, Isle of Man, England; Mrs. E. K. C. Prosser and Wm. W. Roberts, of Amsterdam, N. Y.; R. W. Sprague, of Commack, and Miss E. M. Lowman, of Dorset, England, registered yesterday at the Provincial Museum.

Mrs. A. G. McCandless and Miss Eleanor McCandless, of Vancouver, who have been spending a holiday in Seattle, arrived by the steamer Princess Royal yesterday from Seattle and will leave for home today.

Mrs. Butchart, of Tod's Inlet, who has leased the residence of Mrs. Robin Dunsmuir for the winter months, gave a very smart dinner party for fourteen guests on Friday evening. The decor-

The House of Quality

Let Us Lay It Aside for You

There is no reason why you should not do your Christmas choosing this week. It is not necessary to do the actual buying—unless you care to—but we will gladly lay aside now, any articles you may pick out for Christmas purchase. Come while the stock is complete and before the rush starts. Better for you—better for ourselves.

A LITTLE LIST OF LITTLE PRICES

His Majesty, the King

Below are some gift suggestions for the "dear little dimpled darling who's never seen Christmas yet":

Gold Baby Pin 25c to \$4.
Gold Necklets \$1 to \$10.
Set of Three Pins with chain, \$2 to \$5.
Baby Ring, 75c to \$3.50.
Set of Knife, Fork and Spoon, \$1.25 to \$5.50.
Baby Spoon 50c to \$2.
Food Pusher 50c to \$2.
Hair Brush and Comb \$3 to \$5.

Gifts for the Man o' the House

Among the many articles that he would appreciate from "Whitney's" note the following:

Watch \$7.50 to \$150.
Locket \$2 to \$75.
Auto Clock \$10 to \$11.
Smoker's Set \$2 to \$15.
Liqueur Sets \$12 to \$20.
Wallet \$2 to \$10.
Inkwells \$1 to \$22.

Any Wife to Any Husband

While Browning's poem doesn't deal with Christmas gift-making, its title certainly fits the following suggestion list:

Gold and Bloodstone Signet Ring, \$10.
Tie Holders, \$3.
Diamond Scarf Pin, \$25.
Traveling Clock, \$15.
Umbrella, \$15.
Pipe, \$5.

Three Score Years and Ten

Christmas does not lose its joyousness even for those whose locks rival the whiteness of Yuletide snow. Grandfather will indeed be an appreciative recipient of any of the following:

Fob \$5.
Watch \$10.
Meerschmum Pipe \$4.50.
Fountain Pen \$3.
Cane \$5.
Spectacles \$5.

Many hundreds of useful and dainty articles are to be found in our stock at prices to suit the purchaser. Shop early, when the assortment is at its best. You can then see how we have prepared for your needs in the large collection of Diamonds, Watches, Chains, Fobs, Lockets, Cuff Links, Studs, Scarf Pins, Scarf Holders, Brooches, Rings, Bracelets, Necklets, Hat Pins, Belt Buckles, Back Combs, Thimbles, Umbrellas, Canes, Field Glasses, Opera Glasses, Spectacles, Reading Glasses, Telescopes, Silverware, Clocks, Rich Cut Glass, Brass and Copper Ware, Sterling Silver Novelties, Ebony Goods of all kinds, Pearl and Ivory Handled Dessert, Dinner and Fish Sets, in cases, Bridge and Poker Sets, Bronze Statues, Pipes, Cigar Cases, Secret Order Pins.

And remember—the person who "just comes in to look around" is just as welcome as the one who buys a large bill. We aim to hold your trade year in and year out.

THE J. M. WHITNEY CO.

Diamond Merchants, Jewelers, Silversmiths and Opticians.

Old Number 39 Government Street New Number 1003

This Month Only

We are offering some very choice and pretty

Rattan Chairs

AT EXTRA BARGAIN PRICES

Regular price \$14.00 and \$15.00, now goes for.....\$4.00
Regular price \$12.00 and \$10.00, now goes for.....\$3.75
Regular price \$6.00 to \$8.00, now goes for.....\$3.00

Also special prices on all silk goods. Now is your chance to get something good, cheap.

1242 Government Street
and 510 Cormorant Street
Oriental Importing Co.

Throw Physic to the Dogs

AND DRINK SILVER SPRING ALE AND STOUT.

Worth a Guinea a Bottle

It is all that the Highest Skill, Best Selected Malt and Hops, Distilled Silver Spring Water and Exquisite Cleanliness can produce in a beverage. It is the Ale and Stout that will make Victoria famous.

Give your orders to dealers for our Special Xmas Brew.

Silver Spring Brewing Company

HARRY MAYNARD, Mgr.

CIVIC NOTICE

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria having determined that it is desirable to execute the following works of Local Improvements, viz.: to construct

1. Permanent sidewalks on both sides of Skinner street from the Indian Reserve to Russell street, and to grade and macadamize said street.
2. Permanent sidewalks on both sides of Belton Avenue, from Craigflower Road to Dominion Road.
3. Permanent sidewalk on the south side of Fisguard street from Blanchard avenue to Quadra street.
4. Permanent sidewalk on the south side of Fisguard street (formerly Frederick street) from Quadra street to Cook street.
5. Permanent sidewalks on both sides of Rockland avenue (formerly Belcher street) from Vancouver street to Cook street.
6. Permanent sidewalk on the north side of Fairfield Road from Vancouver street to Cook street.
7. Boulevards on both sides of Trench street from Richardson street to Fairfield Road, with curbs and gutters (including maintenance).
8. The grading, macadamizing and draining of Oilplant avenue from Vancouver street to Cook street and the construction of permanent sidewalks, with curbs, gutters and boulevards on both sides thereof (including maintenance).
9. Permanent sidewalk on the north side of Battery street, from Government street to Beacon Hill Park.
10. Permanent sidewalk on the south side of Stinson street from Montreal street to Dallas Road.

AND that each and all of said works shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Local Improvement General By-law, and amendments thereto, and the City Engineer and City Assessor having reported to the Council, in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of the said By-Law, upon each and every of said works of local improvement, giving statements showing the amounts estimated to be chargeable in each case against the various portions of real property to be benefited by the said works, and the reports of the City Engineer and City Assessor aforesaid having been adopted by the Council.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the said reports are open for inspection at the office of the City Assessor, City Hall, Douglas street.

"WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,"
C.M.C.
Victoria, B. C., City Clerk's Office, Dec. 2nd, 1908.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is better than other powders, as it is both soap and disinfectant.

Everything combined to make it most successful. Mrs. Peterson, wife of the principal, together with Mrs. (Dean) Morse, Mrs. (Dean) Walton, Miss Pauline, Miss Cameron and others acted as patronesses. The committee which is composed of twelve members, three being elected from each faculty, are to be congratulated on the successful way in which the affair was conducted. The name of Mr. Fred G. C. Wood of this city appears as secretary of the executive, and the names of other Victorians present at the function are: Miss Chase Going, Miss C. Green, and Messrs. H. F. August, R. Green and Tillman Briggs.

A song in one's heart, a smile upon one's lips, a cheery, wholesome message of goodwill on one's tongue are wonderful helps to all kinds of people. There are so many burdens of sorrow and care and poverty and sin; so many doubting, discouraged, tempted hearts. To comfort and to make strong, to lift up and bless—are there not missions worth while? Try it, friend, and prove how truly your own heart and mind are cheered and made brave by your very endeavor to carry sunshine into dark places.—Charles Wagner.

The Montreal Witness in speaking of the Junior dance given by the combined third year classes of McGill University, says: "Four hundred guests filled the large hall of the McGill Union last evening on the occasion of the annual dance of the third year undergraduates. There is always keen competition to make each dance surpass that of the year before and the affair of last evening broke all records for the past eleven years."

By request of Mrs. Dunsmuir, the date for the fancy dress Cinderella for children and young people at Govern-

VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

B.C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY

40 Government Street

LIMITED

Victoria, B.C.

A FEW BARGAINS

HOUSES AND LOTS

Belleville Street, opposite C.P.R., improved property, 60x240, and running back to Quebec Street\$7,500
 Bank Street, 2 lots. Must be sold before Dec. 31. At, each\$550
 Superior Street, large cottage and lot 60x180, just off Government Street, very cheap at\$4,500
 Johnson Street, 1½ storey bungalow (new and modern in every respect). Easy terms\$3,300
 Quebec Street, two-storey 7-roomed dwelling. Easy terms\$3,000

FARMS AND ACREAGE

Cowichan Station, 30 acres; 7-roomed house, 5 acres under cultivation, fruit trees, etc.\$3,150

140 acres on V. & S. Railway, only 9 miles out, very best of bush land, easily cleared. Will subdivide. Average price, per acre\$75

South Saanich, 23 acres; 8 acres cultivated, 6-roomed house, barns, etc., 200 fruit trees, half in full bearing, strawberries, etc.\$7,000

Cedar Hill, 50 acres; A1 fruit land, waterfrontage, price right. Terms easy. Will exchange for city property.

25 acres on Union Bay, North Saanich (large waterfrontage), all cleared and cultivated. Will subdivide. Per acre\$300

Yates Estate—We are still offering lots in the Gorge Subdivision at greatly reduced prices on very easy terms.

FIRE INSURANCE WRITTEN—PHOENIX OF LONDON.

House Hunting in Victoria

May be termed "The pursuit of knowledge under difficulties." Don't rack your brains, waste carfare or make useless trips through the city streets, but come here and let us give you a full list, (these are a few selected at random)

HOUSES TO LET FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED

117 Superior Street—Furnished, 2 storey, 11 rooms, fine, modern house, well adapted for rooming or boarding house. Rent\$70.00
 Dallas Road—Modern furnished bungalow, six rooms, with telephone. To let for 4 months at...\$60.00
 Verinder Avenue, near Oak Bay Junction—Ten roomed house, two storeys, fine residence. Rent, \$40.00
 210 Mary Street, Victoria West—Excellent 6 roomed cottage, rent, including water\$13.50
 524 Hillside Avenue—Two storey, modern house, containing 8 rooms, will lease for term to good tenant at\$22.50
 Joseph Street, near Gorge—One and a half storey house with six good rooms, rent, including water\$13.00
 2902 Rock Bay Avenue, corner Ellice street—Nice 7 roomed house; rent, water extra\$25.00
 Yates and Quadra street, southwest corner—2 storey house, containing six excellent rooms, rent, \$25.00
 SImcoe Street—Very handsome new residence, 8 rooms and all conveniences, rent\$60.00
 1408 Stadacona Avenue—A most desirable bungalow, containing 6 rooms; all conveniences, rent, including water\$26.50
 720 Powderley Avenue—Good six roomed house, water extra, rent\$13.00
 1281 North Chatham Street—Chinese wash house, rent\$25.00

STORE AND WAREHOUSE TO LET

639 Fort Street—An excellent store, lately occupied by Messrs. M. R. Smith & Co., contains good bake oven; rent, per month\$105.00
 1313 Wharf Street—Good warehouse; rent, monthly\$35.00

Telephone 1076

P. R. BROWN, LTD.

1130 Broad Street

Real Estate, Financial and Insurance Agents

FORT GEORGE, NECHACO AND FRASER VALLEY

20,000 ACRES

We are agents for 20,000 acres in these districts in blocks from 160 acres up. Nearly all this land is on the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific in the greatest agricultural district in British Columbia. Soil is a good clay loam free from gravel or stone. Land is cleared or covered with second growth poplar scrub, and very little clearing necessary.

\$8.50 PER ACRE

Very easy terms, about ¼ down.

Pemberton & Son - - - 625 Fort Street

VICTORIA, B. C.

SEA VIEW

(WORK ESTATE)

Corner Summit Avenue, Arthur and Blackwood Streets.

for only **\$1,050** 110x160 ft.

A splendid building site, with fine oak trees and very little rock. Water main on Summit Avenue.

Established 1858

A. W. BRIDGMAN

Telephone 86

41 GOVERNMENT STREET

REDUCED TO SELL

The finest corner site on Oak Bay Avenue. Owner has made a reduction of 30 per cent. in price for one week only.

Now is the time to buy and build and get the benefit of cheap lumber

GRANT & LINEHAM

Telephone 664

634 VIEW STREET,

P.O. Box 307

Money to Loan. Fire Insurance Written.

Timber is King on Nootka Sound

\$2.50
PER ACRE

OOOO

as well as elsewhere in Canada's Premier Province. Four choice sections finely situated for logging at \$2.50 per acre. This is a particularly good buy : : :

\$2.50
PER ACRE

OOOO

—FULL PARTICULARS FROM—

BOND & CLARK

Phone 1092

614 Trounce Avenue, Victoria, B. C.

P. O. Box 335

FOR SALE

New House on South Turner Street

Seven rooms and modern in every way. This house is a bargain at our price, being nicely situated near the Dallas Road and commanding a fine view of the sea.

GRAY, HAMILTON, DONALD & JOHNSTON, LIMITED, 63 YATES ST.

TELEPHONE 663

VICTORIA

WINNIPEG

REGINA

TELEPHONE 663

VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

GORDON HEAD

Is the earliest fruit growing district in British Columbia and is only 4 miles from the boundary of the city of Victoria, on good roads. These properties are recommended by us as profitable investments.

10 acres with waterfrontage, cottage, barns, 400 large bearing fruit trees, 2 acres small fruits and vines, good water. Price \$7,000

28 acres best fruit land, extensive waterfrontage, 4 acres planted in fruit, mostly bearing; small buildings. An ideal location for a home. Price \$12,500

18 acres, all cultivated and tile drained and having nearly 1,500 feet frontage on Main Road. Price \$7,200

7 acres, hay field slopes to S.W., 500 feet frontage on Tyndall Avenue. Price \$2,800

14 acres, tile drained hay field, good well, few maple trees. Price \$5,600
4 1-5 acres fine fruit land, some trees. Price \$1,200

We issue Home List, a complete catalogue of all the best farms for sale on Vancouver Island.

ESTABLISHED
1890

R. S. DAY & B. BOGGS

TELEPHONE
30

620 FORT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway FARM FOR SALE

One of the best Farms on Vancouver Island now on the market. The property contains two hundred acres of first-class land, one hundred of which are under cultivation, eighty-five acres slashed and seeded, affording good pasture for stock. Twelve acres of orchard in full bearing, two acres of small fruits, good frame house, four barns and other outbuildings.

The property has been personally inspected and is one of the best known Farms on Vancouver Island. It is fully stocked, and the inventory of farm implements includes all the necessary up-to-date farm machinery. The stock and implements will be sold at a valuation.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY

J. MUSGRAVE

Cor. of Broad and Trounce Ave. Money to Loan on Approved Security

Cheaper Than Rent

A MONEY MAKING SCHEME

We have sold two of the Houses on the extraordinary terms advertised in Monday and Tuesday's Colonist. You cannot borrow the money and buy the lots and build the Houses at the prices offered below—and look at the terms:

\$100 In cash and \$25 per month buys a neat, new modern five-room cottage, situate on Fort Street. Price \$2,000

\$100 In cash and \$25 per month buys a fine, new, well-built Bungalow, everything modern and first class; has to be inspected to be appreciated. Close to car. Price \$2,750

\$500 In cash and \$25 per month buys a magnificent new nine-room residence, up-to-date modern and central, large basement, piped for furnace; concrete walks and foundation; situate on fine lot with good fruit trees; close to High School, in Carberry Gardens; one of the most fashionable residential districts in the city. Price \$5,000

\$300 In cash and \$25 per month buys a fine, new seven-room House on McPherson Avenue, Victoria West. It will suit you. Price \$4,200

Suburban Home, 17 1-2 acres, Burnside Road, overlooking water. The best value we know. Terms to suit. Price \$7,000

OUR COAL IS ALL COAL—VICTORIA FUEL CO'S

McPherson & Fullerton Bros.

618 TROUNCE AVE. TEL. 1377.

ACREAGE WANTED

We will exchange good, revenue-producing, residential property for acreage close to the city. What we want is five acres of good, level land, clear of timber and stumps, within half a mile of the city limits, and without buildings. Land two or three miles out will not fill the bill, no matter how good it is.

LATIMER & NEY

629 FORT STREET COR. BROAD

Revenue Producing Farm FOR SALE

520 Acres, 13 miles from Victoria City on main wagon road, 30 acres cleared and cultivated; 75 acres fenced; 200 acres first class land, balance suitable for grazing land and covered with good marketable timber; \$7,000 sawmill and plant run by water power on property, in operation and producing a net revenue of over \$1,000 a year, which can be doubled; 6-roomed cottage, completely furnished with water on tap and piped to house by rain power, 2 fine barns, with provision for 30 head of stock, orchard of 100 full-bearing trees and 200 3-year-old trees of best varieties, 4 pigs, 30 sheep, 4 fine horses, 40 head of stock, 100 or more chickens; threshing machine, mowers, wagons, buggies, harness, furniture of house and all necessary farming implements go with place. This is a farm that can be made to produce a large revenue, being well adapted for mixed farming on a large scale, or could be subdivided into smaller holdings and sold at a profit.

Price \$30,000 complete

T. P. McCONNELL

Corner Government and Fort St. (Upstairs).

BAZAN BAY, SAANICH

70 acres, in 5 and 10 acre blocks, at, per acre \$200

This property is all fenced and cultivated, fine soil, no rock, plenty of water, an ideal residential site, having a wonderful sea view from all points. Road and railway passes property. Terms easy.

THE CHEAPEST BUY ON THE MARKET.

6 room cottage, and corner lot 60 x 120, fine garden, fruit trees, 1 minute from car line, near in. Price \$2,600.

E. A. HARRIS & CO.

INSURANCE

615 FORT STREET

MONEY TO LOAN

"Queen Charlotte"

This new townsite, beautifully situated on Skidegate Inlet, Queen Charlotte Islands, will soon be the home of thousands. It has all the features essential to the upbuilding of a large city.

- (1) It has an unexcelled harbor.
 - (2) It has a level situation.
 - (3) It has plenty of good water and gravity power.
 - (4) It is backed up by a country almost unlimited in its resources.
- Lots now for sale at low prices. Full particulars on application. Ask us for a free copy of the "Queen Charlotte News."

Western Finance Co.

Phone 1062.

LIMITED.

1236 Gov't St. (Upstairs)

TO LET, FURNISHED—7-roomed house on Catherine street. Per month \$40

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—4-roomed cottage, with 1½ acres of land under cultivation; on Esquimalt Road. Per month \$20

FOR SALE—A bargain on Johnson Street, lot 50 by 120; between Douglas and Blanchard Streets. On easy terms. Price \$5,500

COTTAGE AND 2 LOTS, near the Willows. Price \$2,400

180 ACRES on Mayne Island, 30 acres cultivated; nice house, barns, etc. This is a most delightful place and a really good farm. Terms to suit. Price \$8,000

160 ACRES on Salt Spring Island, 15 acres partly cleared. Small orchard and log cabin. Third cash. Price \$1,200

HOWARD POTTS

731 Fort Street

Phone 1192

THE GRIFFITH COMPANY

Mahon Building

Room 11.

\$1100

Two of those large lots on Bank street, for a few days at the above price and only \$400 cash. Near the car line and a good buy.

\$850

The price is right, the land is right. A block of 4 lots on a corner, near King's Road. The quick buyer makes the money there is in this.

\$2100

A good buy in West Victoria, a snap on easy terms. Five roomed cottage in fine condition, and a large corner lot.

\$700

This is the last call for that slightly corner on Blackwood and Montrose, 109x112 feet, at this sacrifice quotation.

\$4750

If you want the right piece of property for a fine home let us show you that two acres out Oak Bay way, on a corner and near the car line.

\$2100

FOR SALE

Six-roomed house, all newly painted and in good order. One block from Douglas street car. Price \$2,000. Very reasonable terms.

Seven-roomed house, Oak Bay district, completely new and modern in every respect. Price \$5,000. Terms to suit.

For particulars apply—

ARTHUR COLES

Real Estate, Fire, Life and Marine Insurance.

1205 Broad Street.

P.O. Box 167

Telephone 65

JAEGER
PURE WOOL



Underwear for Winter

Advantage No. 3.—Perfect fit and comfort. In each JAEGER garment every detail of comfort is studied. Careful selection of the yarn, perfect models, materials thoroughly shrunk—every seam perfect, every button sewn tight—every garment made to give satisfaction and to secure recommendation. There are many imitations—none quite the same. Look for the above trademark.

Made in all weights to suit all constitutions. Guaranteed against shrinkage. Sold at fixed moderate prices by leading dealers.
316 St. Catherine St. W., Montreal.
10 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.
Steel Block, Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

CHRISTIE'S BISCUITS

A Pure Food in Every Respect

Cleanliness a predominant feature in their factory. Note a few specialties:

ZEPHYR CREAM SODAS	FIG BAR
in 2, 2½ or 3 lb. tins	GINGER SNAPS
RECEPTION WAFERS	LEMON AND ASSORT-
SULTANA	ED SANDWICH
SMYRNA	WATER WAFERS
ARROWROOT	PLUM PUDDINGS, 1 and
WATER ICE WAFER	2 lb. tins
SOCIAL TEA	POUND & FRUIT CAKE
SHORT BREAD	1 and 2 lb. tins

THE Merchants' Bank OF CANADA

Established 1864
Head Office, - Montreal
Paid-Up Capital and Reserve Fund \$10,267,400
Victoria Branch:
R. F. Taylor, Manager

STERLING EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD AT FAVORABLE RATES

Transfers by Letter of Credit, Draft or Cable made to all foreign points. Interest allowed on Deposits and credited quarterly.

SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULTS TO RENT

They afford a secure place for valuable papers.

SERVICE CLUB HOLDS ITS FIRST RE-UNION

Pleasant Gathering of Newly-Formed Body Opens Club Rooms

The Imperial Service club, which was recently formed, composed of men who have fought for the empire in many climes, held an enjoyable entertainment at the club rooms on Government street last night. There was a large attendance and a number of guests were present, including Capt. Macdonald and Capt. Hughes, from the Work Point barracks, and W. Blake-More. Mr. Trean occupied the chair. A letter was read from Premier McBride regretting his inability to be present. The programme was a long one, and was interspersed with several interesting short addresses. Capt. Macdonald, an officer who served seven years in India, as well as elsewhere before coming to this city, spoke of the necessity of aiding those comrades who were rendered incapable of performing civilian duties in consequence of the injuries received in service, a work in which the club had shown its usefulness. Mr. W. Blake-More, and the chairman, Mr. Trean, also delivered addresses.

The entertainment was given on the occasion of the opening of the new club rooms, and it is proposed to hold a similar entertainment every second Saturday evening. In his speech, the chairman made the following statement of the objects of the club. He said:

"It had been formed to bring the veterans of past wars in contact with those who are now in the service; for mutual enjoyments and assistance in fighting the battles of life. With this end in view we have opened an employment bureau, and it shall be our duty to impress upon employers of labor the patriotic idea of employing the veterans who lost ground while in active service in the interests of their country. We propose also to have in due course of time a lending library open to members; to combine the threefold objects of our club, amusement, comfort and enlightenment and to be better men physically and morally."

TOBACCO WAR CLOSES

Independent Manufacturers Meet to Apportion Supply Received From Equity Society

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 4.—Practically the closing scene and transaction in the great, bitterly-fought Burleigh tobacco war with the Tobacco Trust, during the last two years, was witnessed here today when the representatives of the independent tobacco factories in all parts of the country met to apportion the tobacco secured by

MONDAY AND TUESDAY FOUR BIG SPECIALS

Stop and look at these bargains in our windows

Ladies Box Calf Laced Boot, were \$2.50, now.....\$1.75
Misses' Fine Kid Boot, Blucher cut, were \$2.25. Monday and Tuesday\$1.50
Girls' Fine Kid Shoe, \$1.75\$1.25
Child's Blucher Cut Kid Shoe, were \$1.50, now.....\$1.15

Remember we are selling out and this is your opportunity

IDEAL SHOE STORE

Government Street, Opposite Spencer's



The Popular London Dry Gin is

VICKERS' GIN

D. O. ROELIN, Toronto
Canadian Agent

RADIGER & JANION
B.C. Agents



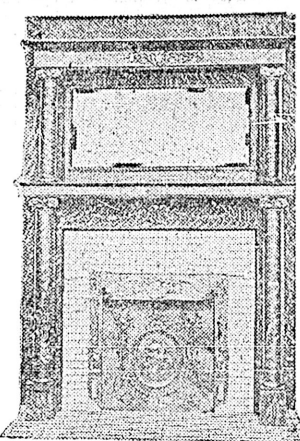
The Independent Manufacturers' Association from the Equity society.

The quantity secured by the Independent Manufacturers' Association was 25 per cent or 20,000,000 pounds, which will be divided among the independents. It is understood that when the work of apportioning the tobacco

is concluded preliminary steps will be taken to build up and strengthen the Independent Manufacturers' Association and make of it a powerful organization to resist any further encroachments of the so-called Tobacco Trust on the trade and business of the independent manufacturers.

It is also understood that the independents, when the organization is finally completed, will co-operate with the element of tobacco planters which opposes the formation of another equity pool for the crop of 1903.

Subscribe for THE COLONIST



Mantels, Grates and Tiles

Lime, Hair, Brick, Fire Brick and Cement

Sole Agents for Nephel Plaster Paris, and manufacturers of the Celebrated Rosebank Lime.

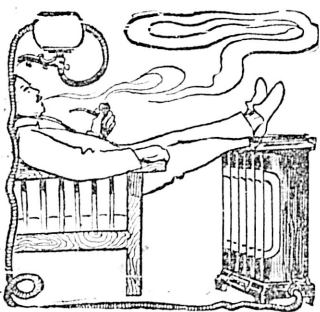
RAYMOND & SON
No. 613 Pandora St., Victoria, B.C.

Wescott's For Xmas Gifts

Sideboard Scarfs, stamped linen.....50c, 65c, 90c and \$1
Five O'clock Tea Cloths, handsome embroidered linen, hemstitched edge.....60c, 75c, \$1, \$1.25
Sideboard and Stand Covers, real linen, beautifully embroidered, hemstitched.....60c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25
Lace Collars, each.....50c, 75c, 20c and 12½c
Fancy Chiffon Collars from 50c
Ladies' Handbags, \$3.50 to 30c
Leather Belts.....90c to 30c
Silk Belts from35c
Handkerchiefs, from \$1.50 to 5c
Gent's Initial Handkerchiefs 50c

WESCOTT BROS
QUALITY HOUSE
649 YATES STREET.

Monkey Brand Soap cleans - when used - all, steel, iron and tinware - knives and forks, and all kinds of cutlery.

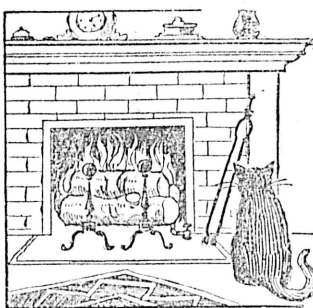


A Sensible Christmas Suggestion

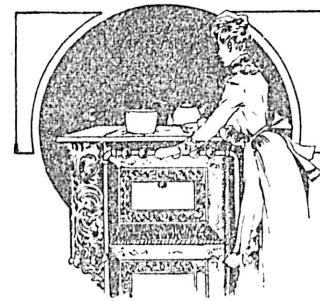
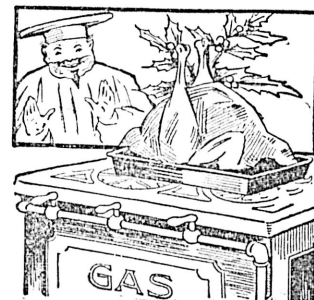
Now-a-days practical presents are taking the place of "frivolities." This speaks well for "the march of intellect." Indeed, the best reminder is one that enters into life's realities and sweetens the cares and troubles of each passing day. We do not know of a more pleasing gift for a man to give his wife than

A Gas Range or a Gas Radiator

A Gas Range will do anything that a coal range will do and do it better because the heat can be regulated to a nicety. No more backaches from lifting heavy coal scuttles, no carrying of ashes, no washing of sooty pots and pans. A good Gas Range will make you laugh at the high price of coal. After you have used it for a short time you will wonder why you did without it so long.



A Gas Radiator can be lighted in a second—just a match-scratch and a turn of the tap and the whole room is well heated in a few minutes without the bother of chopping "kindling" and building a fire. It will not only give pleasant warmth without trouble, but it decorates and beautifies a home. In case of sudden sickness or night emergencies you will find a Gas Radiator invaluable.



For a Christmas Present what could be better than something to lighten the housewife's labors, and to the head of the family's comfort and build up his bank account—twit, a Gas Range. Solve the problem of gift giving by calling here to select one of our excellent Ranges. We have splendid values just now in both Ranges, Stoves, Radiators and Gas Grates

The Victoria Gas Co., Ltd.
Corner Fort and Langley Streets
Victoria, B.C.



THE FRUITS OF THE EARTH

Seen to be Nature's Provision For Keeping Man Healthy and Warding Off Disease.

Cereals, vegetables and meat supply the elements needed for man's nourishment. Yet fruit—though it has very little food value—has proved to be absolutely necessary for perfect health.

Careful investigation has shown that all the common fruits act on the Liver, Kidneys, Bowels and Skin. These are the organs that rid the body of dead tissue and waste products, and the fruit juices stir them up to more vigorous action, thus keeping the whole body clean and healthy.

But few people eat enough fruit. Realizing this, after several years of experimenting, a prominent Canadian physician succeeded in combining the juices of apples, oranges, figs and prunes in such a way that the medicinal action is many times multiplied. Then he added valuable tonics and made the combination into tablets called "Fruit-a-tives." They are really Nature's cure for Constipation, Indigestion, Bileousness and Stomach Troubles. Mild as Nature itself—but more prompt and effective. Sold by dealers at 50c a box—6 boxes for \$2.50—trial size box 25c. Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

Crushed by a Tree.
North Bay, Ont., Dec. 1.—Gordon Wright was crushed to death by a falling tree, which swayed in a high wind.

The French steamer *Amiral Ory*, of the *Chargeurs Reunis* line, reached William Head quarantine station yesterday morning and proceeded to Vancouver without making the expected call at this port. It is expected a call will be made outward as a shipment of salmon is to be sent by the steamer.

MADE SEARCH FOR TWO MISSING MEN

Quadra Returned Unsuccessful, But Lost Ones Were Located

During her trip in northern waters the government steamer *Quadra* took part in a search for Dr. P. E. Morgan and Wilbur Greer, two land hunters who were shipwrecked and were missing for a week on a northern island. The two men rented a Columbia river boat at Prince Rupert and engaged a man to take them to Dundas Island. Wreckage was found on a small island near Dundas of the boat and it was feared the three men had been drowned. The *Quadra* and *Kestrel*, which were at Prince Rupert, went in search. The missing boat was found, split from stem to stern and a complete wreck, and some wet matches and a leaf from a note book were found not far away. The government steamers found no trace of the men, though, and it was not until two days later when the schooner *Scotia* arrived with the missing trio. They stated that when their boat was wrecked in a storm they had clung to it until the craft was swept ashore, and for six days had lived on clams and slept in their wet clothes, being unable to make a fire. They ultimately reached a camp made by the Eskimo's crew, six days after being wrecked, and found some sea biscuits there. They remained there until picked up by the *Scotia*.

AMUSEMENTS

Arion Club Concert

On Tuesday evening the Arion Club will hold the first concert of their seventeenth season at the Victoria theatre. The programme for this concert is composed of some most attractive numbers, most of them being sung for the first time in Victoria. The club will be assisted by Mrs. Hermann Robertson, who will play Mendels-

sohn's Concerto, Op. 25. This is one of the composer's most famous compositions, being written for solo piano and orchestra. The orchestral parts have been arranged by the composer for a second piano, which will be played by the club's conductor, Mrs. Harry Pooley, will, in addition to solos, sing the obligato in the setting to Mrs. Hermann's famous "Legend of the Bended Bow." The accompanists to the club selections will be played by Miss Miles.

The following is the programme:

Part I.
Canada.....C. Lavallee
Barcarole.....Protheroe
Der Wanderer (by request).....Schubert
Mrs. Harry Pooley.
Silent Recollection.....J. Pache
Concerto, Op. 25, (for two pianos).
Mendelssohn
Mrs. Hermann Robertson and E. H. Russell.
Legend of the Bended Bow.....Gilchrist
With solo by Mrs. H. Pooley.
Part II.
Cavalier Song.....G. Bantock
Since First I Met Thee.....Rubinstein
Mrs. Harry Pooley.
Nocturne.....Protheroe
Idyll Mongolienne.....Stevenson
(a) Des Abends.....Schumann
(b) Splendide.....Mendelssohn
Mrs. Hermann Robertson.
The Song of the Viking.....Chadwick
God Save the King.

Boys to Produce Plays

The final arrangements for the two plays, "The Great Pumpkin Case" and "The Black Barber," which will be produced by the Boys' Auxiliary of the Christ Church cathedral on Wednesday evening next in the Quadra street Sunday school, have now been made. The last few weeks have been full of strenuous action. One of the features of the evening will be the work of the orchestra, consisting of a few of Prof. E. G. Wickens' pupils, who may be counted upon to add much to the pleasure and brightness of the evening. The following are the casts for the two plays:

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant
Soap Powder dusted in the bath, softens the water and disinfects.

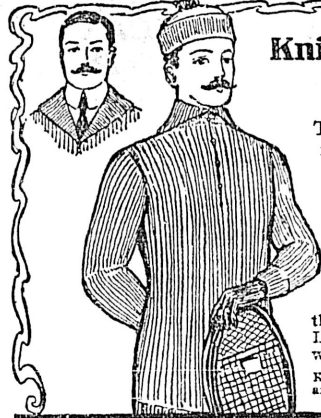
"The Great Pumpkin Case of Guff vs. Muff":
Judge Fobb.....Master Geo. Rumsby
Clerk Flizz.....Master Geo. Harris
Bailiff Whipsaw.....Master T. Heyland
Hiram Muff.....Master A. Godson
Abner Muff, pltr.....Master R. Hodgson
Lawyer Squibbs, for the defendant.....Master F. Rumsby
Lawyer Fozzie, for the plaintiff.....Master V. Pauline.
Plke Whiffles witness, Mas. D. Heyland
Dr. Poodle, D. V. S., witness, Mas. G. Leary.
Ab. Snooke, witness.....Mas. Q. Bray
Sam Gump, witness.....Mas. F. Ross
Foreman of Jury.....Mas. G. Pauline
Jury—Masters Miles, Miles, Burton, Burton, Pauline, Greenwood.
"The Black Barber":
Snowball.....Master C. Leary
Mose.....Master H. Godson
Pete.....Master R. Litchfield
Cloc.....Master Nicholas
Sally.....Master Whitfield
Sam.....Master E. Burton

The farmer sows his seed, and has no doubt but that the harvest will repay him; but he who embarks in speculation that promise sudden and great wealth, knows that he may be sowing the wind to reap the whirlwind.—Quincey.



A Well-Tried Favorite
CONVIDO
PORT WINE
Sold only in bottle
By all Dealers

D. P. ROBLIN
OF TORONTO
Sole Canadian Agent



Knit-to-fit Originated this Collar

This particular style of sweater made the name of Knit-to-fit famous all over Canada.

It is just what men always wanted—a collar that can be worn close round the throat or rolled back, as the weather demands.

Knit-to-fit originated this style. Of course there are imitations—but, like all counterfeits, they lack the special virtues of the genuine. Look for the Knit-to-fit trademark whenever you buy.

Knit-to-fit Sweaters are made in all sizes—and are knitted to individual order in any colors or designs desired.

Write for our catalogue if your dealer does not handle the Knit-to-fit line.

THE KNIT-TO-FIT MANUFACTURING CO.
322 Papineau Avenue Montreal.



To build an air-ship that will fly like a bird,
Is simple enough if you take it.
Find building material lighter than air,
And then go ahead and just make it.

We show the idea in the picture above.
These biscuits of **Mooney's** together,
While not quite as light as the air, are as light
As the lightest "proverbial feather."

THE MOONEY BISCUIT & CANDY CO. LIMITED.
Stratford, Hamilton, Ottawa, Sydney, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver

SUCHARD'S COCOA



At Every Stage of Life

Suchard's Cocoa is a most nourishing and health-giving drink.

It contains every material necessary for the growth and sustenance of the body, and being pure, and freed from an excess of oil, it is very easily digested.

Suchard's Cocoa makes puny children strong and robust. It supplies vigor and energy to the strong man. It keeps up the vital forces in old age.

Besides, it is a most delicious drink. Many who find other cocoas heavy and insipid thoroughly enjoy the delicately rich flavor of Suchard's.

W. H. Malkin & Co., Ltd., Vancouver

NEW GOODS FOR XMAS AT THE SEMI-READY WARDROBE

Semi-ready Construction

"Semi-ready" Clothes are not machine-made nor ready-made.

Any tailor who dissects a coat can tell that.

Hand labour of the best could alone produce such collar-making, such chest-moulding, shoulder-shaping and intelligent staying.

Each coat is made precisely as the high-priced Custom Tailor would make it—only the Merchant Tailor cannot buy as good workmanship. It is a skill developed only in a tailor shop systematized in a big way, where 20,000 suits are in process of making at one time.

In designing Semi-ready garments, in bringing them to the store for your selection of high-class materials, we do not lose sight of the fact that there is no risk in making-up these high-priced materials, for the Semi-ready Physique-type System ensures a perfect fit for every type of man.

Finished in two hours. The price in the pocket. The suit you select is guaranteed.

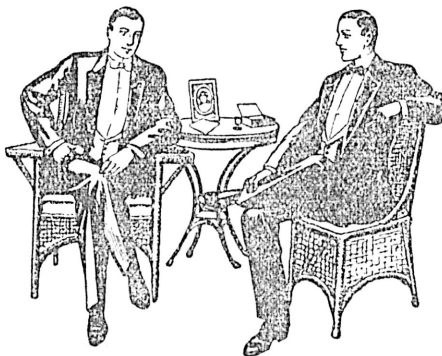


- Dress Suits...\$40 to \$25
- Tuxedo Jackets.\$18 to \$12
- Frock Coats and Vests \$30 to\$25
- Raincoats.....\$25 to \$10
- Overcoats.....\$30 to \$12
- Suits.....\$35 to \$12
- New goods in these lines arriving daily.

New English "Slip-on" Raincoats of "Gaber-dine" cloth at \$18, \$20 and\$15

Norfolk Suits and Knickers, English Knitted Vests and Golf Jackets.

Suit Cases, Valises, Bags, Links, Studs, Scarf Pins, Garters and Armlets.



Dress and Address

For formal affairs we have Dress Suits, Tuxedo Dinner Jackets, Frock Coats, the newest designs—all ready to finish to your exact measure in an hour.

Dress Suits, \$25 and \$30
Tuxedo Coats, \$20.
Frock Coats, \$25 and \$30.

We use the finest and purest silks—and we guarantee every garment.

Semi-ready Tailoring

XMAS GIFTS FOR MEN AT THE SEMI-READY WARDROBE

Smoking Jackets, Dressing Gowns, Bath Robes
Pyjamas, Fine Shirts.

English Fancy Vests, 500 choice patterns to select from, at \$7 to\$2

Silk Umbrellas, Mufflers, Hdkfs., Fancy Hosiery and Underwear.

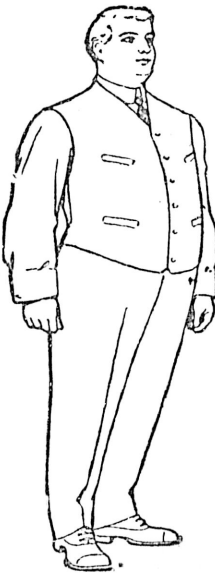
Pinn's Irish Poplin Neckwear in all the latest shapes and styles.

Stetson and Christy Hats in stiff and soft styles.

Dent's Driving and Walking Gloves.

President Suspenders in Fancy Boxes, from, per pair, \$2.00 to50c

Clothes of Freedom



Shoulder—Arm—Collar

Good shoulder-shaping in the Coat is an applied art.

Freedom of arms and ease of shoulder-action are essentials in the perfectly-fitting garment.

Canada is an athletic country, and the type of garment required is one that gives room for muscular action.

Collar-fitting is allied to shoulder-shaping.

In Semi-ready Clothes the wearer secures easy-fitting garments which are so designed and constructed that they give perfect freedom and poise.

The \$15 Suits are of as good design and workmanship as the higher-priced clothes at \$18, \$20 and \$25

Every Physique Type is here

Semi-ready Tailoring

B. WILLIAMS & COMPANY

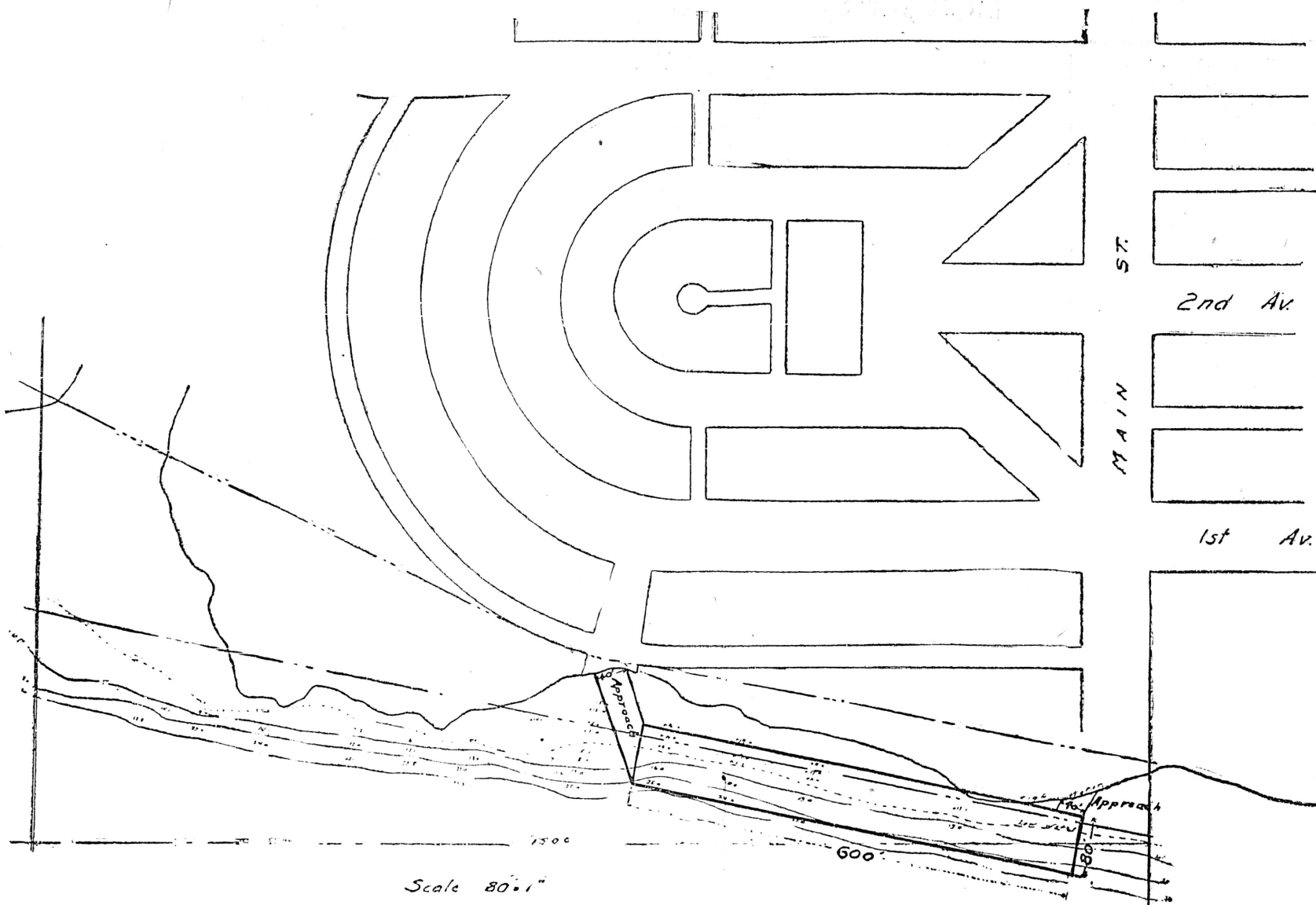
SOLE AGENTS FOR SEMI-READY TAILORING

614 YATES STREET

VICTORIA, B. C.

Semi-ready Tailoring

GOVERNMENT WHARF AT PRINCE RUPERT



The decision of the government to build a wharf opposite Market Square, in Prince Rupert, is of great importance as being the initial step towards developing what is conceded to be a most valuable piece of property. It took a good deal of bargaining before the Grand Trunk would consent to the Province taking Market Square as part of the provincial holdings, as it is a solid block of land running back into the heart of what must be the business section of the city, and practically adjoining the railway terminus.

Reproduced herewith is a plan of Market Square with the outline of the proposed wharf. The waterfront property itself is 1500 feet wide, runs back for several blocks and is skirted by two of the principal business thoroughfares of the city. Main street, which is marked on the plan shown, runs through the main portion of the city and down to the water by the east side of the government property. Third street, which is not fully shown, but which runs along the northern edge of the plan, and constitutes the first continuous thoroughfare running parallel to the waterfront, and also borders the

government property. Just to the east of the block though not shown on the plan, is the site of the railway terminus, depot and buildings. Thus Market Square is right in the centre of things.

The wharf itself will be 600 feet long, and is reached at either end by a 40-foot approach, each giving on to a street running up into the town. Thus the new structure will be peculiarly well situated for business and will be a great convenience to shippers and merchants.

The step of building a government

wharf has not been taken without consideration, but the executive realizes that the government has a lot of money locked up in Prince Rupert, and is preparing to invest more in the way of improvements, and so something of an income bearing character will be of value. But the wharf has not been built primarily as a money maker. The only wharf at present belongs to the Grand Trunk Pacific, and as operations progress, there is every likelihood that it will be unable to accommodate the increasing business of the city in addition to supplying its own

requirements. Consequently the need of another wharf in the immediate future at once presents itself. Private capitalists willing to lease land from the government and erect thereon a wharf are not lacking, but it has seemed more advisable for the government to erect their own wharf, thus being in a position to exercise some sort of control over the wharfage situation and prevent the imposition of excessive dues.

Detailed plans for the wharf are being prepared, and the construction will be commenced in the near future.

wards bringing the band as near perfection as it is possible to have it and that he has done well will undoubtedly be the opinion of those who hear the band on Sunday afternoon. There will be no charge for admission but a collection will be taken at the door, in aid of the band. A first class programme has been arranged, including some selections that will be heard for the first time in this city. On the opening concert the band will be assisted by Miss Lillian Palmer, soprano; P. Waddington, baritone; violin obligato by Jesse Longfield; J. H. Griffiths, baritone; band soloist, H. Searle, and Accompanist Geo. Pauline. The complete programme is as follows:

Grand march, "Tannhauser," (Wagner); overture, "Flotte Burschi," new, (Suppe); vocal solo, "A Shining Light," (Gounod), J. H. Griffiths; Nautical Fantasia—"Voyage of a Troopship," (Miller), Synopsis: Leaving Portsmouth, The Soldier's Tears, Bosun's Call, All Hands Heave Anchor, Captain Chorus, Then Fare Thee Well, Fair Portsmouth Town, The Anchor Weighed, A Wet Sheet and a Blowing Sea, The Boy of Biscay, Stolen Prayers in a Storm, Fair Weather, Santa Lucia, We'll Run and We'll Rear Like True British Sailors, Tom Bowling, The White Squall, Saturday Night in the Focalsle, Hornpipe and Rule Britannia.

Caprice, "Shadow Ballet," new, (Bendix); vocal solo, "Beautiful Homes of Paradise," (King), Miss Lillian Palmer; overture, "Raymond," (Thomas); piccolo solo, "The Nightingale," (Philips); Bandman Searle; vocal solo, "For All Eternity," (Mascheroni), P. Waddington; serenade, "Moszkowski," (Brooks); intermezzo, "In a Garden of Melody," (Sudde); "God Save the King."

The New Grand

The bill arranged for the coming week at the New Grand is likely to prove one of the most entertaining of the season, so far, judging by the favorable reports that have been received of the various acts that make it up. Fun in abundance will be provided by Blockson and Burns, two blackface comedians, late of Dock-stader's minstrels. Their burlesque conjuring and acrobatic performance is promised to be the most laughable thus far seen in the city. John Birch, "the man with the hats," has a genuine novelty that is bound to please any audience. He goes through an entire burlesque drama, playing all the parts himself, his principal "Props," being an assortment of hats, which he changes with surprising rapidity. His comedy work and his extremely brisk method elicit the highest praise, and his humor appeals to all brains alike. Herbert Cyril will present "The Eng-

lish Johnnie," singing his own creations, "Hello, Hello, Hello," "It's a Different Girl Again," "The Worst of Being so Beautifully Well Connected," "When There Isn't a Girl About," etc. James and Lucia Cooper will be seen in "Chattering Chums," a thoroughly funny, rapid-fire talking act, introducing burlesque and low comedy. This act has been particularly well received all over the circuit. Gus Bruno, dialect comedian, is a thorough master of dialects, and gives French, Irish, Swedish, Italian, Chinese, Scotch, English and others in rapid succession, and with remarkable fidelity. "Thos. J. Price will sing a new illustrated song, "Don't You Understand, Honey?" New moving pictures will be entitled "The Gilded Fool," and the orchestra will play selections from "Woodland," by Luder, as an overture.

Pantages Theatre

The Southern quartette, colored singers, is to be given the choice spot on the Pantages bill for next week, and will endeavor to please all lovers of melody. Montana Jack in a combined magic and knife-throwing act, said to be very good, will also be on the programme. The Fairchild's are vocalists and comedians of the Jewish type. Mrs. Fairchild is especially gifted in the possession of a double voice. The illustrated song bears the pleading title, "Won't You Wait, Nellie Dear?" and the biography is to present another double series of motion pictures, each of which is full of laughs, "Anti-Hair Powder," and "Heard Over the Phone." There will be one more feature added to the above list of attractions, the name and character of which has not as yet been announced from headquarters. As it stands, the prospects of another good show at Pantages are promising.

The Parting

'Tis mine to stay, 'tis mine to go—
And long the way, I wis—
But I'll not lift a face of woe
To take the farewell kiss,
But send thee smiling on thy way;
Since thou hast grown so dear
I dare not lay upon thine heart
The weight of one small tear.
Nor burden thee with anxious thought,
Or hold thee fast with sighs—
Nay, look thy fill, thou wilt see naught
But gladness in mine eyes.
That love which clings and makes complaint
Is love of self—ah me!
I'd sing, although my soul were faint,
A song of cheer for thee.
The days stretch long, the days stretch long,
Yet why should we despair,
Since love is strong to wait its own,
And love is brave to bear.
—Jean Blewett.

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MUSIC AND DRAMA

Ans est celare artem said some Latin writer a good many centuries ago, and it is as true today as it was then that the perfection of art conceals art. This is the first thought that arose in the mind of some who heard Madame Nordica sing. Could this singer, whose sweet and telling tones were produced without the slightest apparent effort, be a great artist? Was she not only singing "naturally"? The answer to these questions is that the marvellously easy production of tone, the aptness of expression, the faultless vocal technique were the outcome of faithful and laborious study by which the art of doing these things was first acquired and then so absorbed into the very being of the artist that it was concealed. True Madame Nordica had natural advantages to start with. She has a voice of unusual sweetness, roundness and evenness; she has an attractive personality; she has intelligence and doubtless good health. Upon such foundations as these much can be built even without skilful training, and with the latter a musical fabric can be erected which will charm the world. Madame Nordica, like every one else, has her limitations. She does some things better than others. She has her own way of interpreting songs, and possibly it is not always the best way, although that is necessarily a matter of individual taste. One notices this especially in familiar songs. She rendered "Angels Ever Bright and Fair" exquisitely, but without either the triumphant climax which some singers give, or the submissive climax, which others prefer. Take that more familiar song "The Swanee River." It was beautifully sung, but it was rendered neither in a narrative nor a pathetic manner. These observations must be qualified so far as the relative of the first named song was concerned, and the opening bars of the song itself. The relative was sung with an expression of sublime resignation, an underlying tone of defiance pervading it, and the opening bars of the song were full of the spirit of prayer. It was very lovely, and if there seemed to be an absence of something, perhaps the fault was in the hearer and not in the singer. In her lyrical songs she was at her best, and for obvious reasons. They call for less physical effort, and the greatest singers reach a stage in their career when nature will not honor the demands, which the soul may make upon it, and a wise artist recognizes this. Such songs call for an appreciation of sentiment, which comes with ripening years, when the thoughts of youth are only fragrant memory. In "The Sweetest Flower that Blows" and the other little things, which were given as encores she attained what seemed to be absolute perfection. In her closing programme number, Schumann's "Waldesgesprach," she exhibited an intensity of dramatic force, which showed what her powers in this line must have been when she devoted herself to the heroic side of song. One can imagine an audience held spell-bound by her rendition of the great role of Brunhilde. Speaking generally of her whole programme, it may be said to have been selected with admirable judgment in view of the diversity of taste to be found in every large audience, and there was not a number in it and not a encore that was not delightfully rendered. Her



Texas West in "Texas" at the Victoria Theatre, Monday, Dec. 7th

kindness in responding to repeated recalls was only equalled by the appreciation of her audience, and the cheers at the close were a tribute both to a glorious artist and a gracious woman. Mr. Hastings is an exceedingly pleasing baritone. His voice is rich and strong. It has good range, and if he is a trifle cold in sentimental passages he exhibits a good deal of vigor in songs which call for forceful expression. Miss Showers, the pianist, looks like a girl just out of school. She plays delightfully, and with a graceful precision, expressing the various shades of the composer's meaning with admirable judgment. Both she and Mr. Hastings made an excellent impression and were very heartily encouraged in all their numbers.

Mr. Andre Bhoist is a sympathetic accompanist, and when that is said there is nothing else that needs to be said of one who takes that place in a concert.

Texas

"Texas" the newest of ranch plays, will hold the boards at the Victoria theatre tomorrow evening. This play comes to the Victoria theatre with a record of success, and local theatre-goers are vouchsafed a genuine treat in witnessing it. The play is not a melodramatic one, and the following criticism from the Brooklyn Eagle might be quoted: "Texas" is a success without the aid of gunpowder. The story of "Texas" is highly diverting and concerns the efforts of a graser named Pasquale to brand Freshwater Jack as a cattle thief. There has long been bad blood between the two men, engendered when the hero prevented the Mexican from shooting an Englishman in the Jersey saloon at Langtry, years before the action of the play begins. Dallas joins the Texas Rangers for the express purpose of rounding up the "rustlers" and finally succeeds in bagging Pasquale, who has been running mavericks off his employer's ranch. Pasquale is jailed to await trial, but escapes and attacks Dallas, who is convalescing at Buckhead ranch house from a wound received from the graser at the time of his capture. A desperate struggle ensues, which results in the villain's death, and the knife fight is said to be one of the most thrilling stage fights ever devised. "Texas" is extremely well played by a company numbering twenty-five people. The play this year was specially rehearsed by the author first western production, and is under the direction of Mr. George Broadhurst, author of "The Man of the Hour."

"The Devil"

The correct and only authorized Henry W. Savage version of "The Devil" Franz Molnar's remarkable play, which is creating such a world-wide sensation will be presented at the Victoria theatre, for one night only, Wednesday, December 9th, for the first time.

So far the play has only been seen in two or three of the larger cities of the United States, but it is already the most discussed play of the year. In New York city, where the Henry W. Savage company is now playing to crowded houses at the Garden theatre press and public have been unanimous in acknowledging the wonderful power of the play and the singular grip it has upon the minds and consciences of the astonished audiences that witness its performances. "Every woman should see this wonderful play," writes the Dorothy Dix in the Evening Journal. "It is a most astonishing performance," says the Herald. "The play grips tightly from the first instant," remarks the Sun. "There were twenty-one curtain calls after the second act for the only authorized version" declares the American. The other metropolitan newspapers have been equally emphatic in endorsing the Molnar play.

"The Devil" is original, in as much as it gives an entirely new conception of his Satanic Majesty. This is a visible devil, and yet a devil that suggests invisibility. It is a devil that is apparent to the eye, and yet constantly conveys the idea that the real devil—the devil that tempts and suggests wrong to receptive humanity—is after all only thought in the human brain and heart.

The character of the devil, as it will be played here by Ramsey Wallace, the well-known American actor, is the incarnation of evil, masquerading in the dress of the world, and thinly disguised under the name of "Mr. Miller." His especial prey is Olga Hoffman, the wife of a rich banker, and Karl Mahler, an artist, who six years before in the days of poverty and struggle, had met and loved. Marriage had separated them, but the spark of the old passion survives and when the banker brings his wife to the now successful artist to have her portrait painted, he bursts into a mood to at least listen to his wicked suggestions. In his hands they are mere puppets, struggle as they may, they cannot escape the meshes he weaves for them, and ultimately the evil wish and the evil thought—which, after all, are the devil's tools—win, and the man and woman lose honor and self-respect, and—there! It is a powerful story, powerfully told and powerfully acted, and every one of the fourteen characters in the play lends itself to the effectiveness of the dramatic story.

The production of "The Devil" which will be seen here is the same in every detail as that presented at the Garden theatre, and it will be presented by permission of Henry W. Savage, who absolutely controls the American rights of the play. It is no secret that several unauthorized versions are being produced here and there, throughout the country, but they have no resemblance to the original play, which is fully protected by copyright. The company will be equal in every way to that seen in the original production, while the scenery, painted by Arthur Voegtlin, the famous scenic artist who has done so much to make the New York hippodrome productions successful, will be a revelation to lovers of beautiful and artistic stage fittings. Show-goers here are assured of a great play, a great scenic production and a company of unusual merit, has given considerable of his time to-

"The Devil" will assuredly be the big theatrical event of the year.

"Arizona"

August Thomas' perennial "Arizona" comes to the Victoria theatre on Thursday, December 10. It is the latest of his successful productions. Interest in this play is largely dependent on the fidelity with which its "Atmosphere" is represented. Mr. Cooley and his aids have succeeded in this particular, and have given us a picture of ranch and military life in the far southwest that is known to be accurate. Mr. Thomas is an expert craftsman, a thinker besides, and a poet with a turn for the practical. His judgment of dramatic values and his fine sense of proportion are perceptible in his choice and placing of characters and in the things he provides for them to undertake—each according to his nature, education and exigent motive.

We never tire of visits from Henry and "Ma" Canby, the contrasting He and She of the hospitable home of the Aravaipa ranchers. Tony Mostane, whose extraordinary ideas concerning the appropriate language of love comprise much of the striking humor of the play; grim and honest old Sergeant Keller of the army, whose chevrons are the symbol of a lifetime of devoted service to the flag of his adopted country; chivalrous Col. Bonham, the suave scoundrel, Captain Hodgman, faithful and honorable, Dr. Fenelon, the strangely interesting Lena Keller, the boyishly natural and delightful Lieutenant Fenelon, even the weak and querulous Estrella Bonham, find a hearty welcome every time they come to town. This is right. They are human beings, moved by the impulses, passions, hopes and weaknesses whereby we ourselves might be moved in like circumstances, and therefore closely akin to us. We follow their fortunes with sympathy, so far as they are entitled to so gentle a sentiment, and with abhorrence when they disclose the contemptible possibilities of our kind.

Miss Lizzie McCall as Mrs. Canby and Charles E. Graham as Sergeant Keller, are more than pleasing. The remainder of the capable cast comprises Francis Cambello as Henry Canby, Clarence Hirlitage as Col. Bonham, Edward Mulligan as the Chinese cook, Miss Hortense Clement as Estrella Bonham, Miss Julia Morris as Lena Keller, Edward J. Farrell as Lieut. Denton, Miss Alma Bradley, as the irrepressible Bontia Canby, Frederick Webber as Captain Hodgman, Miss Arline Port as the schoolmarm, D. J. Sullivan as Dr. Fenelon, William Morgan as Lieut. Hallack, Roberto Deshon as the vaquero, Frank Payton as Lieut. Young, and Charles Avers as Major Cochran.

The air of military bustle that pervades the play helps to keep interest up to pitch, while the development of the intrigue is such as to give the spectator views of it from different angles. The story in itself demands and gets sharp attention, and the work of the ladies and gentlemen of the company is generally commendable. Altogether the offering is one of more than common worth.

Sunday Band Concert

The first Sunday afternoon band concert by the Victoria Concert band will be given at the Victoria theatre on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Under the leadership of Bandmaster Sidney Rogers the band has been doing considerable practicing since its recent organization, until now it has become one of the best concert bands the city has ever possessed. Bandmaster Rogers has given considerable of his time to-

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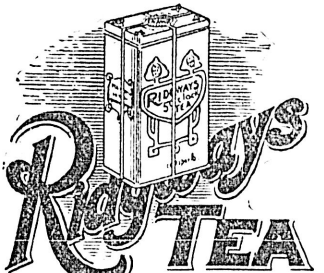
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HAPPENINGS IN WORLD OF LABOR

Notes of Interest to Trades Unionists Gleaned From Many Sources

Barbers.....2nd and 4th Monday
Blacksmiths.....1st and 3rd Tuesday
Boilermakers.....2nd and 4th Tuesday
Boilermakers' helpers.....1st and 3rd Tuesday
Bookbinders.....Quarterly
Bricklayers.....2nd and 4th Monday
Bartenders.....1st and 3rd Sunday
Cooks and Waiters.....2nd and 4th Tuesday
Carpenters.....Alternate Wednesdays
Cigar makers.....1st Friday
Electrical Workers.....2nd and 4th Friday
Garment Workers.....1st and 3rd Friday
Laborers.....1st and 3rd Friday
Leather Workers.....4th Thursday
Laundry Workers.....1st and 3rd Thursday
Longshoremen.....Every Monday
Letter Carriers.....4th Wednesday
Machinists.....1st and 3rd Thursday
Moulders.....2nd Wednesday
Musicians.....2nd and 4th Sunday
Painters.....1st and 3rd Monday
Plumbers.....1st and 3rd Tuesday
Printing Trades Council.....Last Sunday
Steam Fitters.....2nd and 4th Thursday
Shipwrights.....2nd and 4th Thursday
Steam Fitters.....1st and 3rd Tuesday
Stonecutters.....2nd Thursday
Street Railway employees.....2 p.m. Tuesday
Stereotypers.....1st Monday
Tailors.....1st Monday
Typographical Union.....Last Sunday
T. & L. Council, 1st and 3rd Wednesday
Waiters.....2nd and 4th Tuesday

Secretaries of Labor Unions will confer a favor upon the labor editor if they will forward any items of general interest occurring in their unions to The Colonist.

Great Britain is looking forward to a winter with more people out of work than in many years past.

There are 40,000 men on the pay roll of the Panama canal, 20,000 of whom are negroes.

Adolph Zuerb, a Frankfurt (Germany) slaughter-house employee, has killed 5,000,000 hogs during the last 27 years.

The St. Paul and Tacoma Lumber Company has announced an advance of 10 per cent in the wages of its large force, affecting 800 men.

Germany compels insurance for employer and employee, and every injured workman draws compensation when injured or sick.

Mr. R. Bell, M.P., reports that the A.S.I.S. has grown in membership in Great Britain during the year from 72,000 to 98,000.

The pension system of the International Typographical Union, in effect for two months, has received no favorable comment from various sources.

The women of Sacramento are considering a proposition to affiliate with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, but feeling they do not want to be advised as to the benefits they may derive.

The Rev. Herbert S. Johnson, pastor of the Warren avenue Baptist church in Boston, has announced that he "would not marry any man whose income is less than \$12 a week."

In Austria, when an unemployed wage-earner cannot obtain work, he registers at a government labor bureau and he is supplied with food for himself and family by government until employment is found for him.

All miners employed at the Spring Creek and Roundup coal mines, near Lewiston, Mont., went on strike recently. The men are dissatisfied with the recent settlement of the wage question, giving them \$1.28 a ton instead of a day wage scale.

The cost of living in France has during the past ten years shown a steady progression. Bread and meat, eggs and butter, vegetables and fruit—all have gone up in price, and rents go higher every day.

The allied provision trades council of San Francisco at its last meeting declared in favor of the proposed constitutional amendment that provides for the establishment of evening night schools and their maintenance out of the state school fund.

Of 17,290 British workers employed in the United Kingdom and Ireland in August last, 22,292 were engaged in Ireland, 10,722 in Ireland and 15,266 in other places, 42,194 in Ireland and 6,794 in other places, and 1,899 in England.

An office boy in Trenton, New Jersey, holds a world's record. Sammy Brackett, said to be the oldest office boy in the world, is employed at the office of the Atlantic Works and now occupies the same position he did when he first went to work there sixty-nine years ago.

The Typographical Union of Sacramento at its last meeting assisted the Building Trades Union Association of that city to the extent of subscribing for 200 shares of stock. Carpenters' Union No. 486 of the same place has subscribed for 600 shares.

The Minnesota State Federation of Labor will petition the prison board to discontinue the use of the state penitentiary as a source of cheap labor, and representatives of the food and shoe workers' union are now preparing the appeal.

The unemployed at Christchurch, New Zealand, are organizing, beginning with a procession which will go round the shops of the city asking for food for their wives and families. It is stated that the unemployed are dependent on donations of money and food for rent and sustenance.

The first use of the word "strike" in its present accepted sense occurred in the London Chronicle in 1765. In September of that year are numerous references to a great suspension of labor in the northern coal fields, and the colliers are stated to have "struck out" for higher wages.

The telegraph operators of the G. T. P. are applying for a reduction in their wages in 1909, and will lay their case before the International Union. They are now paid \$60 a month they say compared with \$67.50 on other lines, while their hours are much longer, and their work, owing to the development of the road, is much more arduous.

Reports come out of China that the working people of that country are slowly awakening and organizing. The movement seems to be directed by college students, some of whom studied in Europe and America and

absorbed some modern ideas. The organizations are not only industrial, but political as well and revolutionary in character.

One year ago the International Brotherhood of Teamsters was in debt more than \$1,000; today the debt is paid off and there is a balance in the treasury of more than \$20,000. Despite the dullness of the trade during the whole year, the general membership has grown a little more than 22,000. There were less strikes the past year than any preceding year and not one was lost.

At the miners' convention in Scranton, Pa., recently it was decided to demand an entirely new agreement with the operators to replace the one now existing, which expires April 1, 1909. One of the demands will be the complete recognition by the operators, and the miners will demand an eight-hour day with no reduction in wages. A 10 per cent increase in wages and the check-off system will be asked.

A very wise step has been taken by the shipbuilders who were recently involved in the great dispute on the northeast coast of England. After several conferences between employers and men, it has now been decided to draw up an agreement to prevent future strikes. The agreement provides for dealing with all shipyard disputes in future, and there is to be no stoppage of work until the procedure laid down in the agreement is exhausted. This is to obviate both sectional and general strikes in the shipbuilding trade.

Two carloads of Finlanders, miners from the Lake Superior region, in charge of a boss, en route for Ely, Nev., are looked upon as the advance guard of a great army of iron miners to be placed at work in the Nevada copper mines. They are under contract to work for \$2.50 and board, a scale much below the prevailing wages in Ely, yet George C. Butler, who is directing the party, anticipates no demonstration on the part of the union miners, who the Finlanders reach their destination. Butler explains they are not strike breakers, but were imported to meet a labor shortage.

A new plan to raise money for the building of a labor temple in St. Louis has been endorsed by the Central Trades and Labor Union. It is to have in the temple a room to be known as Memorial Hall. Its walls will be of marble. Upon these enduring tablets of stone will be carved the name of each one who contributes money toward the building. There has already been subscribed \$6,000 of the required \$50,000. It is the plan of the labor unions to build a magnificent temple in which all the labor organizations will have headquarters and which will contain a hall so large that conventions may be held in St. Louis. It will be the headquarters and meeting place of union labor in the city.

The day will come, and it is not distant, when England will shudder at its toleration of the state of things, when it was rolling in wealth. It is again that apart from its humanity and its essential justice, it is guilty of robbery and confiscation of what is the workman's share of the riches of the land. I have heard some foolish mutterings that much recognition of this fact in legislation may drive capital away. There is nothing capital need fear so much as the despotic multitude. I should like to know where it will flee, for judging by the unmistakable symptoms of the times, there will soon be no civilized land in the world where proper provision for the aged, the broken and the unfortunate among those who toil will not be regarded as the first charge upon the wealth of the land. Nobody can honestly defend the present system.

On the Boston Globe the employees have organized a co-operative affair called the Salvage Co-operative Society, which sells groceries at all kinds of prevailing prices in the stores, and pays in dividends to the purchasers what would go as profit to the storekeeper. The only expense connected with it is the cost of maintaining its storehouse, as the work of getting out orders is performed by members in their leisure time. The total sales last quarter were \$1,254.21, against \$920.49 the previous term, so the business is growing rapidly. A dividend of 15 per cent was paid to members on sales made during the last three months.

The records of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization for the year ended June 30, 1908, show that there were rejected at the ports of that country 1,372 aliens who were shown to be persons seeking admission to the United States pursuant to offers or promises of employment made prior to emigration. There were arrested and deported from the United States 210 aliens who were found to be persons who, by the evidence adduced, were here in violation of the contract labor law. In twenty-eight instances of apparent violation of the alien contract labor laws by corporations, individuals or other employers in this country, evidence secured as a result of investigation conducted by the Department of Commerce and Labor was transmitted to the Department of Justice for the institution of suits to punish the persons shown by the evidence to be guilty.

Some of the labor organizations of the Dominion are closely allied to those of the United States, and while national or provincial relationships do not enter into this matter, the bylaws and regulations and generally the local organization and purposes are on similar lines. In the election of the Dominion. According to the figures of the Labor Department, the total number of labor organizations formed in Canada during 1907 was 232, and of organizations dissolved 58, being a net increase during the year of 174. Compared with the three preceding years, the returns show a marked increase in the activity of the organization. In 1906 the number of organizations formed was 154, and of organizations dissolved 85, a gain of only 69. In 1905 there was a loss of two, the unions formed numbering 103, and unions dissolved 105. There was an increase of 44 in the number of unions during 1904. The year 1902 alone, since records have been kept by the department, was more active than the year just past in regard to the organization of workmen, the number of unions formed in that year being 275 and of unions dissolved 54, a net increase of 221. Of the organizations formed last year, 51 were formed by railway employees, 43 by metal workers, and 41 in the building trades. Ninety-four organizations were formed

in Ontario, 51 in Quebec, 28 in Alberta and 22 in British Columbia.

At the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor at Denver, Secretary Frank Morrison reported that at the close of the year, October 1, 1907, to September 30, 1908, the receipts of the Federation were \$207,655.23 and the expenditures \$196,937.36; the surplus of \$10,717.87, together with the balance on hand September 30, 1907 of \$127,910.02, shows a balance on hand at the close of this fiscal year of \$138,627.89, of which \$35,345.80 are in the general fund and \$105,282.09 in the defense fund. During the 28 years since the Federation is in existence, the receipts were \$1,822,631.65 and the expenditures \$1,684,002.76.

The gain in membership reported by secretaries of the national and international organizations and the local trade and federal labor unions affiliated directly with the American Federation of Labor over the membership on the first of September last year is 57,450; according to the per capita tax paid to the Federation by the different organizations the entire membership is 1,689,200.

The 64 national or international organizations which pay other than strike benefits also, the following sums were expended: Death benefits, \$1,257,244.29; death benefits to members wives, \$21,390.00; sick benefits, \$593,541.24; tool insurance, \$5,871.63; traveling benefits, \$51,093.86; and unemployed benefits, \$265,254.31.

The last semi-annual report of the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union shows a total membership in good standing of 64,557. The financial reports of subordinate unions show less than \$6,000 was paid out to sustain strikes, \$3,471 of which was given to unions of other trades. The individual amounts in the treasuries of the unions, says the report, shows a total of \$220,738. Compared with the report of the corresponding period of the preceding year, this shows a decrease of about \$125,000. Although the report shows a loss in membership, it shows a gain in the number of unions.

An assessment of one cent, per capita, which will total \$29,000, and which will be used for increasing the membership, as well as making the section more efficient in every way, was made by the building trades branch of the American Federation of Labor at the session of its annual convention at Denver, Col.

THE CITY CHURCHES

Christ Church Cathedral
The services for the day are holy communion at 8 a.m., morning service and holy communion at 11 a.m., evening service and confirmation at 7 p.m. The music set for the day follows:

Morning
Voluntary
Venite and Psalms.....Cath. Psalt.
Te Deum.....Woodward
Benedictus.....Calkin
Hymns.....50, 147, and 549
Voluntary

Evening
Voluntary
Psalms for 6th day.....Cath. Psalt.
Magnificat.....Ouseley
Nunc Dimittis.....157, 349, and 271
Hymns.....463, 464, and 465
Vesper Hymn.....Armitage

St. Barnabas'
Corner of Cook street and Caledonia avenue. There will be a celebration of the holy eucharist at 8 a.m., matins at 11 a.m., and vespers at 7 p.m. At 11 a.m. children's service at 2.30 p.m., choral evensong at 7 p.m. The rector, Rev. E. G. Miller, will be the preacher. The subject of his subject, "Holy Scripture, Prophecy and the Church." All seats are free and unappropriated. The musical arrangements are as follows:

Morning
Organ—Andante.....Gluck
Communion Service, Supper in A Flat
Hymns.....243, 317, 320 and 197
Nunc Dimittis.....Fitzgerald
Nunc Dimittis.....St. John
Organ—Postlude in G.....Dr. Storer

Evening
Organ—Shepherd's Song.....St. Bath
Psalms.....Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat.....Barby
Nunc Dimittis.....Wesley
Hymns.....19, 51, and 242
Vesper Hymn.....463, 464, and 465
Organ—And He Shall Purify.....Handel

St. John's
The Bishop of Columbia will preach in the morning and the Rev. A. J. Stanley in the evening.

Morning
Organ—Voluntary.....Alcock
Venite and Psalms.....Cath. Psalt.
Benedictus.....Maunders
Jubilate.....Goodson
Hymns.....157, 349, and 271
Kyrie.....Burnett in A Flat
Gloria Tibi.....Burnett in A Flat
Organ—Postlude.....Handel

Evening
Organ—Voluntary.....St. Bath
Processional Hymn.....Cath. Psalt.
Psalms for 6th evening.....Cath. Psalt.
Magnificat.....Barby
Nunc Dimittis.....Wesley
Hymns.....19, 51, and 242
Vesper Hymn.....463, 464, and 465
Organ—Postlude.....Handel

St. James'
Rector Rev. J. H. S. Sweet, Matins and sermon at 11 Holy communion at 12, children's service at 3, evensong and sermon at 4. The music follows:

Morning
Organ—Voluntary.....Mendelssohn
Venite and Psalms.....Cath. Psalter
Te Deum—2nd Alt.....Cath. Psalter
Benedictus.....London
Hymns.....49 and 147
Kyrie.....Bridgewater
Sanctus.....Bridgewater
Communion Hymn.....223
Nunc Dimittis.....Fitzgerald
Organ—Postlude.....Handel

Evening
Organ—Romance.....Ed. Clark
Psalms.....Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum.....Woodward
Deus Misereatur.....Lytleton
Hymns.....48, 226, and 51
Vesper Hymn.....Caffrey
Organ—Prelude.....Clark

Church of Our Lord
11 a.m., and 7 p.m. Sermons by Rev. T. Gladstone. Subject for the morning, "The Holy Scriptures and Christ's coming," evening, "Why Christ Came, To Do God's Will." Sacrament of Lord's Supper, Morning.

Organ—Andante.....Forbes
Venite and Psalms.....Cath. Psalter
Te Deum—XI.....Mercer
Benedictus—XII.....Mercer
Kyrie—XXI.....Mercer
Hymns.....115 and 195
Hark the Glad Sound.....115 and 195
Lo, He Comes.....115 and 195
Till He Come.....115 and 195

Evening
Organ—Prelude.....Haydn
Hymn—Rejoice All Ye Believers.....Haydn
Psalms as set.....Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat—IV.....Mercer
Nunc Dimittis.....Mercer
Hymns.....115 and 195
My God My Father.....115 and 195
Sun of My Soul.....115 and 195
Organ—Chorale.....J. Elliott

St. Paul's Lutheran
German services in connection with Lord's Supper will be held in the German Lutheran Church, Meers St., next Quadra St. Park, at 7.30 p.m. Rev.

Just will officiate. All members and German friends are asked to attend.

St. Paul's Presbyterian
Henry St., Victoria, West. Rev. D. MacRae Pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be dispensed at the morning service, Sabbath school at 2.30 and Y.P.S.C.E. at 8.15 p.m.

Knox Presbyterian
Stanley avenue, Rev. Joseph McCay, M.A., minister. Services at 11 a.m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p.m. Everybody made heartily welcome. The musical programme is a follows:
Hymns.....115 and 195
Anthem—"Hail to the King of Light".....C. B. Adams
Sermon by the pastor
Soprano Solo—"More Love to Thee".....C. B. Adams
Hymns.....115 and 195

Metropolitan Methodist
Corner of Pandora and Quadra Sts. Pastor Rev. T. Ernest Holling, B. A. residence 1515 Blanchard St., Phone 766. 10 a.m., class meetings; 11 a.m., Christian Science study; 2.30 p.m., Metropolitan Sabbath school; 2.45 p.m., Spring Ridge Sabbath school; 7.10 p.m., organ recital by Edward Parsons: 1. Chorals of Angels.....Scottson
2. Introduction and Allegro.....Driffeld
3. Chorale, Fuga and Finale.....Mendelssohn
7.30 p.m. Order of Service
Doxology.....
Invocation.....
Hymn No. 112, "Eternal Father Thou Hast Said".....
Antiphon—"The Heavens Are Telling".....From Haydn's "Creation"
Scripture Lesson.....
Hymn No. 432, "Jesus, Master, Whom I Serve".....
Sermon—"The Story of Noah and His Neighbors; or, Architects and Builders of Life."
Solo—"Crossing the Bar".....Cowles
Hymn No. 812, "The Day Is Past and Over".....
Benediction.....H. Smart
Organ—March in G.....H. Smart

Tabernacle Baptist
Corner of Port and Cook streets. Rev. F. T. Tacon, pastor. Theme for today, "The Case of One Who Had Committed the Unpardonable Sin."
Hymn No. 812, "The Day Is Past and Over".....
Benediction.....H. Smart
Organ—March in G.....H. Smart

First Baptist
Victoria Hall, Blanchard street, near Pandora, at 11 and 7.30. Rev. Christopher Burnett, pastor, will preach morning and evening on "Things and Accompany Salvation." The Lord's Supper will be observed after the evening public service and new members will be received. Sunday school, 10 a.m. Burnsides and Victoria West, at 2.30. evening service at Burnsides at 7.00. Men's Baraca Bible class at 2.30 in No. 1 Hall, A.O.U.W. building, Yates street.

Emmanuel Baptist
Spring Ridge. Rev. Dr. Spencer preaches at both services. Morning subject: "The Likeness and Unlikeness of Jesus." Communion at the close of morning service. Church members particularly requested to be present. Evening subject: "How Can a Man Be Just With God?" Miss Coker, soloist, and the male quartette will sing. Men's class and Sunday school at 2.30 p.m., young people's meeting on Monday at 8 p.m., subject: "What Baptists Stand For." Thursday prayer meeting at 8 reports of Convention. Strangers and visitors cordially invited.

Anglican Mission
Sunday school, Oak Bay district, is held in Foul Bay Road school house every Sunday at 2 p.m. on the auspices of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

Salvation Army
Meetings in the Salvation Army hall, 1112 Broad street, will be held as follows: Sunday, 11 a.m., house meeting; 3 p.m., praise meeting; 7.30 p.m., praise meeting; Monday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 8 p.m., public meetings. All are invited. At the evangelistic service this evening Staff Capt. Hayes will speak, subject: "The Coming of Judgment." Capt. Knudson will sing "Halleluiah, Halleluiah, Halleluiah." Singers will also take part. If not attending any other place of worship you are invited to attend this service. Come, and we will do thee good.

Harmony Hall Mission
View St. Sunday school, 9.45 a.m., meeting for worship, 11 a.m., Gospel service 7 p.m. to be addressed by G. H. Little.

Christian Science
Christian Science services are held in the K. of P. Hall, corner of Pandora and Douglas streets, Sunday mornings at 11 o'clock. Subject today, "God the only Cause and Creator." All are welcome.

Christadelphians
A.O.U.W. building, Yates St. Public lecture at 7.30 p.m. Subject, "Jesus in History and Prophecy." All are welcome.

Bible lecture, Labor hall, Douglas St., 7 p.m. Subject: "No Peace Till the Seventh Millennium." All welcome. No collection.

Society of Friends
Meeting for worship at Harmony Hall, View St., at 3 p.m.

Psychic Research
Main hall, K. of P. building, corner of Pandora and Douglas streets, at 8 p.m. Rev. Florence R. White, test medium and speaker, of Boston, will conduct the service. Psychometric answers given, questions of clairvoyance will be a special feature of the service. Spirit messages and clairvoyant descriptions will be given during the evening. All are cordially invited.

Spiritualism
R. H. Kneeshaw lectures at 1003 Caledonia avenue at 8 p.m. Subject, "Food for Thought." All are welcome to these meetings.

Suspected of Poisoning
Marked Tree, Ark., Dec. 4.—Following the mysterious death of his two daughters by poisoning, William McBroon, a mill worker, was arrested here today charged with murder, pending the coroner's inquest.

Cruiser Yankee Floated.
Newport, R.I., Dec. 4.—The U.S. cruiser, "Yankee," which has been around in Buzzard's bay for the last ten weeks, has been floated successfully, and has started for New Bedford in tow, according to a wireless message here tonight from her commander.

Education Bill Dropped
London, Dec. 4.—In consequence of the inability of the government to come to an agreement with the church party regarding the education bill, the measure has been withdrawn from the house of commons. This announcement was made by Premier Asquith in the house of commons today. The deadlock between the government and the church followed the demand made by the Archbishop of Canterbury for a larger grant for non-rate aided schools than the government was willing to allow.

President on Woman Suffrage.
New York, Dec. 4.—Mrs. Philip Snowden, wife of the member of parliament for Blackburn, and a leader of the woman's suffrage movement in Great Britain, who arrived here today from Washington to address the suffrage mass meeting in Carnegie hall tonight, was deeply interested in the letter from President Roosevelt, made public today by Rev. Lyman Abbott, about a meeting of the anti-suffragists held today. In this letter the president declared that he favored woman suffrage, but was not enthusiastic on the subject, as he did not consider it a matter of great importance.

Headquarters For Choice Nursery Stock

LAYRITZ NURSERY, B.C.
Victoria, B.C.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Hollies, etc., etc. Largest and best assorted stock in Province. All grown without irrigation, well acclimatized, and guaranteed to grow. Visit Nursery or write for free catalogue and price list.

Ma'am!

CLARK'S Mince Meat

WILL DELIGHT YOU!

The most careful and most accomplished housekeeper could not under the most favorable circumstances make it any better.

It is mathematically proportioned—scientifically made—flavored and seasoned to the exact degree—mellowed to a right extent and is ready for the pie.

Your dealer will supply you.

WM. CLARK, MANUFACTURER MONTREAL.

C.C. Russell

Dry Goods Importer, Douglas Street

CHEAPEST MILLINERY SUPPLY HOUSE IN CANADA

DECEMBER SALE

Of Ladies' Coats, Hats, Suits and Skirts

Cowan's "Perfection" Cocoa

is made from the finest carefully selected cocoa beans, roasted by a special process to perfect the rich chocolate flavor. Cowan's is most delicious and most economical.

THE COWAN CO. LIMITED, TORONTO.

SALE

Xmas Presents at Half Price
New Year's Gifts

\$10,000 Stock of Smokers Articles

Must be cleared by January 1st, owing to the property having been sold. There are \$5,000 worth of the very best Briar Pipes at Half Price

SEE THEM FOR YOURSELVES

H. L. SALMON Pioneer Tobacconist
Cor. Yates and Govern't

XMAS SALE NEWS FOR THIS WEEK

On Monday morning our real Xmas rush will start. During the corresponding week of last year, we remained open evenings, crowding the store every evening with our displays of Xmas goods and the selling of merchandise below the usual prices. This year, instead of opening evenings as early as we did last year, we will make the mornings just as interesting as we made the evenings of last year. We will have ready for selling tomorrow morning at 8:30 the following:

SHOP EARLY, EARLY IN THE WEEK, EARLY IN THE DAY

\$25.00 FURS \$15.00

A lot of Furs, both Muffs and Ties, on sale tomorrow. These are medium grade lines that are nice enough in quality to make good gifts. Stoles, Ties and Muffs in many different furs, regular \$22.50 and \$25.00. Tomorrow **\$15.00**

A BIG SALE OF FRAMED PICTURES TOMORROW

25c to \$1.00

2,000 Pictures That Usually Sell For 50c to \$4.00, Tomorrow, 25c to \$1.00

25c to \$1.00

ON SALE DRAPERY DEPARTMENT, SECOND FLOOR.

Pictures of all kinds, all sizes and all subjects. That is what we offer for tomorrow and while they last, which will not be long, if people realize what values these are. This lot of pictures we bought at a great bargain—in fact, so much below the regular price that we offer them for sale at practically less than the cost of the frames alone. The lot is so large and well assorted that there are pictures here that will suit all tastes, as the subjects cover a wide range. Be on hand early. That will be necessary if you want first choice. On sale tomorrow morning at 8:30 Regular 50c to \$4 values on sale at, from, 25c to \$1.00.

50c DOYLIES 25c

This is a lot of Battenberg Doilies and Centres. They are as large as eighteen inches, with centre of fine linen and battenberg borders in rich and elaborate patterns. They make nice inexpensive presents. Reg. 50c. Tomorrow **25c**

Mink Furs at Special Prices

We have made preparations to sell a big quantity of fashionable Mink Stoles during the next two weeks. Last week we purchased a lot of very fine mink skins from a gentleman from the far north, who was on his way to New York to dispose of same. Our offer was accepted for the skins and we have our own factory make them up into the very fashionable mink stoles, which are so much in demand now. Ask a woman what is her heart's desire for Christmas and nine times out of ten she will answer "Furs." Three causes will contribute towards making these furs extra good value: First, the skins being bought below the regular price; second, made by our own factory, saving the middleman's profit; third, the Spencer price the lowest consistent with quality. If you have \$15.00 to spend on a fur, you cannot do better than buy one of the specials mentioned at the top of this page.

Two Carloads of Xmas Furniture

Two carloads of furniture have just arrived, lines that were bought with the view of supplying Christmas needs. The latest furniture novelties are included in the articles mentioned, lines that we bought only a short time ago to be sure that we got only the very newest. Then again, we got the advantage of what might be termed a "down market," the prices being exceptionally low, and the public get the benefit. Included in the lot are the following articles: Office Desks, Sectional Bookcases, Umbrella Stands, Women's Desks, Parlor Cabinets, Easy Chairs, Brass Bedsteads, and other lines, and at prices that are unusually attractive.

Xmas Display of Handkerchiefs

Tomorrow we will make a special display of Women's Handkerchiefs in the rotunda. Few articles are more popular or more appreciated for gifts than handkerchiefs and some special values will be found among the lines mentioned:

SHEER LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS, lace edge, each **10c**
SHEER LAWN CROSS BAR HANDKERCHIEFS, lace edge, each **10c**
FANCY EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, hemstitched edge, each **15c**
FINE LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS, lace trimmed, each **15c**
FANCY EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, hemstitched edge, good patterns, each **20c**
FINE LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS, trimmed lace insertion and edging, each **20c**
SHEER CROSS BAR HANDKERCHIEFS, embroidered, special, each **20c**
FANCY EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, hemstitched or scalloped edges, each **25c**
FANCY EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, lace edges, each **25c**
LINEN CROSS BAR HANDKERCHIEFS, embroidered in dainty designs, each **25c**
SHEER LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, hand embroidered initials, each **25c**
IRISH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, embroidered and hemstitched **35c**
FINER QUALITIES, richly embroidered, scalloped or hemstitched edges, prices ranging from 50c to **\$2.75**
HANDKERCHIEFS, in fancy boxes, 1/2 dozen in box, at \$1.00 and **\$1.50**

COSTUMES AT AFTER XMAS PRICES

\$20 and \$25 Costumes for \$12.90

\$25 and \$30 Costumes for \$16.75

\$40 and \$50 Costumes for \$23.75

We have decided to reduce our costumes at this time this year, instead of waiting until after Christmas. Everybody knows what a reduction means in this store. We don't go about the matter in a half-hearted manner, but make the reductions emphatic enough to accomplish our object, that is to clear out the stock. Our costume stock has the reputation of being the best in Western Canada. We still have a good assortment of the very best styles made for and sold only by us, and we offer them at prices that are less than we would have to pay for them from the makers. We mention one style at each price, but we have many to choose from. On sale tomorrow, 8:30 a.m.

\$25.00 Costumes for \$12.90

WOMEN'S COSTUME, in all wool chevots, single breasted, four-button cut-away coat, 32 inches long, semi-fitting back, roll collar and cuffs, with stitching, eleven-gored skirt finished with bias fold. Reg. price \$25.00. Tomorrow **\$12.90**

\$35.00 Costumes for \$16.75

WOMEN'S COSTUME, in black Venetian, with chiffon finish, coat 34 inches long, semi-fitting back and double-breasted with side pockets, collar, cuffs and pockets with silk braid trimmings, lined throughout with fancy silk, skirt new circular cut, finished with stitching. Regular \$35.00. Tomorrow **\$16.75**

\$50.00 Costumes for \$23.75

WOMEN'S COSTUME, colors blue, brown, green and black, made of fine all wool English serge. Jacket lined with satin, vest of fancy velvet and collar inlaid with same, skirt circular cut with fold of self. Regular \$50.00. Tomorrow **\$23.75**

XMAS SALE OF FANCY WAISTS IN SILKS AND NETS

\$ 5.75 to \$10.50 Waists for \$3.75

\$12.50 to \$22.50 Waists for \$8.75

A sale of Fancy Waists, both in Silks and Nets, for tomorrow. What could possibly be more timely than this offering? Every woman likes a pretty waist, and these are some of the most dressy and elaborate ones that we carry. Here's a good chance for the man that does not know just what to buy. One of these waists would be appreciated, there is no doubt about that. They are in white, cream and ecru nets, in plain and fancy, and white Japanese and taffeta silks, a few styles in light shades of silk and some black taffetas. These are some of the styles:

PRETTY WAIST, made of white silk with deep sailor collar of lace and insertion, edged with fine white braid. High lace neck band, finished with frill of net, shirred sleeves. One of the prettiest styles in the lot. Regular \$9.50. Tomorrow **\$3.75**

HANDSOME WAIST, made of white silk, with deep square yoke of insertion and lace, finished with rows of fine tucking, wide band of insertion and lace extending over shoulder forming Japanese sleeve, three-quarter length undersleeve to match. Regular \$8.50. Tomorrow **\$3.75**

HANDSOME WAIST made of cream dotted net, front of wide box pleats with three rows of frilling down the centre of front, sleeves tucked, high necked collar with frilled edge. A very dainty and dressy model. Regular \$18.50. Tomorrow **\$8.75**

DAINTY WAIST made of cream all-over embroidered net. The front is made with wide pleatings finished down the centre with fine embroidered net and ornaments, box pleated sleeves finished with insertion and frilling, deep collar. Price, regular \$15.00. Tomorrow **\$8.75**

Fancy Dress Goods on Sale Tomorrow

Regular \$1.50 and \$1.75 Goods for 75c

A quantity of fancy dress materials, the season's best novelties in good assortment, and at a price as low as what is usually asked for the plainest materials. These are unusually good dress goods bargains:

FANCY DRESS GOODS, such as fancy chevron stripes, striped broadcloth, fancy plaids, novelty panamas, and fancy diagonals, widths 44 to 52 inches. Regular \$1.50 to \$1.75. Tomorrow **75c**

Canton Drawn-Work Linens at Half Price

Fancy linens possess an attraction to most women that is almost irresistible, so this sale of Canton Drawn-Work Linen is sure to be popular, especially when, as can be seen, the prices are half what they usually are:

CUSHION COVERS, Regular \$3.75. Tomorrow **\$1.90**
CUSHION COVERS, Regular \$5.00. Tomorrow **\$2.50**
CUSHION COVERS, Regular \$4.75. Tomorrow **\$2.40**
SQUARES, 18 inch size. Regular \$2.50. Tomorrow **\$1.25**
SQUARES, 20 inch size. Regular \$3.75. Tomorrow **\$1.90**
TABLE COVERS, Regular \$6.75. Tomorrow **\$3.40**
TABLE COVERS, Regular \$10.50. Tomorrow **\$5.25**
BLOUSE LENGTHS, Regular \$6.50, for **\$3.25**

Fine China for Xmas

Fine Austrian China, a consignment of thirty-two barrels just received. Many dainty novelties suitable for Christmas Gifts, and certainly there is nothing nicer for that purpose. Our assortment is just now most complete. We carry a tremendous range and you are sure of getting a good selection, and the prices, well, they are the lowest possible for goods of the best quality. We buy closely and sell closely; these prices will prove that:

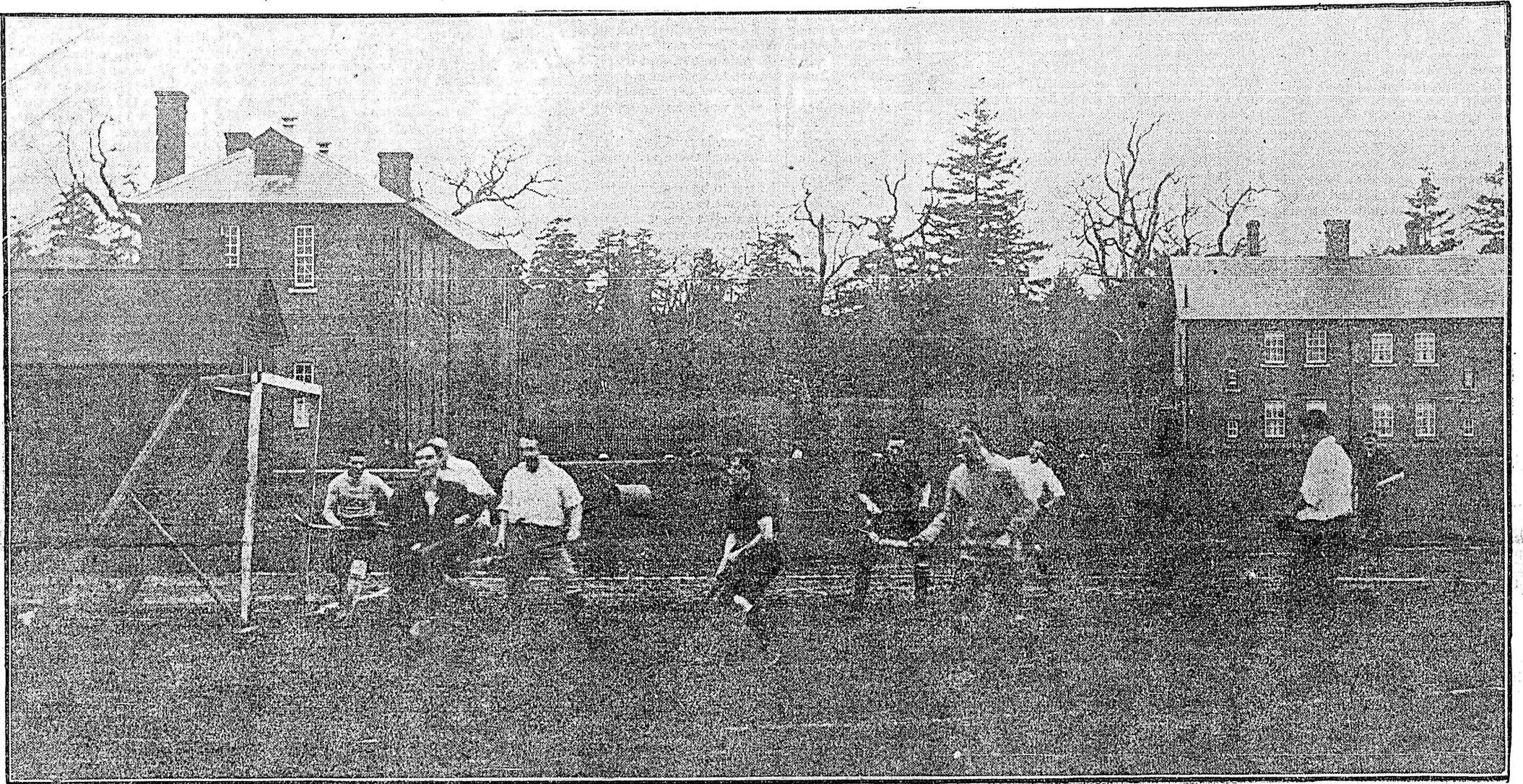
CHOCOLATE SETS, \$15.75, \$11.25, \$9.75, \$6.25, \$5.50, \$4.25, \$3.50 and **\$2.25**
TEA SETS (5 o'clock), \$5.75, \$3.75, \$3.50, \$2.25 and **\$1.75**
TEA SETS (39 pieces), prices ranging from \$13.50 to **\$4.50**
CHINA DINNER SETS ((100 pieces), prices ranging from \$75.00 to **\$15.00**
TEA POT, SUGAR AND CREAM SET, prices ranging from \$5.75 to **\$1.75**
CREAM AND SUGAR SETS, prices ranging from \$3.75 to **50c**
CELERY TRAYS, prices ranging from \$3.00 to **50c**
BISCUIT JARS, prices ranging from \$2.50 to **75c**
HAT PIN HOLDERS, prices ranging from \$1.75 to **50c**
SALAD BOWLS, prices ranging from \$5.75 to **25c**
FANCY FERN POTS, prices ranging from \$2.50 to **75c**
PUFF BOXES, prices ranging from \$1.25 to **50c**
HAIR RECEIVERS, prices ranging from \$1.25 to **50c**
BOX BON, prices ranging from \$2.00 to **25c**
MAYONNAISE DISHES, prices ranging from \$1.75 to **75c**
BREAKFAST CUPS AND SAUCERS, prices ranging from \$2.00 to **50c**
TEA CUPS AND SAUCERS, prices ranging from \$2.50 to **25c**
ALMOND DISHES, prices ranging from 75c to **15c**
ARTISTIC VASES, prices ranging from \$7.50 to **50c**
BERRY SETS, prices ranging from \$9.50 to **85c**
CAKE TRAYS with new style handle, prices ranging from \$2.50 to **\$1.75**

SEE WINDOW DISPLAYS
Government and Broad Streets

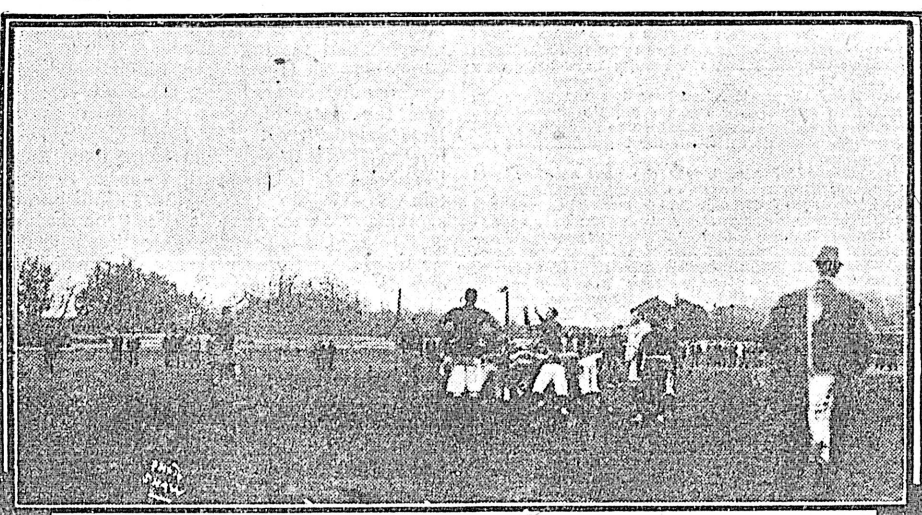
DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

BIG WINDOW DISPLAYS
Government and Broad Streets

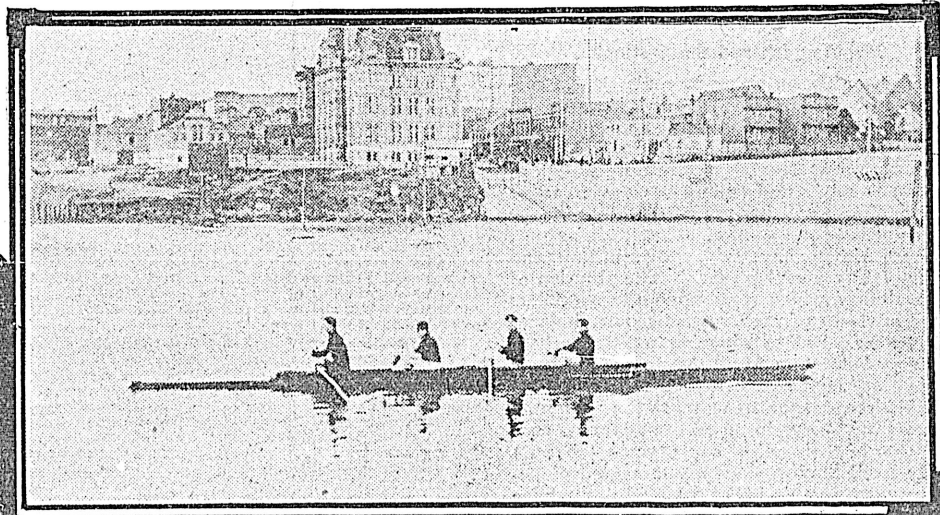
WHERE WINTER HAS NO TERRORS FOR THE
ATHLETE • SPORTS WHICH ARE NOW POPULAR
IN VICTORIA



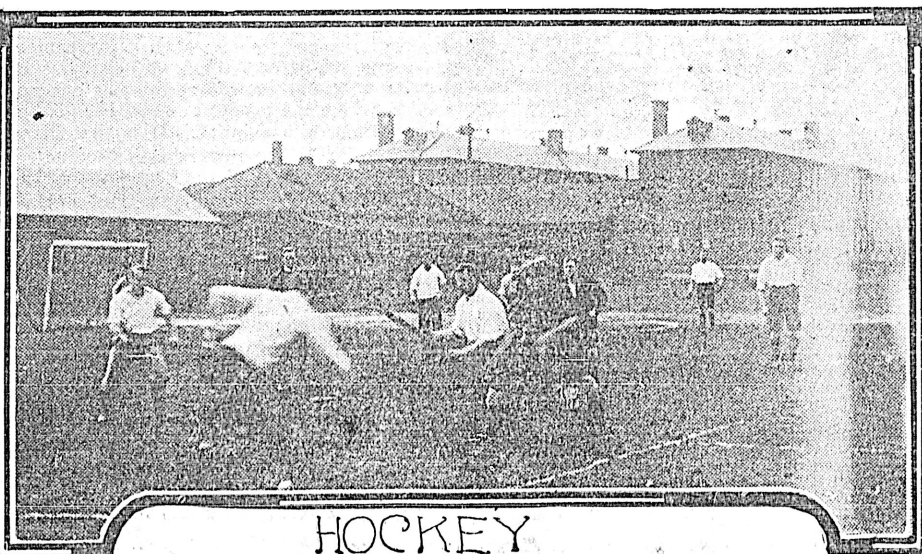
HOCKEY



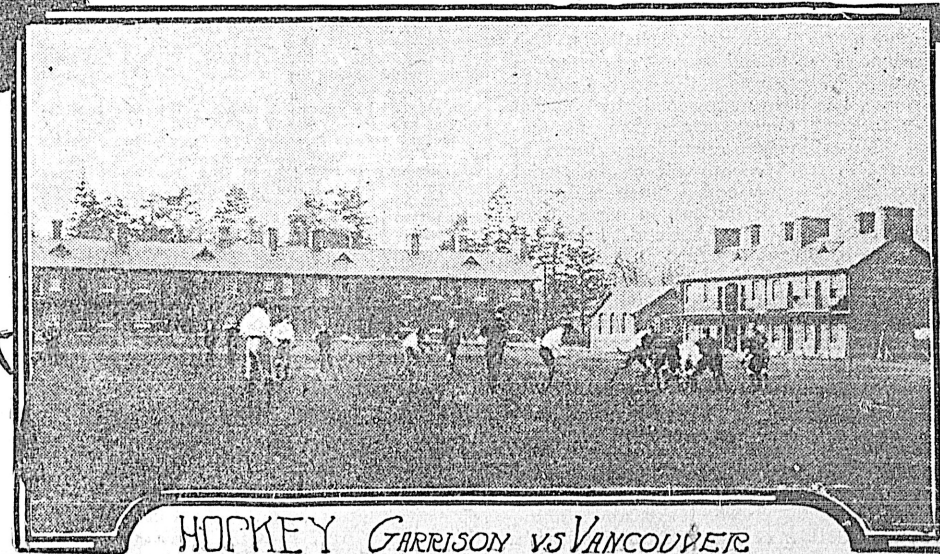
FOOTBALL A MATCH AT OAK BAY PARK



A PRACTICE SPIN BY J. B. A. A. CREW



HOCKEY



HOCKEY GARRISON VS VANCOUVER

Speeches at the Banquet of the Lord Mayor



REPLYING on behalf of the Navy, at the Lord Mayor's banquet in London the other evening, Mr. McKenna said that the City of London depended, he supposed, for its prosperity more upon an all-powerful navy than had been the case with any other great city the world had ever seen (hear, hear). In this happy land of freedom they enjoyed, amongst other privileges, the diluted blessing of criticism, but the navy stood unassailed and unassailable in the esteem, the admiration, and the love of the great public of the country (applause). The navy was fortunate in one respect inasmuch as it had in the Board of Admiralty a whipping boy. The board were given every opportunity for self-improvement which could be afforded by candid expressions of opinion about their actions. If, as was the case this year, they assembled in the North Sea over 300 ships of war for the summer's manoeuvres, they were told they were making a boastful display of their strength. If, on the other hand, the usual dispersion of their fleets in home waters, whether for exercise or for needful repair, prevented their concentrating any great force, then they were charged with not being ready for war. He did not say this in any spirit of complaint, for they gladly recognized on the Board of Admiralty how generously their actions were viewed by the great public, and they believed that the same confidence which had been shown the board in the past would continue to be received by it in the future.

He was saying what he was sure they would hear with pleasure, and what the Board of Admiralty knew he was thoroughly justified in saying—never in the whole history of the country had the navy been stronger than it was at the present moment (cheers). It was only two days since the latest addition to our fleet was launched at Devonport by Mrs. Asquith (cheers). The enthusiasm which such a ceremony invariably evoked was the highest evidence of the strong feeling of satisfaction which the nation felt in the gathering strength of the navy (applause). Constitutional requirements compelled him to postpone any statement as to what the government proposed to do in the way of securing our independence and freedom on the seas in the future as they had been maintained in the past. However, he made no apology for saying in the city of London—where the highest considerations of patriotism had always overborne a natural reluctance to unloosen the purse-strings—that the charge for maintaining the supremacy of our navy was necessarily a heavy one. But we had supremacy today, and meant to preserve it (cheers).

In proposing the toast "His Majesty's Ministers," the Lord Mayor said that the traditions of that hall forbade him to pause even for a moment to consider to which party in the State their guests belonged. There must be differences of opinion as to measures and methods, but there would be no difference of opinion when he expressed their grateful thanks to his Majesty's ministers for their conscientious and unremitting labors in the public service. This was the first time they had welcomed Mr. Asquith as prime minister, and the city was proud that one over whose training she exercised some supervision should have risen to that position (cheers).

Mr. Asquith and the Outlook

Mr. Asquith, on rising to reply, had a cordial reception. He said:—I acknowledge with gratitude on behalf of myself and my colleagues the warmth and heartiness of the tribute which now, as always, the Corporation of London is ready and willing to pay to those who for the time being are entrusted with the government of the empire. That task, as you, my Lord Mayor, have said, grows in bulk and in complexity year by year. The burden of responsibility which rests upon the shoulders of the advisers of the Crown becomes heavier and heavier. But to whatever political school they may belong, amid all the dust and tumult of our party controversies, they can always rely in their endeavor to uphold the common interests of the empire upon the generous consideration of their fellow countrymen (cheers.)

My Lord Mayor, since my lamented predecessor spoke in this hall a year ago we have had to face anxious times. The tide of prosperity upon which for some three years the trade of the world had floated buoyantly has ebbed, and the great producing interests here and elsewhere have found themselves once more in the shoals and the shallows. The depression, which to any student of the cycles of economic history was not in itself a matter of surprise, has been aggravated by special and exceptional circumstances—the dislocation of the machinery of credit last autumn in the United States, the outbreak of industrial disputes here at home, and, I must add, the increasingly troubled outlook in more than one quarter of the political horizon. I am sanguine enough, always provided the peace of the world is maintained—I am sanguine enough to think that there are signs that indicate that the setback of industrial activity may be not of long duration. We can, at any rate, rejoice here tonight that in one of our greatest industries—the cotton trade—counsels of wisdom and conciliation have prevailed, and a calamity of terrible dimensions has been averted (hear, hear).

In the meantime, we are taking, as we are bound to take, all the steps which a generous and even indulgent interpretation and administration of the law can suggest to cope with

the problem of unemployment (hear, hear). You will, my Lord Mayor, be interested to hear that the loans sanctioned by the local Government Board to local authorities, by which fresh employment can be afforded, amount, from August 1 to October 31, to £1,464,000—nearly a million and a half—as compared with £42,000 in the corresponding time last year. Grants made to the Central (Unemployed) Body for London alone, and mostly during the last fortnight, have now reached a figure of nearly £30,000, and that body and the Water Board are at present employing more than 4,000 extra men.

Events in the Near East

But, my Lord Mayor, I must pass to a much wider survey of the situation which confronts us at this moment. The attention of Europe has for some weeks past been occupied by the situation created by recent events in the Near East. We have been the witnesses in Turkey of one of the most amazing revolutions in the annals of history. I am glad to see here as a fellow guest tonight his Excellency the Turkish Ambassador (applause). I am certain that I am interpreting the feelings not only of this company, but of the whole British nation, when I assure him that we are at one in sympathy and in congratulation with him and with his countrymen in the establishment of freedom and constitutional government in the Ottoman empire (applause). We recognize to the full the magnitude of the difficulties that have had to be faced; the tact, judgment, prudence, and consideration with which they were successfully encountered and overcome; the happy absence of the violence and the vindictiveness with which changes so far-reaching and so fundamental have, as a rule, been accompanied, the sagacity, patience, and tolerance which have so far distinguished the new regime (applause). My Lord Mayor, we are here tonight in the very centre and citadel of the capital of liberty, and we may claim, as the oldest of the free countries of the world, that we have the special right to welcome the birth of free institutions in Turkey.

I need not concern you with what followed in Bulgaria, Bosnia, and Herzegovina. Our position from the first has been clear. We have taken our stand upon the opinion reached by mutual agreement of the Powers at the conference held here in London in 1871, that international treaties cannot be altered (hear, hear) by the act of one of the parties without the consent of the other parties concerned (applause). We hold that this stipulation covers the alterations of the Treaty of Berlin which were involved in what has recently been done, and that the assent must be obtained of all Powers, including Turkey. Subject to this, in our opinion, all-important principle, we shall do all we can to promote the general agree-

ment by which nations can be restored to a normal and reconciled condition. Let me say here that the British government have no prejudice against and no preference for any particular method by which a settlement may be reached, and that, from the beginning, there has never been even the shadow of a foundation for the suggestion that we have not proposed, but deprecated or discouraged direct negotiations between Turkey and Austria, or between Turkey and Bulgaria. It is true, as I have said, that we hold that any arrangement involving the alteration of the Treaty of Berlin arrived at between these Powers alone must be counter-signed by the other parties to the treaty (applause). We are of opinion, as Turkey is the Power which has been most prejudiced by what has taken place, that it is for those who have prejudiced her to find means of making a settlement which will be consistent with her honor and her interests (applause). But we have recognized from the first that it was for Turkey to consider for herself any proposals which might be made to her, and that if Austria or if Bulgaria were to arrive at a direct understanding with Turkey which would be acceptable to her, the way would be smoothed for a general settlement.

Feeling, my Lord Mayor, is running high now in the Balkan States, and there are other difficulties, I regret to say, besides those I have mentioned which will have to be overcome before the Near East can revert to a normal condition. For our part, we shall do what we can in conjunction with the other Powers to urge on all concerned moderation and restraint—never more needed than at this moment—and to find some method of counsel for allaying the strong feelings, here of resentment, there of expectation, which have been inevitably aroused. Before the recent crisis it had been arranged that the Russian foreign minister, who was paying a visit to the other capitals of Europe, should include London in his tour. I am glad to have this opportunity of saying that it has been a great satisfaction to us to find in the discussions which took place with him that both the Russian and the British governments approached the Near Eastern question—which has always had an ominous sound and significance in the past—from the same point of view (applause). One of the happiest of the indirect results of our having come to an agreement with Russia about Asiatic affairs has been that we should have been able, as we have been, to talk frankly and sympathetically when this crisis arose nearer home, and that in spite of the fact that the crisis came suddenly without giving us an opportunity for previous discussion or preparation.

Situation in Russia

In this connection, my Lord Mayor, may I mention in passing that since the Anglo-Rus-

sian convention was concluded Persia, as you all know, has been in a state of disorder, which has been most felt in the North, in the immediate vicinity of the Russian frontier. The inconvenience and loss caused to Russian interests, the anxiety felt in the minds of Russian subjects, have much exceeded anything that we, as a nation, have been called upon to experience. But his Majesty's government felt—and I am glad to have the opportunity of saying this—his Majesty's government felt that under exceedingly trying conditions the Russian government have acted with great restraint and moderation in the interests of a policy of non-intervention in Persia (cheers). It is, of course, urgently to be desired that these disorders in Persia should speedily be brought to an end, and to secure that object we have joined with the Russian government in pressing the Shah to fulfil his promise with regard to a constitution, and to give amnesty to political offenders.

Before I pass from this part of my subject, may I say that though I have expressed satisfaction at the result of the discussions which took place, I do not wish it to be supposed that we desire to see Europe divided into separate groups in connection with the new situation in the Near East. We have found ourselves in complete sympathy with France, who is the ally of Russia, but at the same time we, and, I believe, the other Powers also, have been equally frank in our communications with Germany and Italy, who are allies of Austria. For we recognize that the common object of Europe ought to be to overcome the difficulties which have already arisen without creating new difficulties, and that this can only be done by a policy which springs from general consent. Diplomatic victories, may be too dearly bought. One Power's success may be so cheap as to involve another's disappointment and discomfort, and thereby the very friction is generated which it should be the aim of a wise diplomacy to avoid. We, at any rate—let me say this in concluding what I have to say on this matter—we have taken up in these affairs an entirely disinterested attitude. We ask nothing for ourselves. We do not seek to take advantage of the situation for any purpose of our own. Our sole objects are these: To maintain the public law of Europe (cheers), to secure for the new regime in Turkey just treatment and a fair chance, and to promote such an adjustment of the various interests and susceptibilities which are involved as may prevent disturbance of the peace, and open the road to freedom and to good government.

Anglo-German Relations

My Lord Mayor, I must trespass on your indulgence for two or three moments longer while I refer to another topic, which must be

Canadian Women on the Public Health



IS Excellency the Governor-General presided at the session of the National Council of Women in the Normal school assembly hall, when Public Health was the theme of a number of excellent papers and addresses.

His Excellency called on the convener of the committee on public health, Mrs. Adam Shortt, of Kingston, for the report of that committee. The principal points taken up were the names adopted by the council to have the various municipalities throughout Canada take steps to combat the great white plague, tuberculosis. The manner in which they had been successful in some of the cities was then gone into. In Toronto, for instance, the council had undertaken a crusade to procure for the city a supply of pure drinking water, and had secured the submission of a by-law to erect a filtration plant there, which had been voted on and passed by the residents of the city. An effort was being made to procure the appointment of medical men as inspectors of health in schools, and the struggle was still going on before the school board there. The proper handling of bread had been secured, and the anti-tuberculosis work was also succeeding in a great measure.

The Hamilton branch reported that the water supply of the city was excellent, and the sewage question was also in good condition. They had a splendid health association there, which with the assistance of Mrs. Crerar and the Daughters of the Empire was doing splendid work. A prominent Hamiltonian had given the city one hundred acres with a house on it, and a provincial grant had been secured, and it was now used as a sanatorium, having been opened in May, 1903, by His Excellency Earl Grey. Through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. William Southam a sanatorium for advanced cases of tuberculosis would now be built.

The report went on to deal at length with work being done in other parts of Canada, and among other centres the work in Ottawa was taken up. The report of the local council said that the general public were more diligently observing the laws of nature. A free dispensary had been established and the board of health had improved the milk supply. Work had been done towards having the bakers to wrap the loaves of bread before delivering.

In Montreal a pure milk league had been established, and was largely aided by the press of that city, which had moulded public opinion on the question and also largely by individual work. Medical inspection had been introduced in the schools largely through the efforts of the council, and twelve medical men had been employed by the city council to do the work. Two lady doctors, having been opened in May, 1903, by His Excellency Earl Grey. Through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. William Southam a sanatorium for advanced cases of tuberculosis would now be built.

The work in Ingersoll, Halifax and London was gone into in detail, and showed that the members of the council in these cities had been doing excellent work in connection with the crusade against tuberculosis.

A committee of public health had been formed to assist the work of the Canadian Anti-Tuberculosis association. There was need for great work against this dread disease, and yet of 40,000 people in Canada afflicted with it 3,000 were likely to die within the next year. There seemed to be an apathy in dealing with this disease, yet no one could escape coming in contact with it at one time or another. The Federal government gave an annual grant to the council to assist in the work, and this provided for a lecturer, a secretary and printing of literature. The report

spoke of the time given to the preparations for bazaars, and said that if as much time were given to fighting tuberculosis as was given to preparing for these affairs much good would result.

In conclusion, the report claimed for the work the utmost public interest, as it was a work of life or death, and demanded that the public should show its interest in a substantial manner by doing all in its power to help to enforce municipal laws and in promoting places for treatment.

A Great Work

Dr. Bryce, the chief medical inspector for the Dominion, also made the subject of his address the crusade against tuberculosis, and said that of the many subjects open to him to speak on in connection with public health, he chose this because it was the greatest work that had been undertaken by anybody in many years. He had just returned from the International Medical congress, held recently at Washington, and it was one of the most important subjects taken up by that body. He said that the ladies of the council were on the right track in their manner of dealing with it, for if we could reach the home and family with the fight, we would be nearer the solution of the stamping out of tuberculosis. A great phase of the work was prevention. A municipal council might obtain the power to take hold of any law and do what it liked with it and could force building regulations, but it was left with the municipality to say whether this could be done or not. The Americans were ahead of us in some regards, for instance, their American Civic Improvement Association was doing a tremendous work which extended all over the Union. A large step had been taken by the congress in unifying the public health movement in Ontario. The degree of prevalence of tuberculosis in any family or state was the measure of existing social status or that of family or state. The result of the prevalence of tuberculosis in families was the loss of the principal breadwinners, and the forcing of the children from school at a very early age. It was a pitiful picture when the financial resources of a family were drained through caring for one or more members afflicted with the dread disease, but it was complete.

Referring to the immigrants coming into the country, Dr. Bryce stated that they should be taught at once the manner of living in vogue here. In fact, we should not wait until the slums of our cities were created; we should accustom these strange people to our ideas of life. It should be provided that there should be no over-crowding of houses; this was one of the first great steps to be taken. In the city of Ottawa seven years ago there had been started an anti-consumptive league which had been doing splendid work, and producing great results. There were 100 deaths in 1906 from consumption in the city, which had been reduced to 88 for the next year. The doctor referred to the good work being done by the May Court club, which had opened a dispensary in the city, and had already dealt with many cases. It was up to the public to say to the city council: "Will you support legislation to prevent overcrowding of houses and proper medical inspection in schools?" If they did not, the public would soon answer them. The way to solve the social problem was to advance the fight against tuberculosis.

Supervised Playgrounds

Miss M. Peters, of St. John, N. B., made several new suggestions as to the treatment of the child at school. "One aid to education would be to reduce the school hours by one half and increase the play hours by the same length of time," was one of the statements which were received with considerable applause.

The playground movement had grown with tremendous strides, and playgrounds filled a universal need regardless of the size of the city. Playgrounds

were more necessary in smaller towns where there was so little to occupy the young mind, and prevented idleness on the part of the children. The cities of St. John, Halifax, Kingston and Toronto, had all tried the playground experiment, and it had met with great success. In Toronto the school board had thrown open during the summer months the playgrounds of five of the schools there, and had appointed a salaried supervisor for each, and the results had been very satisfactory.

In Ottawa the matter had been brought before the council five years ago, but no definite action was taken, and permission was obtained to leave the school playgrounds open at all times for the children of the neighborhood.

Mrs. Cox, of Montreal, was the next speaker, and she referred at some length to the playground movement. The city of Chicago had spent eleven millions to establish free playgrounds and was annually spending thirty thousand dollars for their upkeep and supervision. It was one of the great playground centres. We must not be merely a nation of workers, continued the speaker, but we must also be a nation of well and fully developed men and women. It was not too late to mend and make provision for this. We were at present spending one hundred per cent. more for juvenile reform than we were for recreation for children. The cheap theatre and dancing hall satisfied, while it demoralizes a domestic taste. The real business of childhood is not to pass examinations but to grow up. The playground should be organized and recognized as an aid to education.

His Excellency

In closing the meeting, Earl Grey said it had given him great pleasure to take the chair. He was sure that where a few women were gathered together in earnest there were few things they could not accomplish. He was led to believe that if the association could secure ladies of the same calibre as those who had spoken during the evening, they would be able to secure the aid of the Federal Government in their fight against tuberculosis and for supervised playgrounds. The teachers and mothers of Canada had the future of the country in their hands, and he depended on them to make it a great nation. One way to do this was to organize the play of the children. The women of Canada had another great responsibility, and that was to see that the rising generation were brought up with good manners. He was a firm believer in the destiny of Canada, and it depended on the coming generation, and they depended on the women to closely attend to the matter of infusing general courtesy, commonly known as good manners. He had found good manners in all parts of the country, but especially in the French Canadian portions, which had installed in him a great respect for them.

Street car conductors regard inquisitive women passengers with superstitious dread. The other day a fuse blew out in a car, and that car was hitched as a trailer to the one ahead. Presently a woman began to ask questions.

"What would happen," she said, "if the fuse were to blow out in that car ahead? What would become of us? Would the car ahead of that be able to drag both of these cars?"

"I don't know," said the conductor. "But don't worry. We won't have a chance to find out. A double accident of that kind has never happened to a car of mine yet, and it isn't likely to happen once in a hundred years."

Just then there came an explosion ahead, and both cars came to a standstill. The fuse had blown out. "Confound that woman!" growled the conductor. "That is all her fault. This wouldn't have happened if she hadn't asked so many fool questions. She's a Jonah."

very near to the minds of every one whom I am addressing. A variety of circumstances have recently caused the relations between Great Britain and Germany to become the subject of active public discussion. It is almost exactly a year since the German Emperor was the guest of your predecessor, whom I see sitting beside me, in this very hall. Some of us—and I was one—who were present on that occasion cannot forget his Majesty's emphatic and impressive declaration that the governing purpose of his policy was the preservation of the peace of Europe and the maintenance of good relations between our two countries (cheers). It is in the spirit of that declaration, a spirit which aims not only at peace but at good will, that we desire to deal with other Powers, with Germany certainly not least. It is that spirit which has guided and which will guide us in all negotiations, actual or prospective, regarding the present difficulties in European politics. And if—as I trust and believe is the case—the other Powers cherish the same desire and intention, then, my Lord Mayor, the clouds which for the moment darken the sky—whether they originated in the Balkans or elsewhere—will disperse without a storm. Peace will be assured, existing friendships will be maintained unimpaired, and it is not too much to hope that the atmosphere all round will be clear of the vaporous suspicion and distrust. Therefore I submit to you, and to others outside and beyond these walls, there should be no talk at such times of isolation, hostile relations, and rival combinations among the Powers—those Powers who are the general trustees of civilization and of its greatest and paramount safeguard, the peace of the world. Nothing will induce us in this country to falter or fall short in any one of the special engagements which we have undertaken, to be disloyal or unfaithful for a moment to any existing friendship. And that, I think, shows the determined and unalterable mind of the whole country (hear, hear). And it is equally true of the temper of the government and of the nation to say that we have no animosities to gratify nor selfish interest to advance, and that we shall not be reluctant to grasp any hand that is extended to us in good will and in good faith.

My Lord Mayor, I have spoken of what is not merely a British, but a European, interest—an interest in which, indeed, all communities of the world have a share. And these shall be my final words: The primary obligation which every government owes to the people of its own country is to maintain and safeguard the national security (hear, hear). No one underrates the important functions which fall in this respect upon our Navy. It is upon the Navy that we here place our main reliance, not only for the integrity of our shores, but for the protection of our commerce and the sustenance of our people (applause). No one who is conversant with the facts can impugn the proposition laid down a few moments ago by my right hon. friend and colleague the First Lord of the Admiralty—that the British Government is at this moment fully equal to any responsibility which can conceivably be thrown upon it.

Naval Policy

I had the pleasure, as he had, on Saturday last, of being present at one of the most impressive and moving spectacles I think ever witnessed—the launching of his Majesty's ship Collingwood (hear, hear), the sixth vessel to take the water of what is known as the Dreadnought type. My Lord Mayor, every foreign Power knows that if we have established—as we have—and if we mean to maintain—as we do (hear, hear)—indisputable supremacy on the seas, it is not for the purpose of aggression or adventure, but it is that we may fulfil the elementary duty which we owe to the Empire; to uphold, beyond the reach—yes, beyond the risk—of successful attack from outside, our commerce, our industry, our homes (loud and prolonged applause). It is not, in my opinion, necessary—indeed, I think it would be highly undesirable—to attempt to anticipate, by any public announcement, at this stage, the programme which the Admiralty will lay before Parliament next year. It is a matter upon which we are in close and constant communication with our naval advisers, and the country may be assured—for the moment, I hope it will be content to rest assured—the country may be assured that nothing will be left undone to keep our Navy fully abreast of our national, of our Imperial, necessities (cheers). Governments come and go, parliamentary and electoral majorities wax and wane, but there is one conviction which the people of these islands hold with unshaken unanimity. It is that in our unquestioned and unquestionable command of the seas is to be found the best safeguard for our interests as a nation and for the peaceful intercourse of mankind (cheers). My Lord Mayor, I thank you once more and, with you, this whole company, for the cordiality with which they drank the toast of his Majesty's Ministers. I thank you especially for the more than kind—the moving—expressions which you used with regard to myself. I assure you—the sheriffs, aldermen, and councillors of the great Corporation of London whom I see seated around this table—that I for one can never forget the debt of gratitude which I owe to them. It is to me a special pleasure and privilege to have been their guest (loud applause).

The Lord Mayor proposed the toast of the Foreign Ambassadors, to which the Turkish Ambassador replied.

THE NIGHT OF THE NATIONS TO CONQUER THE AIR

N times gone by there have been many fly-by-night airships that wouldn't fly by night or any other time. These schemes have been varied and wondrous, even more wonderful than the famous airship of Darius Green.

When the race was young men thought as children, and the experiments in attempting to conquer the air were either ludicrously simple or simply ludicrous. Almost any man can remember the time during his adventurous boyhood when he climbed on the old woodshed armed with grandfather's great umbrella, which he hoped would sustain him in his flight through the air. Then "what a fall was there, my countrymen," for both the boy and his hopes were dashed to the ground. In just the same way our childish full-grown forefathers took short flights into the realms of invention and shorter flights in the air. They also, like the modern boy, tried aviation without experimentation.

More Disastrous

But the attempted flights of our grown forefathers were more disastrous than those of the modern small boy. Whereas the small Darius Greens, might alight from the woodshed top with more suddenness than grace but without undergoing any more physical pain than that incident to a few bumps against the ground and a subsequent licking from the old man, our forefathers who tried to fly like birds often met with fatal accidents, most of which could have been avoided.

In many cases one experiment with a weight of but half the size of a man would have shown these would-be aeronauts that their machine would not support the weight of a man. But these pioneer aviators disdained experiments as they did the laws of nature and reason. In the record of the attempts at conquering the air the list of fatalities is long.

Supposed to Help Aviator

The records of the early experiments are as ridiculous as they are tragic. If one except the unauthentic report of the flying machine of Icarus and of the witches (who as everybody knows have flown on broom-sticks from time immemorial), the first report of a flying machine concerns the flying pigeon of Archytas, a Greek geometer who flourished about 400 B. C.

According to the historian, Aulus Gellius, "Archytas constructed a wooden pigeon which could fly by means of mechanical power and an aura spirit." This conception of an "aura" was worthy of a modern novelist. The "aura," according to the Greeks, was a force emanating from all living things, which it surrounded like an atmosphere. A modern term for the same thing is animal magnetism, so that the flying machine was supposed to be run by animal magnetism, which is not a bad idea for a man who lived many centuries before Jules Verne.

More detailed reports of this same wonderful machine declare that its buoyancy was effected by magnets, the propelling power only being an occult force. It is stated that although the machine could fly, "it could not raise itself up again if it fell."

England as well as Greece has its legend of a flying machine. King Blaudud, the father of King Lear of the Shakespearean play, was a great wizard. King Blaudud, who is supposed to have reigned about the time of the founding of Rome, built himself a flying machine and enjoyed life by sailing around in the air over his chief city of Trinovante. But although King Blaudud was a great wizard he was not a good aviator, and losing his balance one day he fell upon a temple and then and there died.

St. Peter Breaks Black Magic

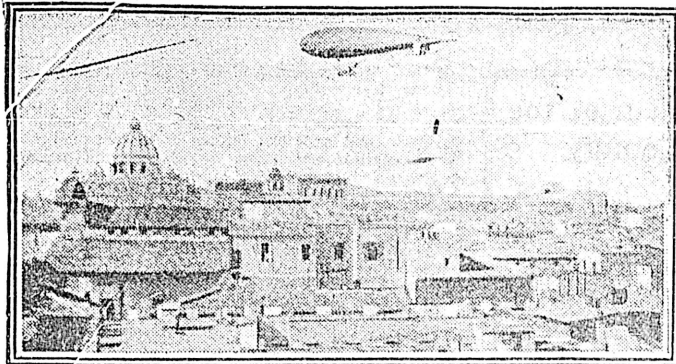
Simon the magician was a bad magician and had communicated with the wicked demons. In the thirteenth year of the reign of the Emperor Nero he undertook to rise in the air toward heaven like a bird in the presence of everybody. To see the great show the people of Rome assembled in great numbers, and Simon, "through the assistance of the demons," rose in the air all right, but "St. Peter having offered up a prayer, the actions of the demons ceased and the magician was crushed in the fall and perished instantly."

A monkish tradition of the eleventh century declares that Oliver of Malmesbury, a Benedictine monk of great learning, tried his hand at flying. "Having manufactured some wings," the legend relates, "modeled after the description that Ovid has given of those of Daedulus, and having fastened them to his hands, he sprang from the top of a tower against the wind. He succeeded in sailing a distance of 125 paces, but either through the impetuosity or whirling of the wind, or through nervousness resulting from his audacious enterprise, he fell to the earth and broke his legs. Henceforth he dragged a miserable, languishing existence, attributing his misfortune to his having failed to attach a tail to his feet."

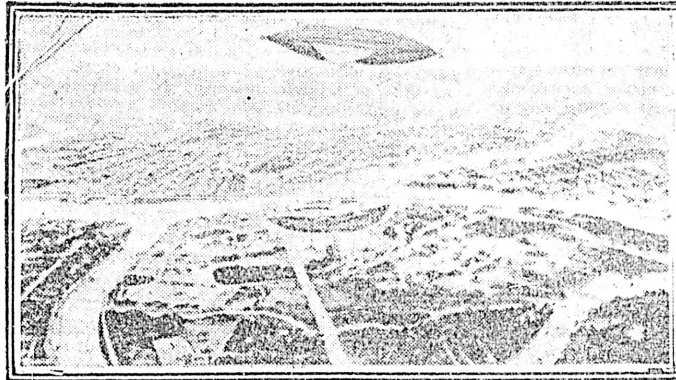
Laugh Was on the Saracen

In the history of Constantinople, by Cousin, we find a more detailed account of an attempt at flying. About 1178 a Saracen undertook to sail into the air from the tower of the hippodrome. "The Saracen," the history relates, "stood upright, clothed in a white robe, whose folds stiffened by willow wands, were to serve as sails to receive the wind. All the spectators kept their eyes intently fixed on him, and many cried: 'Fly, fly, O Saracen. Do not keep us so long in suspense while thou art weighing the wind.'"

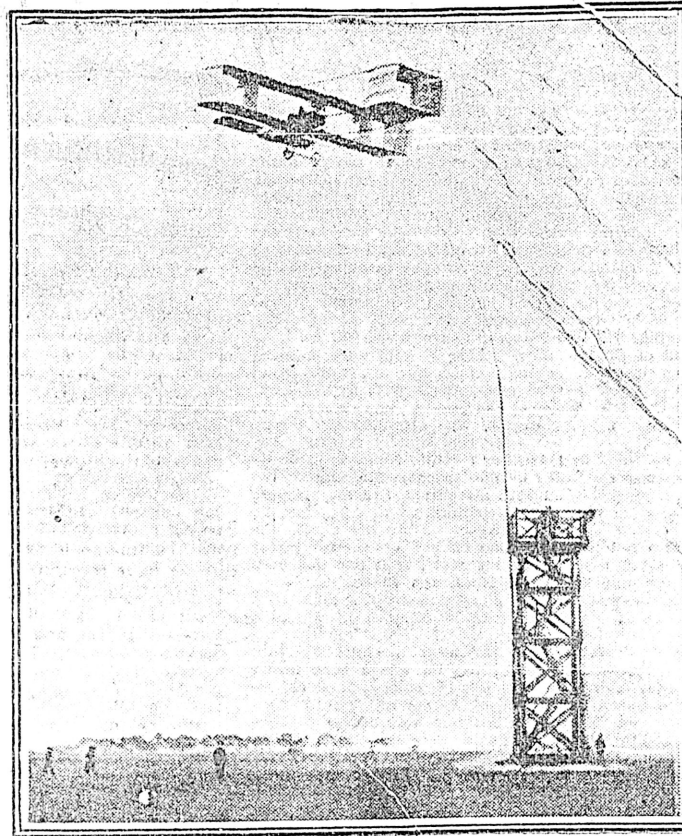
"The emperor, who was present, then attempted to dissuade him from his vain and dangerous enterprise. The Sultan of Turkey in Asia, who was then on a visit to Constanti-



ITALY'S FIRST MILITARY DIRIGIBLE BALLOON IN FLIGHT OVER ROME.



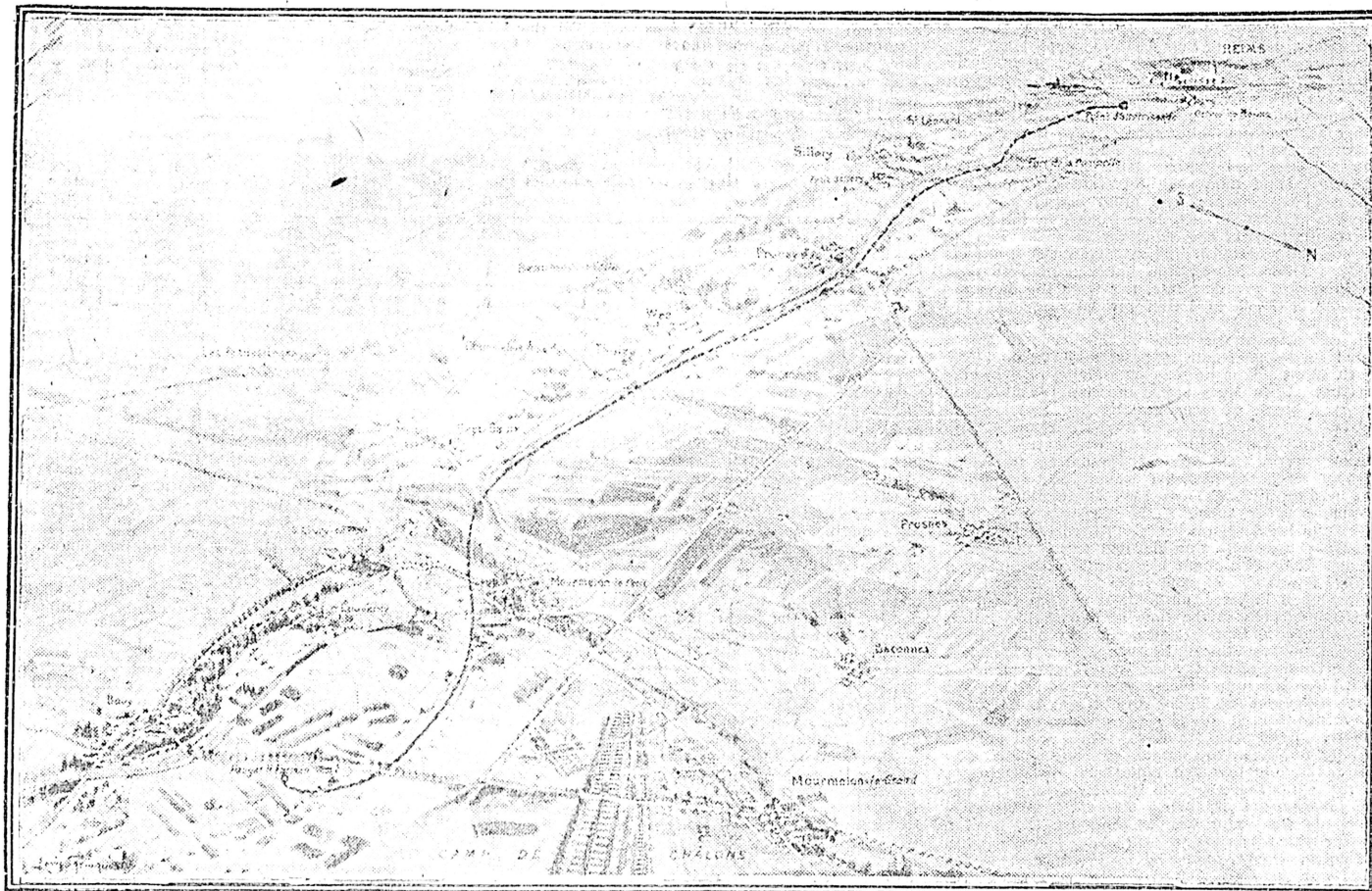
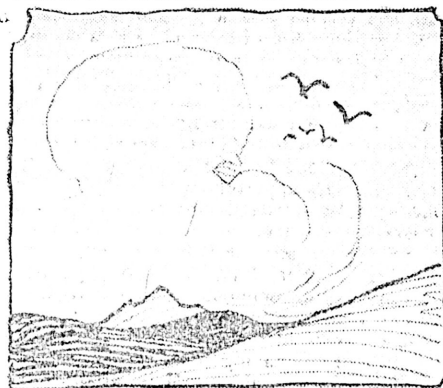
THE RUSSIAN DIRIGIBLE BALLOON "KOSSTOVITCH" MAKING A SUCCESSFUL FLIGHT OVER ST. PETERSBURG.



THE ENGLISHMAN, MR. FARMAN, WINNING A PRIZE FOR THE HIGHEST FLIGHT IN AN AEROPLANE.

nople, and who also was present at the experiment, halted between dread and hope, wishing on the one hand for the Saracen's success and apprehending on the other that he would shamefully perish. The Saracen kept extending his hands to catch the wind. At last when he deemed it favorable, he rose into the air like a bird, but his flight was as unfortunate as that of Icarus, for the weight of his body having more power to draw him downward than his artificial wings had to sustain him, he fell down and broke his bones, and such was his misfortune that instead of sympathy there was only merriment over his misadventure."

Toward the end of the fourteenth century



MAN FLYING AS THE CROW FLIES: THE COURSE TAKEN BY MR. FARMAN DURING HIS FLIGHT FROM CHALONS TO RHEIMS

J. B. Dante, an Italian mathematician of Perugia, decided that he would like to try his hand at flying. His apparatus, although we have no good description of it, probably was in the form of an aeroplane, and he was wise enough to try to fly across a lake, so that he would have a soft place to alight in case things should go wrong, as they sometimes are in the habit of doing.

Mathematics Easier than Flying

After flying with some small success several times he became emboldened and decided he would display his achievements before his fellow-citizens and his sovereign. On a great fete day when Perugia was celebrating the marriage of two notables Dante set sail from the top of the highest tower of the city. He sailed across the public square and "balanced himself for a long time in the air," but unfortunately, like most of these old experimenters, his machine broke and down fell Dante upon the Notre Dame church, breaking his leg in so doing. After his recovery he contented himself with the milder occupation of teaching mathematics.

Paul Guidotti was an artist-painter, sculptor, architect, and thought he was an aviator.

Some time before 1600 he constructed wings of whalebone covered with feathers and made a few short flights, but, like his predecessors, as soon as he decided to show off in public the machine became balky and he also shattered a thigh bone.

Many of the early experimenters, watching birds in their flight, thought that all that was necessary to leave this mundane sphere was to build a pair of wings and dart about the air as one willed. One Allard, a French tight-rope dancer, forsook the prosaic business of dancing in the air on a tight rope and endeavored to show the French king how easy it would be to fly. Having equipped himself with a pair of wings, he launched forth from the terrace at St. Germain and, flapping wildly, managed to glide a few yards before he fell and was "grievous hurt."

Another Broken Leg

The Marquis de Barceville had a mansion beside the Seine. One day in the year 1742 he announced to the Parisians that as a mild morning exercise he would fly from the windows of his house across the river. On the appointed day a large crowd of pleasure seekers, seeking the pleasure of seeing the downfall of

the nobility, were assembled around the house. With large wings attached to his hands and feet the marquis set sail from a terrace of his mansion, and by flapping with all his strength managed to reach a point in the river above the barge of a plebeian washerwoman. Here, becoming exhausted, he decided to make an early morning call upon the woman, and, alighting with too great impetuosity, another broken leg was added to the list of the aeronauts' broken bones.

The queer part of all these experiments is the perfect confidence that each of the experimenters felt in his machine. No matter how wild the idea was each one knew that his ma-

chine was perfectly feasible. One theorist had a plan to have rowers equipped with oars just as in a boat. These oarsmen were to propel the flying machine and a large oar at the rear of the airship was to guide it.

Another similar idea was to hitch a series of balloons together with masts and sails for each. M. Petin, an honest haberdasher of Paris, had an idea similar to this of hitching balloons together. His scheme was to hitch balloons with two planes attached to them. On these planes he was going to place steam engines which would drive windmills, and these windmills would propel and guide the ship. Poor M. Petin expended a small fortune which he has amassed by years of toil in selling hats upon this machine, but strange to say it didn't work.

Drive the Birds Home, James

One of the grandest ideas ever conceived for a flying machine was that of Mme. Tessoire. In 1845 she was struck with the grand thought that if we have animals draw our carriages on land, why not have birds draw them in the air, and she not only wrote a whole book about how it could be done, but even told how the harness should be made for the birds and

just the kind of a whip the coachman or balloon man should have.

The bird she picked out to be her driving pony was the great vulture whose wings sometimes measure fourteen feet from tip to tip. In describing the harness she says: "The bird would be held at a proper distance from the car by a trace which would start from a collar around its neck, passing under its wings and through a ring attached to a surcingle going around its body. The reins would lead from its beak, being fastened to a ring inserted through both sides of the beak in order that it should readily feel the hand of the aerial coachman. The reins would also pass under the wings through the trace rings attached to the surcingle. The whole harness ought to be supple, light, and strong. The aeronaut, reins in hand, would have a long whip with which to cut the vulture in case he took a wrong direction or exhibited a propensity to light on trees or house-tops."

Thus we have explicit directions not only how to hitch up our aerial horse but how to drive it. It is queer that, being a woman, Mme. Tessoire did not go further and explain all of the etiquette of aerial driving.

Swede's Idea from Migratory Birds

After pointing out the manner of taming vultures Mme. Tessoire adds: "My confidence in vultures arises from what I saw of one in Portugal, in the fort of Caliscalls, about twenty leagues from Lisbon. It had been brought there when young, but in all its strength and beauty; it was perfectly obedient to the officer who owned it. The vulture would fetch and carry like a dog, and at intervals it took leave of absence and returned of its own accord, sometimes at the end of eight days. As it was always seen to direct its flight to the sea it was conjectured that it went to Africa, whence it had been originally brought."

A Swedish naturalist who was studying the migration of birds conceived almost as brilliant an idea. After numerous observations he failed to find in the migratory feathered species a power of flight and organization sufficient to account for their journeys from one country to another in search of the temperature and climate they required. He therefore decided that if they could not fly so far from one country to another, perhaps they simply flew up into the air which moved with less rapidity than the earth.

There they would remain for a time until their instinct—for that was the only way he could account for their knowing enough, then they would descend in an oblique line to alight in the country they sought.

These birds simply flew up into the air, and—as we all know the earth moved beneath them—waited until the country they were looking for came around, then they flew down. Starting with this theory, the idea was evolved that one might do the same thing in an airship. All one had to do was to get far enough up in the air and wait.

From the earliest times even up until the most recent these wild ideas have been common. Men have thought that they could fly and have paid for this mistaken idea in broken bones, broken heads, broken fortunes, and even with their lives. Probably in the future they will continue to pay a high price for their attempts at flying. Even when the flying machine is perfected, in trying out the model of 1934, which probably will differ from the model of 1933 in that it has a new spark plug, the aerial chauffeur at the factory will run a risk.

KNEW THE BRONTES

It will probably surprise a good many people to learn that one of the curates whom Charlotte Bronte immortalized in "Shirley" is still alive and well. The Rev. James Chesterton Bradley, now living at Richmond, at the age of 90, was the original of the "Rev. David Sweeting" in the novel referred to, says Great Thoughts.

"The parish where I went to my first curacy, Oakworth, bordered on the Bronte parish of Haworth," he says, "so I frequently saw all the sisters and their father and brother, and had many talks with them."

Mr. Bradley used often to go to Haworth parsonage "for the change and company," and there he met the other curates which Charlotte Bronte has so well described. Concerning the sisters she says:

"All the three sisters were very shy, but perhaps Emily and Anne were worse than Charlotte in that respect. The latter, as I remember her, was a lively talker when once drawn out, a girl of about the ordinary stature, or, perhaps, below it, with features neither very dark nor fair, but with striking, expressive eyes and mouth. She had a particular way of suddenly lifting her eyes and looking straight at you with a quick, searching glance while you spoke to her."

Charlotte Bronte always struck Mr. Bradley as "a young lady with deep prejudices and of strong will."

Mr. Bradley describes the Rev. Patrick Bronte as "not at all a bad sort in most things. But for temper! I really think he had the vilest temper I've ever seen in a man." He repeats the pistol story, which we believe the latest biographer of Charlotte ridicules, and adds: "I have known him so wild with anger at the merest thing that ran counter to his wish that he would take up the rug from before the fire and throw it on the flames!"

The son he describes as "dreadful"—"a good hearted fellow when sober and right, but too often drinking and wrong to be of any use to those girls in that lonely parsonage."

AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR

MIRACLES

Said the man with the monocle: "A miracle's a miracle, and that's all there is about it. And the age of miracles has passed anyhow." Asked the man with the cigarette: "What's a miracle?" and the man with the monocle replied "It's an interruption of the operations of the laws of nature." "Tommyrot," ejaculated the man with the big black cigar. "What do you think?" asked the man with the monocle of the man who had not spoken; but the host said: "It's time to join the ladies. He can tell us next Sunday." So here goes, but with the preliminary proposition that on this subject one person's opinion is as likely to be as good as another's, and no one's is likely to be worth very much. But possibly something may be said that will be of interest, and if any who read what follows would like to carry on the conversation, they can have the floor next Sunday.

First, let us try and reach a definition of what a miracle is, that is, supposing there are miracles. You remember the story of the talking chip, but in case you do not, it may be mentioned that a missionary, who was building a church, wanted a saw, and sent his wife a note written on a chip. To the ignorant people among whom his lot was cast the use of the chip was a miracle. There are people to whom the telephone, wireless telegraphy and many other things would appear as miracles; but as they are explainable by the laws of matter, they cannot be so classed, and even the most ignorant savage, when he learned that they were produced by mechanical appliances would cease to regard them as miracles. The fact that the compass points to the north is not a miracle. We do not know why it does point to the north, but as it always does, when free to move, we recognize that it does so in accordance with some law inherent in matter. Now if some one without any physical means whatever could make the needle point due east, that would be a miracle, for it would be the accomplishment of a physical effect by a psychic cause, and this, perhaps, is as good a definition of a miracle as can be suggested off-hand. Can such effects be produced by such causes? Obviously this is a matter of proof, and proof depends upon evidence, and the trustworthiness of evidence depends upon a great variety of things. This is the one domain of investigation in which no one is quite ready to accept the testimony of another. When your physician calls and tells you that you must take a certain medicine and that it will produce certain effects, you believe him, take the medicine, and either it, or your faith in it, produces the effect which the physician said it would, and you have no misgivings about the medicine being injurious. We accept as proved a thousand things in every day life that we have never attempted to demonstrate, and could not if we tried; but when it comes to the contact of the psychical with the physical, we all hail from Missouri. We must be shown. It is obvious that, except to those who accept the Bible as an infallible record, the accounts of miracles therein set out do not prove anything except that certain persons, concerning whose opportunities for observation we are unable to form any opinion, believed that physical effects were produced by psychical causes. The supreme illustration of this is the raising of Lazarus. In this case we are told that in response to the call of the Divine Master, a man, who had been dead three days, arose from the tomb. It is hard to believe this, unless we first admit that in Jesus of Nazareth there dwelt a power which was limitless in its operation. And so we are brought at the very outset of the inquiry to what is the crucial question in it, namely: Is there a power which is supernatural in the sense that it is dominant over physical nature? Of course, nothing that is can be supernatural in one sense of the term. What exists in the psychical or spiritual world is just as natural as what exists in the physical world. It is just as natural that there should be a Creator as that there should be a Creation. From the standpoint of human reason, everything that exists presupposes a cause, and while we may push, by our investigations, the First Cause further and further back in the evolution of physical existence, we cannot by any possibility crowd God out of His universe. It seems to be only logical that the psychical preceded the physical. Therefore, if we reach, either by experiment or by logic, the conclusion that there is such a thing as psychic force, the possibility of miracles is at once established.

When we eliminate from the scope of testimony any supposition that the statements advanced have divine sanction, and that is the course that must be taken if the possibility of miracles is considered from the standpoint of scientific investigation, we must take each recorded or reported instance of the miraculous as standing upon its own merits as a fact. If the proof of the occurrence is satisfactory, and if investigation discloses that the event cannot be explained by physical means, then the cause must be psychical, and we have the miracle established. In pursuing investigations of this kind we must bear in mind the greatly diversified forms in which a force may be manifested. To take an example from the physical world. The resemblance between the energy exerted by a magnet, the "sparks" which are developed by rubbing a cat's back in the dark, the means by which the voice is transmitted over the telephone, and the lightning flash, which seems to rend the heavens asunder, is not very apparent, and yet we have learned that they are all manifestations of the same thing. So it may be that one day we will learn that the influence which raised the dead, healed the sick, hypnotized the healthy, reads the thoughts of others, and is exemplified in an almost infinite number of ways, is the manifestation of the same power, and possibly that the "image of God," in which man is said to have been created, consists in our possession to a limited degree of this power. Of course, no one can claim to have demonstrated that so as to convince others, but there are thousands who claim, with greater or less reason, that they have been able, not by the exercise of blind, unreasoning faith, but by actual, unquestionable proof, to show that such a power is just as immanent today as it was when Jesus and His disciples walked the earth.

And so the man with the monocle may not have been right when he said that a miracle is a miracle, and that the day for them is passed. It may be that we are encompassed about with psychical force, which we do not, and perhaps cannot, use, because we are "of the earth earthy." There is hardly one of us who will not admit that he is conscious of being something more than a mere physical entity; but we of the white race, and especially those of the white race who profess to be at least nominally adherents of Christianity, are literally afraid to call our souls our own, and therefore we hesitate to admit that we possess what we are all the while conscious of possessing.

MAKERS OF HISTORY

No. XXXV.

Hundreds of men have a place in history much more prominent than some of those, whose careers have been mentioned in this series of papers, and the reason why some have been considered, whose names are unfamiliar to most readers, is because the object is not so much to tell of individuals who have been conspicuous as of those, whose lives formed pivotal periods in the affairs of mankind. The name of Nadir Kuli, which means Nadir the Slave, has been heard probably by few who will

read this article, and yet as the principal facts of his life are presented it will be seen that their influence is affecting the welfare of millions today, and that out of them may yet arise problems of vast moment. The great question presented by British India results from conditions to which Nadir contributed as much at least as any other individual, and possibly more, because his achievements made the British conquest of India possible. We have seen in a previous article that Beher, who was born ten years before Columbus discovered America, and died in 1530, founded the Moghul Empire in India, that its sway extended across the mountains of Afghanistan, through Persia and as far as the Caucasus on the northwest and to the plains of Siberia on the north, and that Beher at one time contemplated the conquest of China. So powerful was the race of monarchs which he founded that his title "the Great Moghul" has become synonymous with supreme authority. His greatest successor was Akbar, his grandson, but Aurangzeb, who ascended the throne in 1658, was in some respects equally famous. Aurangzeb died in 1707 after a reign, which towards its close was disturbed by dissensions. The empire became honeycombed with discontent, and the stronger vassals showed great disinclination to recognize the supremacy of the emperor. After his death the sceptre fell into weak hands, but a powerful leader might yet have saved the state, if it had not been for the appearance of Nadir the Slave.

Nadir was born in Persia about the year 1687, and at an early age became engaged in the war, then being waged by the Persians against the Afghans. Nothing is known of his ancestry with any degree of certainty, but he was a born leader of men, with wonderful powers of organization. He drove the Afghans out of Persia and placed Tahmasp upon the throne, but this king having made a disgraceful treaty of peace with the Turks, Nadir took his throne from him, replacing him with the infant son of the deposed monarch. Then Nadir began a glorious campaign against the Turks, wresting from them territory which Tahmasp had surrendered, and securing some provinces which Peter the Great had annexed to Russia. In 1735 the infant king died and Nadir proclaimed himself king. His claims to the sovereignty of Persia being disregarded by the Moghul emperor, Nadir determined upon invading India. He reached Peshawar without difficulty, where he was joined by the hill tribes, who had grown disaffected towards the emperor. He was unopposed as he marched down through the Punjab, and was within seventy miles of Delhi before an army was sent to meet him. He utterly crushed, after which he was offered a sum equal to two million pounds sterling, if he would withdraw his troops to Persia. He accepted the money, but was induced by one of the disaffected Moghul princes to continue his march to Delhi, where it was represented he would easily gain ten times as much as had been given him. He entered Delhi with 20,000 men, composed of Tatars, Afghans and Czebs. Between these people and the Moghuls there was bitter hatred, but so thoroughly disciplined were the forces of Nadir that they refrained from every excess. On the following day some of the inhabitants of the city committed assaults upon the troops, but although the latter simply contented themselves with resisting attack, the populace resolved upon their massacre, and many were slain. On the succeeding morning Nadir rode through the streets accompanied by a strong guard, and as he came upon a number of the corpses of his soldiers, he was assailed by showers of stones, arrows and shots from small arms. His wrath was terrible, and he gave orders for the indiscriminate slaughter of the inhabitants, neither age nor sex being spared. For seven hours the awful work went on. Pillage, rapine and slaughter were everywhere. Men in despair killed their wives and then slew themselves. Thousands of houses were burned, and every conceivable outrage was committed. At three o'clock in the afternoon Nadir ordered the slaughter to cease, and he was implicitly obeyed. Then began the work of plunder. Every person who had anything to give was compelled to contribute, nor were the demands of Nadir confined to Delhi, for he compelled the neighboring princes to part with their treasures. Some estimates of the value of the gold and jewels carried away by Nadir place it as high as \$499,000,000, but there is no way of arriving at a correct valuation. It is known that he gave each of his soldiers a bonus of three months' pay, and that he remitted the taxes throughout the Persian empire for a year. Among his captures was the famous peacock throne. The loss of life during the seven hours of slaughter in Delhi is variously estimated, some writers putting it as high as 100,000 persons, but that number seems to be far greater than it could have been, seeing the small number of Nadir's troops and the short time devoted to the massacre.

Thus Nadir at a single blow shattered the Moghul Empire. It did not at once cease to be. Indeed, the shadow of it lingered until Delhi was captured by the British forces at the time of the Mutiny, but it was little more than a name. A new power arose in India, namely, the Marhattas, a race which had been driven southward when the Moghuls invaded India. These people became very powerful and for a time over-ruled the feeble emperors at Delhi; their prominence served further to weaken the Moghul dynasty. Later the Marhatta forces met with a crushing defeat at the hands of the Afghans, who were continually invading India from the northwest, and after this there was no stability among the native governments of India. Therefore, when Clive began his wonderful war of conquest, the Moghul emperor was powerless to resist him, and a handful of English troops, under a man untrained in the art of war, soon established English supremacy over a land, where some of the mightiest armies and greatest commanders the world has ever seen once played their parts.

Personally, Nadir was a remarkable man. He was over six feet in stature, swarthy in countenance, with large, piercing eyes and a voice of tremendous volume. He was the very incarnation of strength and ferocity. In some respects his equal has never appeared upon the stage of history. Beginning life a slave, he re-established the empire of Persia, and, after overthrowing it, set up again the Moghul empire under his own protection. He compelled the warlike and almost invincible Turks to sue for peace. He made Peter the Great bend to his will. His one great error of administration was his attempt to put an end to the dissensions of the Mohammedans in religious matters. With this object, he endeavored to reconcile the two great sects of Islam, the Shi'ahs and the Sunnis, and declared the latter to be the state religion of Persia. This roused a spirit of fanaticism, which armed force could not allay, and in 1747, when he was sixty years old, he was assassinated. He had reigned only eleven years, but they were years full of remarkable deeds. No contemporary ruler accomplished such achievements, exhibited such administrative power or produced such a profound effect upon his times and upon the future of southern Asia. A hundred and ten years after his death one of his descendants, the young and favorite queen of the reigning sovereign of Delhi, angered because Lord Canning, then Governor-General of India, would not recognize her son as heir to the crown, and favored the claims of an older son of the king by another wife, with a vigor which showed that she had inherited the ambition and energy of her great ancestor, brought to fruition, if she did not actually originate, the plot, which led to the famous Mutiny.

Famous Frenchmen of the Eighteenth Century

XXVII.

(N. de Bertrand Lugrin.)

TALLEYRAND AND THE DUC D'ENGHEN

Charles Maurice de Talleyrand Perigord, Prince of Benevento, is described by historians as one of the most clever, crafty and unprincipled of modern diplomatists, and a man of no moral strength of character, having the reputation of being a decided Lothario in his countless affairs d'amour. He was born in 1754 of an ancient and honorable family, and lived through the most strenuous and exciting years in the history of his country. He was trained for the Church, but at no period of his life displayed the slightest inclination to follow any religious teaching whatever. So notoriously licentious was he that Louis XVI. hesitated to confer ecclesiastical honors upon him, though he had already been appointed abbot of several important dioceses. His administrative and diplomatic qualities were of so pronounced a character that he was bound to receive recognition, and he was appointed to one important position after another. He, with Sleyes and several others, framed the famous new constitution for the Republic, and was responsible to a great extent for the drawing up of the Declaration of Rights. It was Talleyrand who made the startling proposal, afterwards carried into effect, that all church property should be confiscated to the State. He was made President of the Assembly in 1790, and in 1792 was sent to negotiate with the English Parliament. He met with a cold reception at the hands of King George and Pitt, and would have returned to France had he not in his absence been denounced as an "emigrant," disposed to favor the king. He was forced to remain in exile several years, and took no part in the most atrocious affairs of the Revolution, though it has been said that had he been permitted to return to his own country, he would have followed without hesitation in the steps of the "extremists." However that may be, his character does not bear the stain of disloyalty to his king. In 1794 he returned to France and became a frequenter of the salons of the famous Madame de Staël, daughter of the brave old Swiss, M. Necker, who had served the late king as minister so ably and disinterestedly.

When Napoleon Bonaparte began his career as Commander-in-Chief of the Italian army, Talleyrand was among the first to recognize the ability and genius of the young soldier, and solicited his friendship, keeping Bonaparte in constant touch with events at home while the latter was absent on his numerous campaigns. It was through his influence to a great extent, that the Directory was overthrown and the Dictatorship established. The change was brought about with little trouble. General Bonaparte had been so successful against the foreign enemy, that the people thought they saw in him a deliverer from internal strife as well. On the 18th Brumaire, 1799, occurred the final overthrow of those who desired to oppose the will of the new master. Napoleon and his soldiers entered the hall where the representatives were sitting, the soldiers shouting, "Long live Bonaparte!" General Dujardin, mounting a few steps of the tribune, cried, "Citizens—representatives, I invite you to retire; we can no longer answer for the security of the council!" The grenadiers traversed the hall twice; the second time, while the drums beat a salute, the soldiers pushed the representatives before them, literally driving them out. Upon that some evening a law was voted, at a small but influential gathering of the Council of the Ancients, "that a consular executive commission be composed of Citizens Sleyes, Rogers-Ducos and Bonaparte." This commission was invested with the plenitude of dictatorial power, especially charged with the organization of order in all parts of the administration, with the re-establishment of tranquillity in the interior, and the bringing about of a solid and honorable peace. Thus was Napoleon set upon the first step of the ladder that was to lead him to the imperial throne.

Talleyrand took an active part in all political affairs which followed, serving Napoleon in no small capacity, but never for one moment casting the personal of his master in the shadow, as the latter took care that though he might honor Talleyrand, he would not allow him too much latitude. There is probably no more inexcusable act in all of Talleyrand's career than the part he took in the murder of the Duc d'Enghien. Napoleon was in a larger degree responsible for this dastardly crime, and he fretted under the weight of his sin to his dying day, though he had no hesitation in expressing himself to the effect that Talleyrand was to a greater extent culpable than he was himself. History has given us a vivid account of this pathetic affair, and we cannot wonder when we read that the indignation of the whole world was aroused by such a deplorable exhibition of brutal injustice.

Napoleon had decided to strike a decisive blow at the House of Bourbon in order to frighten any would-be claimant to the throne from making any demonstration or gathering any following. He was much angered because the two princes, the Count d'Artois and the Duc de Berri, had escaped him. He and Talleyrand resolved therefore to wreak their unattractive vengeance on another representative of the Bourbon family, a representative who had been in no manner guilty of any conspiracy, and who at the conclusion of the war had retired to Ettenheim, in the neighborhood of the Black Forest, where he had married the beautiful Princess Charlotte de Rohan. This young man was the Duc d'Enghien, son of the Princess de Conde. He bore the reputation of being a soldier of noble qualities, quite incapable of using questionable means to gain his ends. "The only crime of the Duc d'Enghien," wrote Pierre Langreffe, "was being within reach of Bonaparte at the moment when Bonaparte needed the blood of a Bourbon, and it was for this reason alone that he was chosen and struck."

In the middle of the night a detachment of dragoons set out from Scheidestadt, crossed the Rhine and going to Ettenheim, surrounded the home of the young duke. So confident was he in the supposed security of his innocence that he smilingly silenced the fears of his young wife, who strove to detain him, and undressing her gentle arms, resigned himself to his captors, assuring her that in a few hours he would clear himself and return to her. But the Duke did not reach Paris until five days later, and from there he was taken to the dungeons of Vincennes. It is said that when he arrived there the grave was all in readiness to receive his body. The same night he was put through an examination, by his answers to the questions clearly proving his innocence of any conspiracy or any crime whatsoever. His fate had been decided beforehand, however, the examination was nothing more than a farce. At two o'clock in the morning he was conducted through a dark passage to a staircase, which led to the ditch of the chateau; the executioner preceded him, carrying a lighted torch. They stopped at the brink of the grave which had been prepared, and where a company of gendarmes stood arrayed in order of

battle. The condemned asked if there was one among them who would take the last message of a dying man, and an officer stepped out of the ranks. The Duke handed him a packet containing some of his hair, and bade him deliver it to his wife. The command was then given to fire, and the innocent prisoner fell back dead into the open grave.

This horrible crime is absolutely without a vestige of justification. Whether or not Talleyrand was as guilty as some historians believe, he was no doubt party to the act, and to be in any way responsible is damning evidence of the brutal injustice of the man's character. Josephine believed implicitly that whatever part Napoleon took was owing to the influence of his mentor. But it seems reasonable to suppose that in this matter as in all other affairs in which Bonaparte had a hand, he followed the dictates of his own cold-blooded, selfish calculations, and used Talleyrand as an instrument and an accomplice.

Talleyrand displayed his administrative ability in many ways during the years which followed. Working hand in hand with Napoleon, he broke up the European coalition which had been formed against France, and later organized the famous "Confederation of the Rhine," for which service the Emperor conferred upon him the principality of Benevento. He did not hesitate, however, when the time arrived to further his own personal schemes at the expense of those of Bonaparte. It was he who dictated the terms of the deposition of the Emperor to the senate. He was made Minister of Foreign Affairs under Louis XVIII., but fell into disfavor with the Bourbons after the Battle of Waterloo, and lost all his offices. During the years just previous to his death he was ambassador to the English Court.

THE STORY TELLER

A Simple Remedy

"What will we do when the trees are destroyed?" asked the forestry experts. "I suppose," answered the serenely solemn statesman after some thought, "that in such an event we will be obliged to depend for wood entirely on the lumber yards."—Washington Star.

Whisky Today

Dr. Harvey G. Wiley, the government's famous food expert, was talking at Mackinac island about impure whisky. "I once saw an old Kentuckian," said Dr. Wiley, "take a glass of whisky, sniff it, set it down and shake his head sadly. 'One thing,' he said, 'was never seen coming through the rye, and that's the kind of whisky they send us nowadays.'"—Washington Star.

The Law Escaped

The late Albert Pell, a Conservative member of Parliament, who devoted his life to the betterment of the agriculture, the prevention of cattle disease and the administration of the poor laws, was a man of ready wit.

It is stated in a recently published volume of reminiscences of Mr. Pell that during an election he was asked if he was not the member who had made the law which commanded poor men to support their parents.

"No," he rapped out, "that is an older law. It was written by God Almighty on two tables of stone and brought down by Moses from Mount Sinai; and as far as I can make out, Thomas, it is the stone and not the law that has got into your heart."—Tit-Bits.

Scholarship and Politics

Mr. Asquith, who recently presided at a meeting of the English Classical Association at Birmingham, again brings home to us the depth and breadth of the mental equipment of some of the English politicians of the greater sort. The scholarship of Gladstone, of Salisbury, of Balfour, is well known. In this country we have but few men like Wyndham, who can both edit Tudor Texts and grapple with great problems of current statecraft. Mr. Asquith, at the Birmingham meeting, said of himself: "I am honestly of opinion that I have never wavered in my allegiance to the great writers of antiquity, or ceased to take a lively interest in the progress of criticism and discovery, which is every year throwing new light on their meaning, and laying deeper and broader foundations of their imperishable fame."—Harper's Weekly.

He Could, Too

When Sir William Gilbert was 27 and was known to the world as a promising writer, his father, who was a retired naval surgeon, wrote a semi-metaphysical, semi-medical book, entitled "Shirley Hall Asylum," his first book. Not long ago Edith A. Brown, who was then preparing a biography of the younger man having heard that the son was the incentive from without which spurred into action the inherent but dormant literary talent of the father, asked if such was the fact.

"Yes," replied the author of the "Bab Ballads," and the wildest librettos ever written, "I think the little success which had attended my humble efforts certainly influenced my father."

"You see," he added, with suspicion of a smile, "my father never had an exalted idea of my ability. He thought if I could write anybody could, and forthwith he began."—Youth's Companion.

An Old Fable

One of the very old fables credited to LaFontaine, borrowed by him probably from some other writer, tells the following story:

"A very good man had a very good tame bear. The bear was a vigorous creature, deeply attached to his owner."

"The owner lay down to sleep and the bear was much annoyed by the conduct of the flies. One fly especially was quite dead to all feelings of decency. As often as the bear shook the fly away the fly came back to the face of the sleeping man."

"Finally the bear said to himself: 'I know what I'll do. I'll be strenuous. I'll show that fly something!'"

"He did so."

"He picked up a large rock weighing fifty or a hundred pounds, and as soon as the fly appeared on the nose of the sleeping man, he smashed the fly with the rock—he also smashed the head of his boss, although he hadn't intended to do so."—Harper's Weekly.

A tall young man stalked with stately stride into the office of a small hotel in a remote part of the White Mountains. Behind him came a severe valet carrying bags and a gun-case, and on a wagon at the door were two prosperous trunks. In an armchair behind the hotel counter sat a spare old man placidly chewing tobacco and reading the Weekly Recorder.

"Ah-h-h! Hui!" the tall young man began. "Is this Mr. Silas P. Meacham, proprietor of this hotel?"

"Ya-as," replied the old one, glancing up over his paper.

"I am Mr. Hanningford Wattster van Derventer, of the Metropolis Club of New York," said the visitor, impressively. "My friend, Mr. Vandergilt, told me you would take excellent care of me here."

"Ya-as," replied Silas, still buried in his paper.

"I am Mr. Hanningford Wattster van Derventer, of New York," the visitor repeated. "My friend, Mr. Vandergilt, told me you would take excellent care of me here."

"Ya-a-as," said Silas, still chewing and reading his paper.

"I am Mr. Hanningford Wattster van Derventer, of New York," the young man reiterated with the air of one who tells great news, also with rising indignation. "My friend, Mr. Vandergilt, told me you would take excellent care of me—show me every attention."

"Wa-al!" exclaimed Silas P. Meacham, throwing down the paper and revealing his few yellow teeth in a mocking grin—"wa-al, what d'ye want me t' do—kiss ye?"

WITH THE POETS

Love's Way

Oh, I could sing of love, and sing again,
Fashion a wonder-word love's way to prove,
Attune my lyre to love's potential strain,
Who knew not love!

Now I would sing, would sing of love and fire,
If the day of days, But I am dumb,
Yea, helpless I beseech a vacant lyre,
For love is come.

—Agnes Lee in Appleton's Magazine.

The Stars

I shall walk bravely through my days,
Though love, that flaming torch that lighted me,
Has dropped away in darkness utterly,
I shall not falter on these unguessed ways,
Nor cry aloud for any spark to see
The forward step, lest, failing, I might be
A lost thing dazed and hurtling in the haze,
For God, who gives each soul its certain light
Will leave me not in darkness. For a space
I may go blindly where no guidance bars,
Yet, confident that in this torchless night,
Sudden shall break above my upturned face
The white, unchanging radiance of the stars.

—Theodosia Garrison in Ainslee's.

The Friend

Take the lid off your heart and let me see within;
Curious, I, and impudent, a rugged man of sin,
And yet I hold you truer than would president or priest,
I put my bowl against your lip and seat you at my feast;
I probe your wound and chafe your limbs and get my gods to see
That you are strengthened as we fare the forest and the sea,
Strike hands with me—the glasses brim—the sun is on the hearth;
And love is good and life is long and two are best together.

—Richard Wightman, in Success Magazine.

Regret

Like one who thinketh back to his gone youth,
And of the strange, fair women that were there,
And weeps, so doth my heart brim o'er with truth
For its own self, and poignantly doth bear
The aching of a sorrow for things lost,
Things left behind, leave-takings, light farewells;
Relinquishments that seemed of little cost,
When they were made; but now, as round them knells
The dim-beard threnodies of the storied years,
Do seem of priceless worth, that their recall
Would be as some vague hand to stop the tears
Which on the tomb of perished Time slow fall,
And all the pang is what we may not see
Again what was but not again shall be.

—Humphreys Park, in October Appleton's.

Outward Bound

Freighted with fancy, golden, frail,
There by the marge of day,
The new moon rears a slender sail,
Filled with the breath of the evening gale,
And over the bar of sunset pale,
Into the dreamlight gray,
Fearlessly steers for the mystic deep—
Into the night away.
Let us be sailing, soul of mine,
Far from the cares of day—
Unfurled your sail so fragile and fine,
Filled by the breath of the night divine,
And over the senses swift decline,
Out of the dream-light gray,
Steer for the deep of the unplumbed sleep—
Into the night away.

—Ethel Allen Murphy, in the December Appleton's.

Home of My Heart

Where can you find a sky more blue?
Where can you find a scene more fair?
With the pulse of the past in the fragrant air,
The pulse of the past like a whispered prayer,
That breathes to my soul of you.

Where can you find a joy more pure
Than that which the purple mountain holds?
Such peace as the silent shore enfolds
Like the benediction of passing souls
That bid us strive—and endure.
Home of my heart, my empty hands
Have naught to give, but my soul is riven
With the love that made my life a heaven,
The loss that makes the void its leaven,
To the soul that understands.

—May Austin Low

Good Old Maybe

There are times when things go wrong—dead wrong—
And skies must be a dismal gray be,
When we don't know how we would get along
If it wasn't for good old maybe—
Why, maybe there won't be a cloud tomorrow,
Maybe there won't be a sign of sorrow,
Good fortune may wait just past our sight—
Maybe tomorrow
'Twill all come right.

Maybe your treasured secret dream
Will cease to be just a vision,
Maybe the longed-for light will gleam
Through the night of your indecision,
Maybe the worst is for the best,
Maybe you're near the unseen crest,
Maybe it's hidden by just tonight—
Maybe tomorrow
'Twill all come right.

—Kansas City Times.

The Song

The vagrant minstrel stopped to sing
Upon the highway of the king,
And made the trembling twilight ring
With music of his song.
In purple pomp and gold array
The perturbed lord and lady gay
And puppet prince and popinjay
Passed by in tangled throng.

A fool approached with mocking chat,
Who kicked his heels and laughed therat—
With "Marry this and Marry that,"
He piped his way along.
And rode a knight on clanging horse,
Impetuous on his starry course—
He heard the ring of steel to wars,
But heeded not the song.

And came the artless village girl,
And with her came the village churl—
To him a ribbon and a curl
Were all beneath the sky.
The miser mumbled by and thought
Of what he sold and what he bought—
He heard the ring of gold he sought,
And passed the singer by.

Ah, all the lords and dames are dust,
The fool is gone where sages must,
The miser's gold has turned to rust
A long, long time ago.
The knight is but a legend gray,
The lover's sigh has sighed away—
But, ah, the song, it lives today,
The minstrel built it so.

—Wm. F. McCormack, in Smith's Magazine.

"Say, pa, General Washington and his army were good football players, weren't they?"
"Why do you think so?"
"Because my United States history says that General Washington and his army fell upon the Redskins at Princeton and killed a lot of them."—Town and Country.

LORD MILNER'S FINAL MESSAGE



LORD MILNER sailed from Quebec for home on the Victorian. Before leaving Montreal he granted an interview to the Star; it was his final message before leaving Canada, and he amplified in some degree the subject of his discourse before the Woman's Canadian Club:

"I do not propose to preach a sermon," he said, in acceding to the interviewer's request, "but I am going to begin with a text and with characteristic modesty, I am going to take that text from one of my old speeches. I have said the same thing a dozen different times in different words, and in different places, but this is how I must have said it at Rugby on November 19, 1907. 'The greatest danger I can see is that the ideals of national strength and Imperial consolidation on the one hand, and domestic reform and social progress on the other, should become dis severed, and that people should come to regard as antagonistic objects which are really related and complementary to one another.'

What Is National Greatness?

"I believe in national greatness and power, but I hope I take a fairly comprehensive view of what constitutes them. It is not only armies and navies and guns and ships, though these have their functions to perform. It is not merely a well-filled treasury and good credit, though these also are essential. It is not merely high policy, though, according as that is wise, prudent and far-seeing, or short-sighted, spasmodic and impulsive, the value of armies and navies may be greatly heightened or diminished. But ultimate greatness depends upon the well-being and the contentedness of the mass of the people. And this involves so much—physical health of men and women, with all that is necessary to ensure it; air, space, cleanliness, good houses, good food and all that is generally included in domestic economy. Physical health first, then, of course trained intelligence; the power of thought and observation, quickness of hand and eye, various forms of industrial skill, etc. I might go on all day recounting the multitude of things which go to make for the welfare and contentedness of a people from physical health and education to the highest planes of morality and religion; all these things, which were never summed up better than in the old prayer-book phrase of 'health, wealth and godliness.' But my special point is, that all this involves an immense amount of social organization. In our complex modern world there is room, all the room needed in the world for individual enterprise and initiative, but there is no room for a policy of 'laissez faire'; 'go as you please and the devil take the hindmost,' unless you

are prepared to have such a mass of hindmost, such a mass of failures as will drag the whole community to a lower level. The keen rivalry of nations, the constant competition between them from which nothing can escape (I am not thinking of war but of competition in general) one of the things which is going to count most is the waste of human power from bad social and industrial arrangements. There is a great silent force always working on the side of these nations which waste least in that respect. One other point. I have spoken of well-being and contentedness, but you cannot have contentedness, as distinct from mere sluggish acquiescence, without a certain task of well-being. More than that, you cannot have patriotism. Not that I mean to say for a moment that patriotism is the exclusive possession of the well-to-do. One often finds the strongest and soundest patriotism among the members of what is commonly known as the 'working-class,' and there is reason for that, too.

Value of Patriotism

"I think that in some respects the dignity of citizenship, pride in being a member of a great nation is a more valued possession to the man in a humble station than it is to the great and wealthy who have so much else to enjoy and be proud of. But there is a limit to this patriotism. Like all the ideal sides of life it can be choked, must be choked, except in very rare cases, by the squalor and degradation of the slums of our great cities, and by exceptionally hard and cruel conditions of life anywhere.

'No shade for souls that sicken
In the furnace fire of life
No hope of more or better
This side of hungry grave
Till death release the debtor
Eternal sleep the slave!'

"Where conditions exist in which a feeling such as this takes possession of the great mass of the people (and I fear these conditions exist too frequently in some of our great centres of population), we cannot expect to find patriotism. We cannot expect a casual laborer in an English town, for instance, with fifteen or twenty shillings a week and a wife and family to support, and no certainty whether he will get that fifteen or twenty shillings from week to week, to set much store by being the citizen of a great Empire, or even to care about a vote except for what he may get out of it, for himself or his class. I need not dwell further on this. I hope I have made my point clear, and it is, that one essential of national greatness is good social organization, and that patriotism and Imperialism (which is simply the highest development of patriotism in the free peoples of a world-wide state) must look inwards to the foundations of society, to pre-

vent disease at the roots, as well as outwards, to ward off external danger and attack. And this is where the influence of women especially comes in.

Influence of Women

"I do not mean to say I under-estimate their influence in any branch of national policy. It may be of quite peculiar value all round, were it only for this reason, that it is less likely to be deflected from the right line in any great national and Imperial issue by party considerations than is the opinion of the average man. No doubt women, too, are often partisans and bitter partisans, but they are not brigaded and platooned, as men are, in party divisions. They are not exposed to the same temptation, I might say to the same pressure, as the men, to subordinate public, national, Imperial interests to the supposed interests of a party organization. I say Heaven forbid that we should try to circumscribe the influence of women in public life. And, very fortunately, even if we wished this, it could not be done. Their influence is, in fact, all-pervading. But their actual work will necessarily lie more in the sphere of internal and social development. I want them to realize that, in doing this work, they are rendering as great national and Imperial service as any soldier, sailor, or diplomat is. I have been told that one of the foremost of living Englishwomen recently addressed this club, and that all she talked about was the provision of playgrounds and other means of recreation for the poor children of London and other great centres of population in the United Kingdom. I think she was perfectly right. What does one of our greatest modern writers and artists in words say about this? In simple and child-like language, no doubt, for he was only writing a 'Child's Garden of Verses,' but yet with deep under-lying truth, he says:

'Happy hearts and happy faces,
Happy play in grassy places,
This is how in ancient ages,
Children grew to Kings and sages.'

Avoid Growth of Slums

"I do not know that there is any greater Imperial service that could be rendered than if we were to provide, as we do not provide, but as we might provide ample space and means of healthy recreation for even the poorest children of our great cities. Now this is a problem. One of a group of problems which are no doubt less urgent and come less home to you in a young and thinly-populated country like Canada than in the crowded and thickly populated countries of Western Europe. But I am not sure that the peculiar difficulties of crowded town life are not going to be repeat-

ed on this side of the Atlantic, only with added irony, because there is so much room. I do not know how many Montrealers have read a book called 'The Jungle'; it gives a terrible picture, an exaggerated picture no doubt, but still one not wholly devoid of truth, of the very undesirable conditions of one of the great cities in the United States. I do not think that people in many of the new towns which are springing up, especially in the Canadian West, hardly realize how rapidly slums and other evil features of crowded town life do spring up, unless careful provision is made beforehand to avert them. Provision might be made if people were only sufficiently far-sighted to reserve the necessary space for such purposes before land had acquired a prohibitive value. When it is too late they are sure to regret that in the first instance they did not reserve sufficient elbow room for a large population and a sufficiently ample public domain.

"If the men are too much absorbed in their business or too much concerned with political questions of more immediate interest, but by no means equal ultimate importance, I think the women might look after it.

"Now observe that this is merely a single illustration of a neglected public interest. I want women to come to the rescue on all the neglected sides of public life. I do not believe in division of interests; that women should confine themselves to one class of questions and men to another, but I do believe in a division of labor. We cannot afford to dispense with the aid of women in the great work of social organization, if only because there are not men enough to go round. I often hear of dearth of skilled workers in a particular trade or in a particular profession, but I have never yet heard of a dearth of men available for public work of all kinds. 'The fields are ripe for the harvest, but where are the laborers?' We cannot afford to dispense with the help of women who are willing and able to give their time and labor to forwarding social work. I know when anyone says this he is apt to be met by the objection that he is asking women to neglect their domestic duties and taking them out of their proper sphere. No sane person would encourage women to go into public work to the neglect of their domestic duties, but there are many of them who have time to spare, who have special gifts for social work and who are very anxious to undertake it. I say it would be madness to repress this, especially when there is so much work that goes undone. Now we have begun to learn this lesson, at least, in the Old Country. In the United Kingdom today, the assistance of women is welcome, and they are doing increasingly useful work in that direction.

"As inspectors of factories, as members of boards of guardians, and other bodies concerned in local government and especially with regard to the management of the schools, they are taking a more and more prominent position, and the community is the better for it. Everything that pertains to education, to housing, to hospitals, to the life of women and children employed in mines and factories, to the care of those who have fallen in the race of life, whether they have fallen for good or have only fallen temporarily, and can, by timely and sensible assistance, be set on their feet again—all these are spheres of work which are especially within the sphere of women's work. I might greatly extend this catalogue, but I am not here to give a catalogue of women's opportunities, but rather to bring home to you the national aspect of them all. I have spoken of the work done by the women in the Old Country; which I have myself seen and known. I cannot myself speak with equal experience of what they have done in Canada. But I am firmly convinced of this, that what is known throughout the Empire as the woman's movement, can only gain and may gain enormously from the exchange of experiences, from the women of one part of the Empire following the efforts and learning from the successes and failures of women in other parts. That is one of the chief advantages of the unity of the empire; of what I have spoken of as our common citizenship. We have got to evolve between us all a higher type of civilization. People do learn more easily from those of their own household. We do not doubt they learn more easily from the efforts and experiments made in other parts of our common empire than from what is done or attempted in foreign lands. Social experiments in other dominions of the Crown produce an effect which is not produced so readily by similar experiments in the United States or Germany. A special instance occurs to me at this moment, and that is the efforts at present made in Great Britain to deal with the evils of sweating, in respect of which we have derived much instruction from what has been done in Australia. There is a great deal that we can learn with regard to social organization generally from other parts of the Empire, and the Old Country need not be ashamed in this regard. She is in a good position to repay, in other respects, the debt which she owes to the younger countries. It is by mutual knowledge and mutual help; by learning from one another that we shall preserve in some, and develop in others the vivifying and inspiring sense of being one people, with a common mission in the world."

America's Yellow Peril—War Is Said to Be Inevitable



R. M. MAHLINGER, of Pekin, contributes the following article to the November issue of the International Review:

The conflicts between the American and Canadian Governments and Japan, which arose out of the emigration movement from the latter country to America, are still well remembered. At the present moment the ill feeling seems to have abated to some extent, but the question has by no means been fully solved, based as it is upon the antithesis of two social forces which have both been called into being by historical necessity and yet do not offer any possibility of lasting conciliation.

1. The population of Japan is rapidly increasing. This increase is calculated at 800,000 per annum at lowest, and on the strictly limited soil of the Japanese islands there is not a single spot left for this surplus. Japan is therefore forced to concentrate its whole policy on finding markets for its industries—so that it may provide for its large working population—and new lands for emigration purposes. This twofold point of view led to Japan's wars with China and Russia, and is today causing the colonisation of Korea in spite of the most determined opposition on the part of the native people of that country. Every day sees emigrant ships landing on its coasts, while fresh pieces of the country are continually being taken from the natives on one pretext or another, in order to make room for Japanese settlers. In spite of this, the possibilities of this colonial policy are limited. Even now Korea is densely populated, and force, as a method of gaining ground, has its limitations. The country may continue to offer favorable opportunities to the enterprising spirit of Japanese industrialists and traders, but as far as the Japanese peasants are concerned such opportunities are limited. For the Japanese workman there are no chances at all in Korea, since the rate of wages in that country is far below that of Japan, while the competition with native workers makes every attempt to raise it seem hopeless. As far as the Japanese possessions in Formosa and Manchuria are concerned the position is analogous. In time they may develop into valuable markets for Japanese products, and offer favorable opportunity for the placing of Japanese capital, but the problem of Japanese population will never be solved by emigration to these Asiatic districts.

2. Emigration to the United States of America offers entirely different prospects to the Japanese workman who cannot find work

at home. The wide regions of the Pacific coasts have only just begun to open up to economic and industrial uses: everywhere irrigation works, railways and factories are being built. The need of workers is very great, and the scanty white population of these districts can only supply them to a small extent. Thus the rate of wages in the United States and Canada rose very considerably, and powerful workmen's organisations were called into being to safeguard them in the face of the gradual slow immigration from the eastern states.

The Japanese workman who immigrated was therefore certain of earning a wage largely in excess of that in his native country, but, in order to be preferred to his rival among the white workers, he was forced to offer his services at a lower wage than the latter. But this was all the easier for him, as his standard of living is considerably lower, and the ordinary Japanese food is obtainable at a very low figure.

As soon as these immigrations assumed considerable dimensions, a wild outburst of opposition arose on the part of the white working population. Leagues were formed demanding the prohibition of Japanese immigration. Japanese workmen were assaulted in the streets, their houses were attacked, and their children were excluded from the schools of the whites by the public school authorities. It will be remembered how, in consequence of these events, the diplomatic relations between America and Japan became strained, and the last-named country energetically demanded adherence to the treaties which ensure to the Japanese the same rights as all other nations on American soil. The American Government was unable to comply with these demands, partly from constitutional reasons, since it is not in possession of actual means of coercion as far as the Californian authorities are concerned, and partly also from general reasons. It was held impossible to replace a highly qualified, well paid, white working class which was well disposed towards social and cultural progress, by a badly paid Japanese working class that was in a state of apathy as far as modern democratic ideas were concerned. It was, moreover, desirable to avoid fresh friction between two races of unequal strength, the disastrous results of which America had already experienced in the negro question of the south-eastern states. Even those persons and parties in the Union who believed in racial solidarity and humanity (such as the Socialist party in America) could not shut their eyes to these convincing reasons, and they therefore opposed Oriental immigration.

The diplomatic representations of the

Union finally induced Japan to some extent voluntarily to restrict the emigration movement to North America.

Under pressure of the above conditions the Japanese Government resolved to survey the other quarters of the globe with a view to finding fresh fields for emigration. Several experienced and capable men, who were well acquainted with the necessity and desirability of Japanese emigration, were sent to visit the

THE BEECH-NUT GATHERER

All over the earth like a mantle,
Golden, and green, and grey,
Crimson, and scarlet, and yellow,
The Autumn foliage lay:—
The sun of the Indian Summer
Laughed at the bare old trees
As they shook their leafless branches
In the soft October breeze.

Gorgeous was every hillside,
And gorgeous every nook,
And the dry, old log was gorgeous,
Spanning the little brook;
Its holiday robes, the forest
Had suddenly cast to earth,
And, as yet, seemed scarce to miss them,
In its plenitude of mirth.

I walked where the leaves the softest,
The brightest, and goldenest lay;
And I thought of a forest hillside,
And an Indian Summer day—
Of an eager, little child-face
O'er the fallen leaves that bent,
As she gathered her cup of beech-nuts
With innocent content.

I thought of the small brown fingers
Gleaning them one by one,
With the partridge drumming near her
In the forest bare and dun,
And the jet-black squirrel, winking
His saucy, jealous eye
At those tiny, plucking fingers,
From his sly nook up on high.

Ah, barefooted little maiden!
With thy bonnetless sunburnt brow
Thou glean'st no more on the hillside—
Where art thou gleaning now?
I knew by the lifted glances
Or thy dark, imperious eye,
That the tall trees bending o'er thee
Would not shelter thee by and by.

The cottage by the brookside,
With its mossy roof is gone;—
The cattle have left the uplands,
The young lambs left the lawn;—
Gone art thy blue-eyed sister,
And thy brother's laughing brow;
And the beech-nuts lie ungathered
On the lonely hillside now.

What have the returning seasons
Brought to thy heart since then,
In thy long and weary wanderings
In the paths of busy men?—
Has the angel of grief, or of gladness,
Set his seal upon thy brow?
Maiden, joyous or tearful,
Where art thou gleaning now?

—Mrs. J. C. Yule.

states of Central and South America. M. Yada was despatched to Mexico. M. Iwamura to Chile, Peru and Bolivia, M. Aakutsuka to the Philippines, and M. Fugita to the Isle of Reunion, which belongs to France. The result of these missions seemed to be favorable in the first instance, inasmuch as the Governments of Chile, Peru and Mexico had no misgivings whatever on the subject of Japanese immigration, but declared themselves quite ready to support it in every way. It is also quite evident that these countries, with their cheap Indian labor, had nothing to fear from Japanese immigration as far as a lowering of wages was concerned. Rather might they hope that their own economic wealth would be discovered by the ability and enterprising spirit of the Japanese. But, on the other hand, the low rate of ordinary wages in these countries could not but appear extremely unfavorable to the Japanese workman. In South America and the Philippines, just as in Korea and Manchuria, he would have to compete with an unassuming native working population, and would not be able to earn such high wages in a short time—as in North America—that he could live the rest of his life on his savings in Japan.

Thus we can hardly expect that the stream of Japanese emigration will be diverted from its North American course for long, and the Japanese Government is in an extremely difficult position. Even now it has to face a powerful section of the people and Parliament who reproach it for yielding to America, and demand the breaking down of American opposition, if necessary by force of arms. This party is effectively supported by the emigration societies, for which the transport of emigrants to America is a matter of life and death. Many of the shareholders of these societies are members of Parliament or occupy influential positions, and seek to fan the flame of opposition to the conciliatory Government policy everywhere.

To what extent this latter is an honest and sincere policy, and not an opportunistic method of waiting for a favorable moment to declare war, it is difficult to say. The strange forms and methods adopted in the case of Japanese emigration to Hawaii—a group of islands in the midst of the Pacific ocean, which would be of great strategic importance in the event of a war with America—seem to point to the last hypothesis. Of course, the Japanese emigration to these islands dates many years back. The American sugar planters, more than two decades ago, had turned to Japan to procure satisfactory labor, and for a long time agricultural laborers chiefly emigrated to

Hawaii. But during the last few years these have been succeeded more and more by "skilled" workmen, traders with employees, and the economic life of Hawaii is gradually going over to Japanese hands. Today the number of Japanese and Chinese on the island amount to 87,000, as against 5,800 Europeans, 7,200 Americans, 53,000 natives and other people introduced for purposes of work in the plantations. The number of Japanese capable of bearing arms in case of an insurrection must be calculated at 60,000.

In face of these doubtful conditions the American government decided to make a detailed investigation, and the reports which came in from the General Director of Customs, Mr. Edwin Farmer, and from the Governor, Mr. Carter, confirmed their fears. The customs examination of their luggage showed that almost all had brought their uniforms and many their arms, though ostensibly only as mementoes of war. Orders, sabres and quick-firing guns were found carefully hidden beneath other articles. On being cross-examined they admitted that they had belonged to the staff of the generals, Nogai, Oku and Koruki.

Moreover, the plantation workers were organising school battalions for the younger men and shooting practice for the older men—though under guise of sport and social amusements. Since their work occupied them during the day, they performed these exercises during the night, and carried out complete military manoeuvres by moonlight.

In view of the above facts, the American government was forced to feel highly suspicious of the peace assurances of Japan, and people are beginning to openly accuse this State of sending a whole army corps, with complete equipment and trained staff, to Hawaii, under cover of working immigrants. Every one who remembers the Russo-Japanese war, and the varied disguises in which Japanese officers stayed in the Russian districts of Manchuria, every one who knows the unbounded self-sacrifice of the Japanese citizens, will scarcely be able to discard the above hypothesis, fantastic as it may seem. If it is right, it is to be feared that the economic conflict between Japan and America will hardly find a peaceful solution, but will rather cause a terrible war which will decide the fate of the coast countries of the Pacific.

Sub-Editor—What about this poem that came in this morning, "Give Me Back My Own?"

Editor—Oh, do as the author bids.—The Boston Transcript.

The Agitation for Cheap Cablegrams



At a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, held last night at the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Metropole, Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., read a paper on "Penny-a-Word Telegrams throughout the Empire." Lord Jersey presided, and there was a large attendance, which included—

Lord Strathcona, the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux (postmaster-general of Canada), General Sir Alfred Gaselee, Sir Edward Sassoon, M.P.; Sir George Doughty, M.P., and Lady Doughty; Mr. G. Marconi, Admiral the Hon. Sir E. R. Fremantle, the Marquis Solari, Sir William Holland, M.P.; Sir Daniel Morris, Sir Arthur Douglas, Sir Charles Bruce, Sir Frederick Young, Major-General C. W. Robinson, Dr. G. R. Parkin, C.M.G.; Sir Somerset French (agent-general for Cape of Good Hope); Mr. J. G. Colmer, C.M.G.; Sir Benjamin Stone, M.P.; the Hon. C. H. Rason (agent-general for Western Australia), and Mr. J. S. O'Halloran, C.M.G. (secretary).

Mr. Henniker Heaton, after recalling the views which he had urged 21 years ago when he advocated Imperial penny postage and cheap cablegrams before a meeting of the institute, said he was denounced for the notion of cheap cabling. The proposals he placed before them were viewed with abhorrence by the cable companies. They could not see the practicability of his ideas. But in the course of years these so-called visionary projects had already come appreciably near to realization. That which he advocated in the closing years of the last century was a mild reform compared with what presented itself within a wider horizon in this twentieth century. Today what he wanted was a universal penny-a-word rate.

Political Frontiers

The chief obstacle in carrying out this policy was in the political frontiers, and the object, therefore, should be to abolish political frontiers, so far as telegrams were concerned, in our communication with every part of the earth. In this matter "political" frontiers, by arrangement with foreign Governments, ought not to be taken into consideration at all; between man and man they should not exist. If we could not get over this difficulty, he placed his hopes on his friend Marconi, who entirely ignored political frontiers. Let Mr. Henniker Heaton observed, the Postmasters-General of Europe meet and resolve to abolish or, rather, ignore political frontiers for telegraphic communication. Already the political frontier had disappeared in our big mail services. Our sealed packets were sent by the Post Office every week to India, the East, and Australia through France and Italy. We hired a special train from Calais to Brindisi and Naples. Why, therefore, should we not hire from the friendly foreign Governments telegraph lines to carry our messages? Now, in his judgment, the first step should be that, for the first time in the history of the British Empire, the British Postmaster-General and the Postmasters-General of all the Colonies and India should meet in London to deal with the few problems involved, and the home and Colonial Governments should offer to construct land lines to the various portions of the Empire on the route to our possessions beyond the seas. In the first place, they would discover that the money they expended in cabling to London and the British Government expended in cabling to the Colonies and dependencies amounted to a sum sufficient to pay the interest on all the cables and the land lines they desired to acquire.

The Present Cable System

Of all the nations that ever existed not one was so greatly dependent on speedy communication as the British. It should be clearly understood that his hostility was not against capital, but against the tyranny of capital. There was no one so ignorant or foolish as to deny the debt which mankind owed to the cable companies for their spirited enterprise in facing many risks in the development of telegraphic communication. Those who carried out that great work deserved our gratitude and financial reward. He would not deprive them of one farthing of what they were justly entitled to; if they were to be bought out he would not haggle with them over the price because he might think it was based on an ungenerous tariff. The policy of the cable companies had been ungenerous to the public and unwise in their own interests; but he would not therefore assail them with abuse or suggest a retributive policy. His object was to show, without passion or prejudice, how the present cable system conflicted with the general good; that it could be altered, and how it could be altered without loss to any and with advantage to all. The British Government today did not subsidize our largest and greatest telegraph lines to India, China, and the East, or to Australia and Canada to the extent of one penny, with the exception of the line from Vancouver to Australia, although large sums were spent on the conveyance of mails. There was another extraordinary fact—namely, that the great merchants in England spent no less than five millions a year in sending cables to various parts of the world, while in our inland telegraph system we only spent three millions. The British Government alone paid steamship companies for mail transport about £700,000 per annum; but the inhabitants also paid £5,000,000 per annum for cabling, of which £1,000,000 went for American cables. We paid £1,000 a day to cable to Australia, £1,000 a day to India, £1,000 a day to South Africa, £1,000 a day to China

and the East, and £1,000,000 a year to the United States. The Governments of the world paid an enormous sum at present for cabling official messages. In regard to the cables to India and the East, and to America, including the Canadian service, we were in the present high cable charges paying for abandoned cables, for superfluous cables, and also for unnecessary working staff and apparatus. In other words, the public was paying £4,000,000 a year for what could be supplied for £130,000. In fact, if we were to wipe out or destroy our present cable service it would be possible to reconstruct the whole system anew for less than half the original outlay. And, notwithstanding this enormous sum of £5,000,000 spent on cabling, not one message in a hundred was a social message, and we had overwhelming evidence that a myriad messages would be despatched to our sons and daughters beyond the seas if the charges were not prohibitory. Merchants and business men were terribly handicapped as things stood. The cables should be for the people and not for the monopolists, and he declared that if they united to solve the difficulties, this closed door to cheap intercommunication between all the peoples of the Empire would be thrown wide open to all. Cheap cabling was the key to all the really momentous problems which confronted our statesmen and merchants. It annihilated distance, abolished delay, bridged the ocean, laughter at the storm, created trade, nourished individual and racial sympathies, multiplied our strength, and in the event of war or threatened war, enabled us to mass our collective resources at the menaced point.

The Cable Monopoly

For a quarter of a century he had watched the growth of the immense cable monopoly, and not one word had been spoken by a British Postmaster-General in favor of reducing the excessive rates to our Colonies. He had sat at great State cable conferences side by side with the representatives of the Government of Great Britain, and not one attempt was made by them to lessen the cost of cabling. Yet it must be remembered that the Postmaster-General had absolute control over the cables in his hands, because he held the landing rights and inland transmission for Great Britain, without which not a single cable message could be sent by the monopolist companies. It would be advanced that the cables could not cope with the rush if a popular rate were introduced; but the marvellous "Pollak-Virag" system had met this difficulty. By its means an increase of messages of eight times the number of messages could be sent on any wire at about a third of the present cost. It was futile to argue as regards, say, the transatlantic cable rates (1s. a word), that this rate was based on supply and demand, because the number of words sent in those cables (20,000,000) represented only a twelfth of the carrying capacity of the lines. This, therefore, was what it amounted to. To pay on the unused eleven-twelfths the two owners of the Atlantic lines combined to charge a prohibitive tariff on the other twelfth, thus rendering what was a necessity a luxury for the few. Penny-a-word cables with a minimum charge of 1s. would pay when men recognized that they were not a luxury but one of humanity's needs. Moreover, such a reform as this would be a filip to the scientist. We were as yet only in the entrance-hall of telegraphy. The "Pollak-Virag" development was a sure indication of what had yet to be learned concerning the adaptation of electricity to the needs of modern life. Increased use would bring greater economy of working, and the utilization of new ideas with which, as matters at present stood, monopolists, sure of their profits without further trouble, did not, unfortunately, greatly concern themselves. This comfortable apathy stood between mankind and a natural right.

The Remedy

As to the remedy, Mr. Henniker Heaton, advocated an international arrangement for the transmission of telegrams between any two points in Europe at a penny a word. They knew that the great and powerful European classes, from bankers down to shopkeepers and artisans, knew no nationality when common interests were concerned, and these classes might be trusted, if once awakened to the thorough-going urgency of this question, to make short work of the opposition of bureaucratic cliques or the selfish lethargy of those who would thwart advance. If the cable monopolies would not move, what was the remedy? Well, we were independent of them. We wanted a cable to Canada, and the land lines would do the rest. Let it never be forgotten that the natural trade route to Australia was, and always would be, by way of India and China. Moreover, it was in the East that our commercial classes felt most acutely the stress of competition. It was, therefore, easily within our power to give our merchants—and this without the smallest sacrifice of revenue—this priceless aid of cheap telegraphic communication, and by that means to reduce the disadvantages of distance. He did not want to do injustice to any man, but simply desired the British, Canadian, Australian, and South African Governments to combine, either to buy out the cable companies at the market price of the day or to act on the policy he had laid before the meeting. He founded his claim for reform in the breaking down of the present cable monopolies on the following good and sufficient reasons:—(1) Cable rates were too high and prohibitory; (2) commerce was hampered and hindered by present monopolies;

and (3) cheaper cables would mean federation and international peace. In conclusion, Mr. Henniker Heaton, in summarizing the points which he was desirous of placing before the British people, said that he wanted to secure for his countrymen cheap and perfect communication by telegraph with all parts of the world; that it was advisable at all costs to put an immediate end to all cable monopolists, who should be bought out at the market price of the day by the Governments of the civilized world; that the present high cable rates were prohibitory to the masses of the people; that the British and Colonial Governments now paid every year for official cable messages nearly a quarter of a million sterling, a sum which would go far towards the interest in purchasing the cables from the companies; that our cables would in Government hands cost us one million in place of four millions sterling annually; that the first step was to call a conference of the Postmasters-General of the world for the establishment of a penny-a-word telegraph rate throughout Europe; that the next step was to hold a conference with the postal authorities of America; that the civilized Governments of the world should abolish political frontiers for telegraph purposes; that a land telegraph line could be constructed throughout Europe and Asia at a cost of from £25 to £30 per mile (a cable cost from £200 to £300 per mile); that a land line could carry 90 words a minute and a cable only about 30 words per minute; and that Europe, Asia, and Africa (and even with short sea gaps Australia could be linked up) should be connected by international land lines by arrangements with the various Governments. (Hear, hear.)

Speech by the Postmaster-General of Canada

The Hon. R. Lemieux, the Postmaster-General of Canada, said that he was pleased to state that under the excellent administration of Mr. Sidney Buxton the British Post Office was living up to its reputation. The introduction of penny postage in Great Britain, its further extension to Greater Britain, the recent penny post to the United States—and he might add the Canadian magazine post—were epoch-making events of which the Anglo-Saxon race the world over might well be proud. It was to be hoped that the day was not far distant when the examples set by Great Britain will be followed by the other nations, and that universal penny postage would be adopted. But our veteran champion of postal improvements was evidently not satisfied with cheap postage alone. According to his definition, the Post Office was the machinery of thought, but electricity was thought itself displayed in action, the living fire that made the massive wheels to turn. At this period of the world's history in face of the refined and perfected strategy employed to appropriate trade, the nation which made the best use of electric agencies, according to its special needs and circumstances, would be supreme. In Mr. Henniker Heaton's masterly effort of this evening he had nailed new colors to his mast with the very suggestive and captivating motto, "penny-a-word telegrams throughout the Empire." Speaking for himself and himself alone, he (the speaker) looked upon the penny-a-word cable as an ideal, as a blessing, which some day, sooner or later, should be attained and secured. Mr. Henniker Heaton's scheme embraced the whole world. As a Canadian he was personally and chiefly concerned with what he thought Canada might do for herself and the Empire of which she formed so important a part. Canada's interest was defined by her geographical position. Lying as she did in the Western Hemisphere, the link joining Great Britain and Australia, Canada might not possibly do more than to make the most of her position to reduce to its minimum the distance between those parts of the Empire. The All-Red route would be one instalment in the right direction. Would not an All-Red cable be another? He preceded to point out that, confining herself within the limits of the British Empire, Canada had had a principal share in the great movement which resulted in the Pacific Cable. This cable, owned by the Governments of Great Britain, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, was operated under the direction of a board made up of representatives of those Governments. The mere announcement of this new cable caused at once a drop in the rates of the Eastern cables from 9s. 4d. to 4s. 9d. a word, and when the cable was laid, there was a further drop to 3s., thus practically saving to the consumers by this last reduction \$1,000,000 a year. Without dwelling at any length on what could be done on the Atlantic side between Canada and Great Britain, he said that still more hopeful results could be achieved. If all postal experience was not belied, there would be, there must be, a large increase in the cable business within a short time. Those who now used the cables would use them more freely. Every reduction in rates would open the door to a class of traders who could not now afford to use cables, as the cost of cabling was practically prohibitory. Mr. Henniker Heaton, who had already done so much for the cause of Imperial penny postage and who had devoted his life in advocating cheap communications, was convinced that a penny-a-word cablegram was practicable. He was well aware that objections were raised from a scientific and financial point of view, but many in the audience would remember the stern and relentless opposition made against penny postage, not only in Great Britain, but in various other countries, Canada included. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that such a grand idea as

Mr. Henniker Heaton had enunciated that evening should be pressed on, and that an unbiased inquiry should be made into its feasibility and prospects of success. (Cheers.)

Mr. Marconi on Wireless Telegraphy

Mr. Marconi then addressed the meeting. He said that he was sure that they were all in agreement as to the great benefits which would be derived from a reduction of the cable rates to one penny per word between all parts of the British Empire, but, considering the cost and enormous capital invested in cables, he very much doubted whether it would be possible to send messages over great distances by these means without having to incur a very great loss. He sincerely hoped that before any large scheme, such as the Government ownership of all cables, was entered into, that those interested in the matter would thoroughly investigate what had been done and what was likely to be done in the near future by long distance wireless telegraphy, which, for distances such as those separating Canada from England, cost in capital expenditure and maintenance only a small fraction of the amount necessary for the construction and operation of a cable. The recent establishment of wireless telegraphy across the Atlantic Ocean had awakened a very large amount of public interest in this new method of communication, and he was glad to have the opportunity of expressing his gratitude to Mr. Lemieux, the Postmaster-General of Canada, for the encouragement and assistance which the Canadian Government generally, and his own department particularly, had given to his endeavors to establish a cheap and efficient system of telegraphic communication between Great Britain and Canada. The discussion of how to obtain low telegraphic rates between the distant parts of the Empire was the object of this meeting, and it might be of interest if he recalled the fact that in 1902 the Canadian Government granted him a subsidy of £16,000 to assist him in his experiments, in return for which he agreed not to charge more than 2½d. a word for Press and Government messages, and 5d. a word for commercial messages transmitted between this country and the Dominion of Canada. They might ask whether it would be possible by means of wireless telegraphy to have a reliable service at 1d. a word between England and Canada. This would certainly become possible in time. At present a rate of only 2½d. per word was being charged for Press and Government messages, many of the former having appeared in The Times and in Canadian newspapers. From a technical point of view the possibility of low rates, whether by cables or by wireless telegraphy, resolved itself into the question of the speed at which it was possible to work each circuit, and any invention such as that of Pollak-Virag, if applicable to cables or long distance wireless, could only result in furthering the possibility of cheap rates. The Transatlantic stations at Clifden and Cape Breton, although not yet completed, had already transmitted and received in one year over 300,000 paid words, and when the completion and duplication of the plant was carried out he had no doubt but that they would be able to handle at least 20 or 30 times that amount. Notwithstanding all that had been said and written about the defects of wireless telegraphy and its lack of secrecy, not a single complaint as to such want of secrecy had been received from any user of the service, and the daily messages offered for transmission from large business firms in England and America were so numerous that it had been found necessary to limit the service to Montreal only, as more messages were offered from New York and other places than could be at present efficiently handled. whatever might be the views held by some on the subject, he believed they would find he was right if he said that there was no doubt that wireless telegraphy across the Atlantic Ocean had come to stay, and not only to stay, but would continue to advance. Whether this new telegraphy would or would not injure or displace the cables was still a matter of speculation and depended a great deal on what the cables could do in the way of cheaper rates. The best judges of what was being done by wireless telegraphy across the Atlantic were those who had made practical use of it. The New York Times, in a leader which appeared on November 18, 1907, said:—"Our wireless despatches come to us in excellent shape comparing favorably with those sent by cable." The London Times, after saying that it had used the system nearly every week for a year, stated in a telegram from New York, which appeared in the issue of October 10, last:—"The service within its present limitations has been satisfactory, and messages of 1,500 words have been transmitted with the same degree of accuracy as messages sent by cable." Mr. Marconi, owing to the fact that his station is at Glace Bay, N.S., and to consequent delays upon the land telegraphs, requires a few hours more time than the cables." The additional stations which are about to be erected nearer to the great business centres in America would, he was sure, give increased facilities and result in more rapid transmission. In conclusion, Mr. Marconi said he had every confidence that wireless telegraphy for commercial purposes and over great distances, possibly round the world, was bound to become general in the course of time—and that not a very long time—and that it was extremely gratifying to those working at the problems to feel and know that its present use at sea was increasing the

comforts and diminishing the perils of "those who go down to the sea in ships," besides also promising to provide a new method of instantaneous communication to distant countries at such rates as would be within reach of the majority. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Henniker Heaton said that he would like to ask Mr. Marconi whether he was prepared to transmit messages from shore to shore between the United Kingdom and Canada for one penny per word.

Mr. Marconi: Do you mean at once?

Mr. Henniker Heaton: Yes.

Mr. Marconi: Should say "Yes," providing the Governments concerned, or one of the Governments with pay for the working expenses of the stations on both sides of the Atlantic, and also give a comparatively moderate subsidy. (Laughter.)

Mr. Henniker Heaton: That is exactly the answer I anticipated, and it turns out on that speculation that we can carry three million words to America for about £25,000, as against £180,000 now given to the cable companies for the same number of words. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. G. R. Neilson, who did not speak in any representative capacity, said that there was an attempt in the paper to achieve a not very generous victory over the dead. He pointed out that there were grave inaccuracies in the paper, and that from the beginning to the end there was not a word devoted to an estimate of the number and cost of the lines, by which an enormously increased traffic could be carried. He thought that a vast proposal of this nature which entirely omitted the fundamental consideration was not respectful to the meeting, the Press, or the public. Sentiment was a sorry substitute for sound finance.

Lord Strathcona and Dr. G. R. Parkin were among those who took part in the discussion which followed.

Views of Cable Experts

A representative of Reuter's Agency yesterday obtained the views of the cable companies on Mr. Henniker Heaton's proposal for a cable rate of a penny per word. It was pointed out that the initial amount required to buy out the cable companies would be stupendous, the figures were too big to be set down at a moment's notice, but they would run into an indefinite number of millions, and if the traffic was going to increase in proportion to the reduction in the rate, enormous sums would have to be expended in the laying of new cables. Moreover, the maintenance and repair of a cable was a frightfully costly matter. One of the Transatlantic cable companies alone had had a bill amounting to £20,000 for cable repairs during the year.

The Anglo-American Cable Company declared that the chief users of their cable were already practically paying 1d. a word and even less for their messages, and in support of this statement Mr. Carson, the manager of the company, produced a code message of two words at 1s. apiece, which, when decoded, ran into 170 words, or a fraction more than seven words for one penny. Ninety-five per cent. of the Anglo traffic was in code. Mr. Carson said that his company would in no way be adverse to a 1d. rate, if the Government were willing to give a guarantee for loss of revenue, cost of laying new cables, cost of maintenance, of renewal, and of an increased staff. Reference was also made by a cable expert to the time of the cable tariff war, when the Transatlantic cable rate was reduced to sixpence. "It is urged," he said, "that the increase in traffic with a 1d. rate would compensate largely, if not wholly, for loss of revenue on the reduction, yet this cut of 50 per cent. on the Transatlantic rate only produced a 10 per cent. increase in traffic."

"If," said the manager of an important eastern cable company, "Mr. Henniker Heaton suggests cheapening telegraphy by a wider use of land lines, can he explain how he is going to obtain the consent of foreign Governments to a 1d. a word rate? Overland wires are worked by staffs supplied by the Governments of the countries through which the lines pass, and those Governments require to be remunerated. It is hardly to be expected that they are going to sacrifice revenue with the object of knitting the British Empire closer together."

The whole question was declared, at one office, to be an attempt to make the bulk of the people pay for the cables of the few, and the Colonial support for the idea was, therefore, quite easy to understand, when it was borne in mind that the few millions of people in Australia, while naturally having more use for the cable than the 40,000,000 at home, would bear an infinitely smaller amount of the huge loss which would inevitably result.

"Mr. Henniker Heaton might as well," suggested one gentleman, "advocate on the same lines a shilling passenger fare to any spot within the Empire."

NO WORK FOR HIM

"But," said the good old lady, "why don't you go to work?"

"Why, na'am," began the disreputable old loafer, "yer see, I got a wife an' five children to support—"

"But how can you support them if you don't go to work?"

"As I was a-sayin', lady, I got a wife an' five children to support me."

SIR F. SCHUSTER AND GOLD RESERVES



MEETING of the Institute of Bankers was held at the London Institution, when Sir Felix Schuster, the president, delivered his inaugural address. There was a large attendance, among those present being Mr. J. Spencer Phillips (Lloyds Bank), Sir Fortescue Flannery (London and South-Western Bank), Mr. J. L. Whelen (National Bank), Mr. G. A. Harvey (Capital and Counties Bank), Mr. J. M. Madders (London City and Midland Bank), Mr. A. Maxwell (Messrs. Glyn's Bank), Mr. F. E. Steele (Parr's Bank), Mr. T. J. Russell (London and Westminster Bank), Mr. H. H. Hart (Union of London and Smiths Bank), and Mr. Ernest Sykes (the secretary.)

Sir Felix Schuster, at the outset of his remarks, expressed great regret at the loss which the institute had sustained by the death on Sunday of Sir Edward Law, one of its Fellows. Sir Edward Law had had a distinguished career in India, where he took a very keen interest in all currency matters, and on returning to England he took an active part in the discussion of various banking questions. Continuing, the president observed that several Acts passed last year had come into operation with the beginning of 1908. He could not help thinking that the peculiar advantages offered by the Limited Partnership Act would be largely appreciated in future and that limited partnerships would to some extent take the place of the smaller private companies. The term "private company" led him to mention the Companies' Act of 1907, which was so important that bankers and their lawyers had had plenty to do in endeavoring to grasp it in all its bearings, often obscure enough owing to its complicated phraseology. The report published last summer by the Board of Trade Committee on the Bankruptcy Law and its administration would demand very careful consideration. A Royal Commission had been appointed "to consider and report upon the working of the Land Transfer Acts, and whether any amendments are desirable." He hoped that the scope of the Commission was sufficiently wide to enable the Commissioners to report whether the advantages (if any) of registration were so great as to outweigh the undoubted difficulties, delays, and expense which it involved. At any rate, he hoped the Commissioners would be able to report as to the desirability of continuing the compulsory provisions of the Act. From time to time discussions took place as to the possibility and desirability of assimilating the laws of various nations in regard to bills of exchange. "There could be no doubt that it would be very desirable to bring international law on this point more into harmony. Turning from the legal to some of the practical difficulties with which they had to deal, he remarked that in great part they could be solved with ease if only there were a little more co-operation and friendly consultation between bankers. Legislation on banking matters was the last thing any banker desired, but he for one felt that if they were to avoid legislation they must stand shoulder to shoulder to face the problems which not only the banking world, but the community at large were resolved must be dealt with before very long.

The world's trade was increasing; although they were now in a period of reaction and depression, there could be no doubt that, as the population increased, as virgin soils were brought under cultivation, and the means of

communication were improved, the volume of trade must continually expand. In the great industrial countries the desire had made itself felt to bring their banking systems more into harmony with this increase. Every nation, in his opinion, must have a banking system suit-

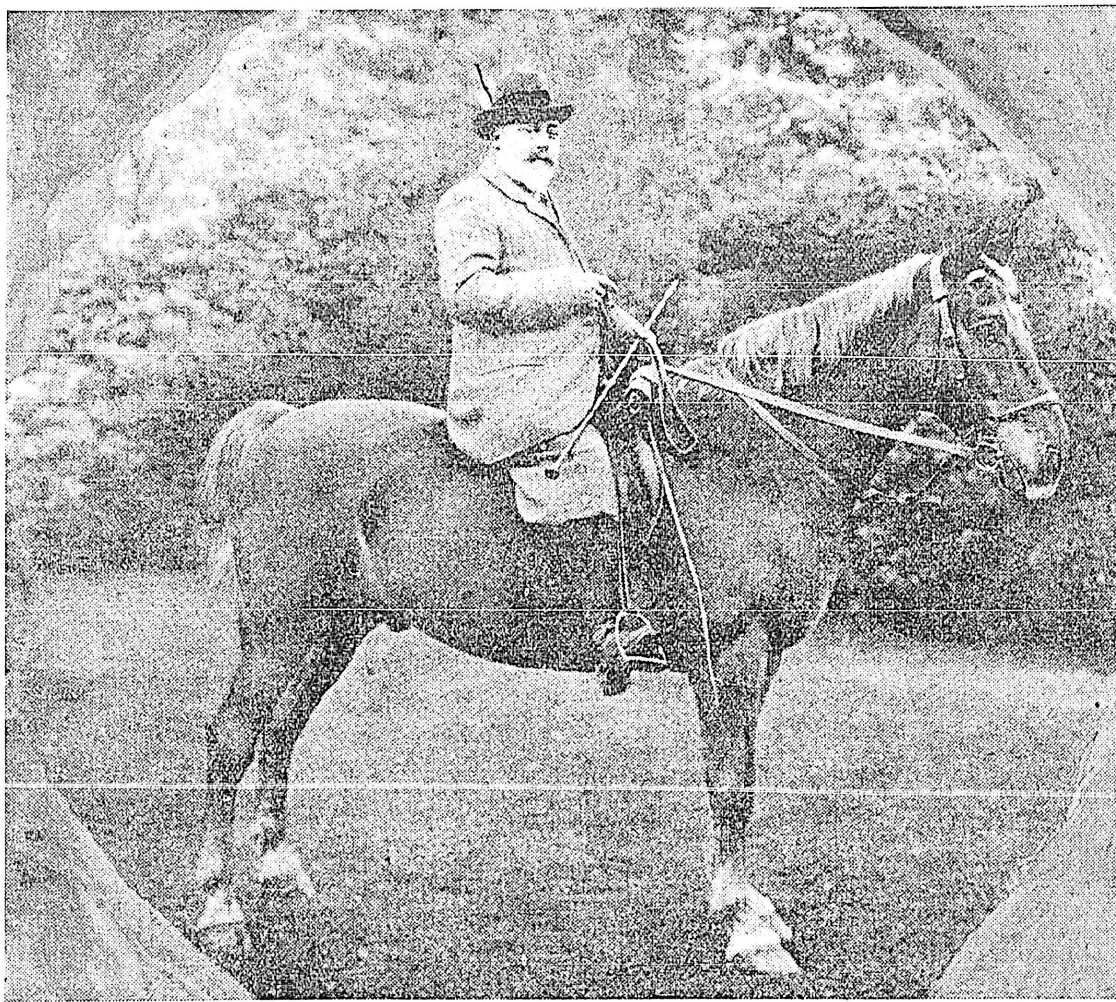
which possessed the most highly-developed system of deposit banking. (Hear, hear.) It was not his purpose that night, even if time permitted, to speak at length on the question of our gold reserves. Yet the facts were worth noting that to meet the increasing de-

£19,750,000; that in the Reichsbank by £15,000,000; that in the Bank of Russia by £10,750,000; that in the Associated Banks of New York by £20,000,000; that in the Austro-Hungarian Bank by £3,500,000, and that in the Bank of Italy by £9,250,000. In the same

a competent and influential committee, of which the president, several ex-presidents, and prominent members of the institute were members. It would not be long before they arrived at their conclusions. The Clearing Bankers' Committee were awaiting the report of the Chamber of Commerce Committee before proceeding with their deliberations. It would be for bankers as a united body to determine whether they would give effect to the proposals of the committee, and the need in this matter for that co-operation of which he had already spoken could not be too strongly insisted upon. (Hear, hear.)

Since last year's inaugural meeting a great change had come over the money market. That reaction of trade which they then anticipated had set in earnest. As usual, very high rates for money had been followed by excessively low values. A period of abnormal activity had been followed by depression and stagnation. The same symptoms prevailed in other countries; probably as a result of similar causes—vast national expenditure and fears of increasing taxation. One of the burdens which weighed heavily on enterprise and the development of commerce was uncertainty as to what the future might bring forth in this direction. At the present time, moreover, political unrest and the apprehensions suddenly raised in the Near East had checked the somewhat more confident feeling that had shown itself. In the United States the uncertainties of the electoral contest had added to the lack of enterprise consequent on the crisis. Social problems in such times came to the fore. The relations between capital and labor were put to the test; not till they recognized that their interests were one would there be peace. As regarded the immediate outlook, symptoms of improvement were not altogether absent. The values of commodities, after declining considerably, showed an inclination to rise; and if only peace was preserved, the outlook did not seem to him to warrant any great despondency. Probably it might be said of commerce and banking alike that they had rarely been carried out on sounder bases than they were at the present moment; and perhaps a word might be said specially in behalf of the bankers of the United Kingdom for the way in which the crisis of last year had been faced. If bankers advocated, as he did, that gold reserves should be increased, that fact must not be taken to imply that great improvements in this direction had not already taken place. He was convinced that the position had during the last year or so been considerably strengthened, and he knew that much was being done quietly and unostentatiously. If each one quietly and steadily did his share, there was no need either for legislation or even for rigid rules and regulations. But to this end the mutual understanding and co-operation for which he pleaded, and especially co-operation with the Bank of England, was essential. The cycle of dear money seemed for the present to be at an end, and as far as appearances went, a cycle of "lean" years for bankers was in sight. He trusted that the institute had entered on another year of continued and increasing prosperity and usefulness. (Cheers.)

A hearty vote of thanks was passed to the president for his address, on the motion of Mr. Spencer Phillips, seconded by Mr. Steele, both of whom strongly endorsed Sir Felix Schuster's remarks as to the great desirability of further co-operation among bankers.



A Health Unto His Majesty!—King Edward, the King of Sportsmen

King Edward celebrated his birthday at Sandringham. He was born on November 9, 1841. He attended the meet of the West Norfolk Foxhounds, where he was received by the master, the Earl of Romney. This portrait was taken by Mr. Knights Whitmore.

able to its own commercial conditions and the habits of its people. When we were considering our own banking system and our own gold reserve we should do well not to look to the systems prevailing in other countries, but have regard to our own peculiar position as financial centre of the world, and as the country

mands of trade, the Bank of France in 1906 increased the maximum amount of their authorized note issue; and in the same year the tax-free note issue of the Imperial Bank of Germany was also raised. Moreover, the stock of gold held in the Bank of France had been increased during 1908 by approximately

period the holding of the Bank of England had only been increased by a little under £2,000,000. If ever there was a time favorable to the accumulation of gold reserves it was now, when trade was falling off and the production of gold was rapidly increasing. The London Chamber of Commerce had appointed

Recent Publications



IN these days, when temperance reform is so much in evidence, a novel which aims at promoting a right conception of the movement and arousing its readers to a due sense of their duty in that regard, is certain to find many readers. Such a book is "The Harvest of Moloch," by Mrs. J. K. Lawson (John M. Poole & Co., Toronto, publishers, \$1.25). In this story Mrs. Lawson makes a powerful attack upon the manufacturers of intoxicants. She has nothing to say about those who sell liquors, and nothing in condemnation but much in pity for those who have become victims to their use. Her whole assault is upon the manufacturers, and she certainly deals some very heavy blows. There is a subordinate love story running through the book, or rather a double love story, in which the son and daughter of a very rich distiller are chiefly concerned. They learn to regard their father's business as unjustifiable, because its profitability depends, as they believe, upon the amount of degradation and sorrow resulting from the use of his whiskey. The scene opens in Scotland, and Mrs. Lawson draws her Scotch characters with a skilful hand. The action shifts to Manitoba, and here the author is a little astray, for she speaks of the alkali plains of that province, which would hardly meet with the approval of Manitobans. She sketches her incidents with a graphic pen, and has produced a story of great interest. The book is illustrated.

Little, Brown & Co., 254 Washington street, Boston, Mass., have issued their catalogue of Christmas books. It contains a number of very valuable new publications as well as many old favorites. Before purchasing holiday books it is good policy to secure a

copy of the catalogues issued by the leading publishing houses, of which Little, Brown & Co. are one of the longest established and most reliable.

The November catalogue of the Macmillan Company of Canada, Limited, which is the Canadian branch of the great British publishing house of the same name, and has offices at 25-27 Richmond street West, Toronto. This catalogue is itself a readable pamphlet. It contains descriptive reviews of the new books issued by the company, and is illustrated. The following quotation is from it:

Our Sea
The Sea! the Sea!
Our own home-land, the Sea!
'Tis, as it always was, and still, please God, will be,
When we are gone,
Our own,
Possessing it for Thee,
Ours, ours, and ours alone,
The Anglo-Saxon Sea,
The striped, moon-shining, naked-bosomed Sea,
No jerry-building here!
No scenes that once were dear
Beneath man's tawdry touch to disappear;
Always the same, the Sea,
The unshakable, steady Sea,
'Tis, as it always was, and still, please God, will be,
When we are gone,
Our own,
Vice-regents under Thee,
Ours, ours, and ours alone,
The Anglo-Saxon Sea,
The mighty-turrowed, moody-minded Sea.

New suns and moons arise;
Perish old dynasties;
For ever rise and die the centuries;
Only remains the Sea,
Our right of way, the Sea,
'Tis, as it always was, and still, please God, will be,
When we are gone,
Our own,
Our heritage from Thee,
Ours, ours, and ours alone,
The Anglo-Saxon Sea,
Our good, grey, faithful, Saxon-loving Sea,
(From "The Gentleman," by Alfred Ollivant. Copyright 1908 by The Macmillan Company.)

Among the new works announced by the Macmillans is "Alaska, the Great Country," by Mrs. Ella Higginson, who is not unknown

as a writer of much vigor and gracefulness, both in prose and verse.

From Morang & Co., Ltd., 63 Bay street, Toronto, comes an advance copy of the "William Lyon Mackenzie," which is the last of the series, "The Makers of Canada." This volume is a condensation of "The Life and Times of William Lyon Mackenzie," written by Charles Lindsey, the editor of the condensation being G. G. S. Lindsey, K.C., who is a son of Charles and a grandson of Mackenzie. The place of William Lyon Mackenzie in Canadian history is of very great importance, and of deep interest, for it relates to a time when our institutions were in the making. Every Canadian ought to be familiar with it. Mr. Lindsey has produced an exceedingly interesting volume, which is printed in the highest style of art. The book contains a portrait of W. L. Mackenzie which shows a strong face, with an expression recalling that of John Brown, the great champion of freedom for the slaves. The edition de luxe was limited in number, and its price placed it beyond the reach of most people. It is therefore very satisfactory to learn that Morang & Co. have decided to issue what is to be known as The Parkman edition of this work. It will be in twenty volumes, and the price will be \$50 or \$80 according to the style of binding. The men whose careers are dealt with, and the writers who have prepared the several volumes, will be found in the following table:

Vol. I.—Samuel De Champlain—by Narcisse E. Dionne.
Vol. II.—Bishop Laval—by Leblond de Brumath.
Vol. III.—Count Frontenac—by W. D. LeSueur.
Vol. IV.—Wolfe, Montcalm—by Henri Raymond Casgrain.
Vol. V.—Lord Dorchester—by A. G. Bradley.
Vol. VI.—Sir Frederick Haldimand—by Jean McIlwraith.
Vol. VII.—John Graves Simcoe—by Duncan Campbell Scott.
Vol. VIII.—Mackenzie, Selkirk, Simpson—by George Bryce.
Vol. IX.—General Brock—by Lady Edgar.
Vol. X.—Papineau, Cartier—by Alfred D. DeCelles.
Vol. XI.—William Lyon Mackenzie—by G. G. S. Lindsey.
Vol. XII.—Joseph Howe—by Hon. J. W. Longley.

Vol. XIII.—Egerton Ryerson—by Nathaniel Burwash.
Vol. XIV.—Baldwin, La Fontaine, Hincks—by S. B. Leacock.
Vol. XV.—Lord Sudbourn—by Adam Shortt.
Vol. XVI.—Lord Elgin—by Sir John George Bourinot.
Vol. XVII.—Wilket, Tilley—by James Hannay.
Vol. XVIII.—Sir John A. Macdonald—by George R. Parkin.
Vol. XIX.—George Brown—by John Lewis.
Vol. XX.—Sir James Douglas—by Gosnell and Coats.

These volumes should find a place in every library. Canada is rapidly becoming a nation, and it is in the highest degree desirable that her people should become familiar with the men who, to a very great extent, have influenced her political and material development.

RELIGIOUS CENSUS OF THE WORLD

Dr. H. Zeller, director of the Statistical Bureau in Stuttgart, has just published his religious census of the world. He computes the number of human beings in the world at 1,544,510,000. Of these 534,940,000 are Christians, 175,290,000 are Mohammedans, 10,800,000 are Jews and the remaining 823,420,000 are placed under a general heading and include 300,000,000 Confucians, 214,000,000 Brahmins and 121,000,000 Buddhists, with other bodies of lesser numbers. Dr. Zeller also presents these figures under another form, thus: Out of every thousand of the earth's inhabitants 346 are Christian, 114 are Mohammedan, 7 are Israelite and 533 are of other religions.

MYLES STANDISH—HIS BOOK

Captain Myles Standish, on his death, left an estate inventoried at £7 19s. od. In his effects was a little volume printed in London in 1621; on the outside cover is the autograph of "the valiant captain," worn and dim by age, and on the inside cover is written the bold signature of "Myles Standish—His Book." This little volume is now in the store of a Boston dealer in antique books, and is offered for sale at \$1,000.—Boston Record.

Regains Her Sight



STORY of remarkable courage and patience shown by a blind woman in her search for sight was told the other day by Walter G. Holmes, manager of the Matilda Ziegler Magazine for the Blind, concerning Miss Alice Hollis, of Port Huron, Mich., to whose eyes sight has been restored after thirty-six years' of blindness.

Last February Miss Hollis wrote asking Mr. Holmes, who is known to all the blind through the magazine which is sent free to all blind persons in the United States and Canada, to meet her at the train in New York and put her on board a steamship for Germany, whither she was going to have her eyes treated. Mr. Holmes met her, and found that she had come from Port Huron alone, having tags in raised letters attached to her tickets and trunk checks, so that she could present the proper one when it was called for.

Miss Hollis knew no German, but she had a letter in that language explaining her destination, and she managed to get to Weisenbaden without much trouble. There under the treatment of Dr. Pagenstecher she regained her sight after a number of severe operations. Her courage in making the long trip alone attracted much attention and Miss Hollis had among her visitors the Empress of Germany. Miss Hollis recently returned to New York, and after stopping to thank Mr. Holmes for his aid, started for her home, which she has not seen since she lost her sight when a girl of thirteen.

"Mr. Chairman," began the man who is unaccustomed to public speaking. "I—er—I—er—I—er—" "Well," interrupted the chairman, kindly, "to err is human."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

HUNTING AND FISHING, HERE AND ELSEWHERE

REAL FISHIN'

It's well enough to go to Maine,
An' take your rod an' line;
The Adirondacks offer up
Some fancy fishin' fine.
An' men will come, an' men will go
An' fish an' fish away,
An' set upon a "hard" pine board
The livelong summer day.
An' some ketch more, an' some ketch less,
An' some ketch less than that;
An' some get nary bite at all
Except beneath the hat.
If their imagination's strong,
An' "bait" is in its prime,
They'll tell you, when the trip is done,
They've had a bully time.

I take my ol' cane pole an' go
On "Lizzard Crick" each day,
An' shove amongst the lily pads,
Right where the pick'el lay.
I slap my bait amongst the weeds—
A perch's belly's fine—
An' purty soon there comes a swish,
An' then a tautened line.
I give my ol' pole a swing,
An' thro' the air there flies
A yellor, gleamin' pick'el
Of mos' tremenjus size!

Now you kin go 'way down in Maine
Where them big salmon lay,
An' row around with puttin' gear
Without a bite all day;
Or to the Adirondack ponds
With all them fishin' fine;
But I will take my ol' cane pole
An' "Lizzard Crick" for mine!

—Joe Cone, in Field & Stream.

REEVES' PHEASANTS

DURING a few years' sojourn in the heart of China it was my good fortune to make the acquaintance of the Reeves' pheasant, a truly noble sporting bird of magnificent plumage, excellent sport-giving qualities, and most toothsome on the table.

Having had several enquiries from friends regarding the suitability of these birds for importation to British Columbia, I thought perhaps it might interest the sportsmen readers of the Colonist if I described the kind of sport that I found them afford in their native habitat, and as much as I was able to notice about their habits.

In some districts of China I am told that these birds are very common; my informants were natives, of course, but I see no reason to doubt their word, as one of my most pleasant experiences of the country was that the Chinese were very willing to give me all the information they were able to in regard to the game, and that in the great majority of instances I could depend on what they said. Many a time I have enquired of some farmer working in his fields if he could tell me where there were pheasants or other game to be found, and in nearly every case have found him only too willing to guide me to the best of his ability, and have had some good sport by following his directions. Though shooting only for food themselves or for the market, the Chinese seemed to take a sporting interest in the doings of the foreign devil with the wonderful gun which opened at the breach and did not need a slow match or a percussion cap, and were surprised and delighted if he presented them with a pheasant or part of a deer shot on their own land. There are good sportsmen among the Chinese; the only thing is that the working classes cannot afford the time to shoot for sport, and the higher classes consider it beneath their dignity, even if they were capable of the physical exertion necessary.

In the district in which I was stationed, and in which I shot my specimens of the long-tailed Reeves' pheasant, they were not very common, as they were only to be found where there was big timber, and, as there were big cinnamon mines in the district, which had employed great numbers of men, women and children for many generations, the surrounding country was thickly populated and extensively cultivated, and most of the large timber had been cut for firewood for the native smelters. Wherever there were any decent-sized patches of big timber, by which I do not mean quite such giant trees as are found in our own forests, but still trees of no mean girth of a kind of pine or fir, there was an excellent chance of coming across Reeves' pheasants, so that obviously they are birds which would thrive in thick timber, though, similarly to the common Chinese pheasants, which we already have here, they come out on to the fields to feed whenever the thrifty farmer has sown or planted something to tempt their appetite.

In size of body they are nearly double the present-average ring-necked pheasant of Vancouver Island, a full-grown cock usually weighing about three catties or four English pounds, the hens being about a pound lighter. In spite of the enormous length of tail, they can get up a tremendous pace in a very short time, and by no means offer at all times very easy shots, though, just as with the ring-necked pheasant, one gets sometimes a straightaway shot, which would be hard to miss but for the disconcerting effect of the sudden flush and the cackle of about six ordinary pheasant power, which is very apt to put a man off.

One peculiarity which I noticed about these birds was that, except towards the breeding season, I invariably flushed a covey of either all cocks or all hens, and I do not think I ever saw a more glorious sight than a covey of these magnificent birds streaming away into the tall timber with the rising sun shining on their golden-plumaged backs.

If surprised on level ground, they will usually run before flying, and, after alighting, will generally run quite a long way before squatting in some hiding place in thick bush, but, when there, they will sit very close indeed,

so that with a good dog one stands an excellent chance of getting on terms again with them. The hens seemed to me to be if anything wilder than the cocks; though without the gorgeousness of the cock-bird, they are handsome in their more sober-colored dress, and have tails almost as long as those of the cock ring-tail. They fly at a great pace from the word go and afford some very sporting shooting when flushed singly from the undergrowth.

Of course these birds have been tried in some English coverts and have, I believe, also been introduced into certain districts in the States. I am told that the chief objection to them in England is their running propensities, but I fancy that this objection would not be so great in a country of this sort where the conditions are different and we do not drive our birds. Another objection that I have heard urged against them is that they are pugnacious and would drive away the ring-necked pheasants already acclimatized here. The only answer that I can make to this is that I have shot both varieties on the same hill in their native country on the same day, which seems to dispose effectually of this objection.

In a word, I consider them a bird which would give most excellent sport if introduced to this country and a brace of these long-tailed cocks would make a bag to delight the heart of any B. C. sportsman.

As to the climatic conditions, they are accustomed in their native country to greater extremes of both heat and cold than they would be exposed to here. The summers in the part of China where I obtained them are a great deal hotter than they ever are on Vancouver Island, while we seldom get winter weather here as severe as it is usually there. Whether they would be able to thrive when there was any depth of snow I am not sure, as, though they get plenty of snow in China, there is always a great abundance of red berries all over the uncultivated parts of the hills, on which the game birds feed. As they feed on the same things as the ring-necks, it would seem that they would find no difficulty in finding plenty of food at other times.

The nature of the country they frequent is mountainous; they are not found in the low-lying country and are usually well up in the hills, those I shot being obtained at an estimated elevation of not less than three thousand feet above sea-level; below this level I never saw any, and never where there was not some thick timber of large size.

The native hunters shoot them with their primitive matchlocks usually with the aid of a tame decoy in the same way as they get the ordinary pheasants described by me in a former article in the Sunday Colonist. As with the ordinary pheasants they shoot them almost entirely in the breeding season; to offset this they shoot the cock-birds only. I never saw a native with a dead hen-bird of either this or the common pheasant species. The reason for this I believe not to be any idea of preservation, but merely their inability to decoy any but the cock birds. The long tail feathers are used in the conventional head-dresses of Chinese actors and are also worn by certain of the riff-raff helping to form the retinue of a travelling toatui.

RICHARD L. POCOCK.

NOVEMBER ON PELEE

"The melancholy days are here,
The saddest of the year."

Bo' jou, Monsieur, an' what's dat you say
'Bout dat melancholy day
Dat comes dis tam o' year—
De feller who wrote dat verse
Never lived some tam down here.

He never walked down ol' Black Road
On nice November day,
An' tro' de pine an' cedar tree
Where de little rabbit play.

Nor he never hunt de wil' duck—
Much plenty on de grass,
Or trap de big muskrat
Dat build house on de ma'sh.

He never set round camp fire
Wit' his pipe filled wit' hump
An' watch de smoke curl higher
All 'round de cedar stump.

An' he never walk down de Narrows,
An' to dat half-way tree,
Where all de feller dey stop an' say—
You have some ting wit' me.

No melancholy day on Pint Pelee,
You bet your boot for dat,
De moose an' deer she no stay here,
But all de tam—mushrat!

—Rod and Gun, in Canada.

WHEN THE DUCKS BEGIN TO FLY

Duck shooting at its best has been to me an exhausting form of amusement to say the least. For instance, there was the time we sat out in our blind at Hemlock Beach and had an intermittent rain pour upon us for ten hours, without a single bird coming to stool to reward our patience; meanwhile we watched a couple of gunners in a battery out in the bay bag birds every few minutes. We could see a cloud of birds flying low over the water, head straight for this battery, and with the uprising of the gunners for their shot, soar upward on hurried wings, while the sharp crack of smokeless and a couple of splashes announced the success of their shots. We learned later that battery shooting had netted these gunners more than their share of birds, and I resolved then and there that my next try at ducks would be from a battery.

The next trip took place on schedule time and in a battery, a single battery. It looked good to see the brant get up in clouds as we rowed out into the bay, and I could hardly

wait until I was set out in shipshape order waiting for the sport to begin. But it didn't begin—not that trip. The birds were flying and seemed anxious to stool, judging from the bunch of brant that settled just out of gunshot from me, but as for me I was too busy bailing out the battery to take a shot. A head fender that was too short in the choppy sea coupled with a battery that leaked a bit, made me resolve once more to leave duck shooting for those who liked that strenuous form of amusement, and to stick to upland shooting.

But after you are home a couple of weeks, and you get a letter saying the birds are flying, together with an invitation to take another crack at them, you remember the long tracks of salt marsh, the peculiar bracing tang to the air, you dream a bit, and—you've simply got to go again.

Well, the letter came as it usually does, and I went as I usually do. And as usual it rained. The greater part of the night was spent hoping the rain would clear off, fixing up the stool, and getting ready for the morning.

It was still raining when we got up before daybreak; but rain or no rain I was determined to see the bay anyway, so we harnessed the horse, and with the guns, stool, lunch, and the rest of the junk, in the rig, set off for Babylon in the downpour. The rain stopped after we got to the bay and our spirits revived. Putting all the junk into a bag we set off across the marsh and finally got into a small duck boat in which we intended crossing the bay, Jack's sloop being hauled up for the winter. In the natural course of events we got set out and things went along nicely. Jack got into a duck boat he had on that side of the bay, and after setting out a quarter of a mile or so to the windward it began to look like we were to have the sort of a trip you read about.

There were six broadbills and a couple of black ducks under the salt hay at my feet, when the wind started to blow. Of course it had been blowing ever since we started out but now it began to b-l-o-w-blow. I was behind a small point of marsh and sheltered to a certain extent, but when the spray from the other side of that point began to splatter over me, I was not surprised to see Jack pull out from his exposed position and pole down to me. Just before he got there, a shelldrake came along boring into the wind a few feet over the water on some very pressing business, judging from the way he was going, but I felt duty-bound to pay my respects to him, and he tumbled prettily with a broken wing. We had taken but one pair of oars with us, and in trying to get that shell-drake I snapped one of the oars at the blade—we found out later it was worm-eaten.

Jack only remarked: "Looks like we'll have to stay here till this breeze o' wind goes down," and I knew that the little god of misfortune who usually perches on my shoulder on my gunning trips had not forsaken me. By this time it was out of the question to try to shoot against that wind, or even lie in the boats, so we got on some dry seaweed fifty feet or so from the shore and had a smoke. We put our hopes on the wind dying down with the sun; but it wasn't that kind of a wind, for when Fire Island light started to twinkle it spat on its hands, so to speak, and started to blow "a livin' gale," as Jack said.

Since there was to be no chance for home that night we started to make ourselves as comfortable as possible under the circumstances. The duck boats were pulled up on the shore and laid side by side. Four stout poles found among the driftwood, of which there was plenty, were used to form two inverted V's, one at the bow and stem of each boat, and with another log for a ridgepole we had the skeleton of a hut. It only needed a bunch of small sticks running from the ridgepole to the ground and plenty of eelgrass, which can be found on any marsh on the Great South Bay, on top of that, and we had a hut that would at least shelter us from the wind for the night. All our food had been eaten at noontime so we crawled into our huts supperless to find what comfort we could in a smoke. Now, when you crawl into a duck boat and shove your wet feet under the deck and lie in such a manner as to get some degree of comfort, you are up against it, no matter how tired you may be. Even though the bottom was covered a foot deep with salt hay, I can remember exactly how many ribs that boat had and just how far apart they were. There is no use telling how often we awoke that night, it was the longest night of my existence. It was only about 30 degrees above, and we were wet. However, there's an end to everything, and when I saw a faint, pink glow in the East, I jumped up and made a fire which we hugged to thaw out, for the wind was still doing business at the old stand.

The pink glow chased the purple shadows away and the stars grew dim. The opposite shore began to take form, and we could see the spires of Babylon through the haze. A meadow lark whistled, and a yellow-leg called querulously. Cold, hunger, and thirst were forgotten in the wondrous beauty of the sunrise, when—the ducks began to fly.

As if by a signal they came boring into the wind in bunches of six to a dozen, necks stretched, wings fluttering rapidly, and a never-to-be-forgotten picture they were limned against the grayish blue of the cloudless sky. A picture that paid well for the hunger and weariness we felt. Did I say weariness? It was gone at the sight of the birds, gone too, were hunger and thirst, to be replaced by an overpowering desire to get set out again for just one more try at them.

The wind moderated long enough to get fourteen when it started in all over again, so I concluded it was about time to make an attempt to get home. The broken oar was laced together with some cord from the anchors of the stool and we started out in the teeth of the gale. There is no need of telling how many times we struck on the mud flats, or how the spray drenched us, or how the glare of the sun on the water blinded the oarsmen, or how, when after a row of three and a half hours, the boat's nose grated on the beach and we were too stiff to get up.

I resolved then and there, no more duck shooting; but what a difference when we were washed, a good meal under our belts, a cup of steaming coffee at our elbows and a pipe in our mouth! A feeling of content stole over us and in spite of the tussle we had, "it was a good trip after all" wasn't it, Jack?

All this happened last December, and the old gun is in its case well oiled and ready for use. For in spite of my resolve to let duck shooting alone, I can't forget how they looked as they came fluttering along, or the thrill I felt when the gun cracked, as they hung poised for an instant to fall with a splash that sent the ripples in an ever-widening circle.—H. D. Triepier, in Outing.

RETURN OF THE NOVICE

Oh, it's nice to be home from the camping ground,
It's good to get home once more,
I'm glad to be where roast beef can be found,
To walk once more on a floor.

You may blow as you will of the fun you've had,
It's home for mine after this,
I've had all the ants in the world in my clothes,
I don't call it the greatest of bliss.

With all kinds of bugs crawling over your grub,
And flies with a love for your nose,
With mosquitoes that have to be fanned with a club,
And mud all the time on your clothes.

The rain, too, seems with an earnestness quite,
To save up its wetness for us;
It soaks in our shoes and gives us the blues
It makes most warmly to cuss.

Oh, it's good to be home in the town once again;
It's great to be back once more,
It's great to be where there's something to eat;
It's heaven to peacefully snore.

—R. R. Elliott, in Rod and Gun.

LAND BIRDS AT SEA

Ships arriving at the port of New York since the recent hurricanes in the West Indies have reported that during and subsequent to the storms many land birds sought refuge in the rigging and on the deck houses of their vessels. That they were almost exhausted was evident, for they showed little fear of man and some of them remained for several days, taking food placed for them by the sailors.

The belief is current with a great many persons that the lower orders of animals are wiser than we respecting approaching storms; that they possess faculties which we lack, and seek shelter in time to escape disaster.

In a sense there is a basis of truth in this theory. The birds and the men who live close to nature see and feel more acutely than men who live within four walls in our cities. Persons who dwell in tents for a season and are therefore in close touch with the elements become—like the birds—peculiarly sensitive to radical changes in atmospheric and other conditions. Experience teaches them, as no doubt it teaches the birds. They come to notice little things, to feel that subtle something which prompts one to say that he believes a storm is coming; that high winds, or rain, or snow may be expected; to predict a change without realizing just why he does so.

But the birds, like these outdoor men, are caught unawares at times when, depending on their senses, they go further from shelter than usual, and the storms approach with warning too brief to enable them to save themselves.

Again, like seasoned mariners, they may take risks when fair weather has prevailed for some days, believing the gale will not materialize as soon as usual. Why may there not be reckless birds as well as reckless men? And though good fortune sometimes enables both to pull through tight places, we have ample evidence that disaster overtakes them at times.—Forest and Stream.

THE FISH AND THE FISHERMAN

It seems to me, says S. R. Morgan in The Outlook, that the anti-piscators go much too far when they say, "The fisherman must shut up his heart to the death agony of inferior creatures, over whom God has given him power." That certainly is an inconsiderate assumption, doubtless made without reflection; for one need not seek far to find examples of gentle-spirited men who love the gentle art of angling. Will any of these super-sensitive anti-angling gentlemen have the hardihood to charge Dr. Geo. Bethune, Dr. Irenaeus Prime, Dr. Henry Van Dyke, and others of the clerical profession, past and present, who were or are lovers of angling and lovers of their fellowmen as well, with indifference to the "death agony of inferior creatures"? Go to! And what of good old Isaac Walton, who had this to say on the subject: "We may say of angling as Dr. Boteler said of strawberries: 'Doubtless God could have made a better berry, but doubtless God never did.' And so, if I might be judge, God never did make a more calm, quiet, innocent recreation than angling."

The discussion seems to have shifted from the effect on the fish to the effect on the fisherman himself. Well, so far as my own experience goes (and it is not brief, extending as it does over more than half a century), I can say that I have usually

found the true sportsman, whether hunter or angler, of a broad, generous and kindly spirit—free-handed and warm-hearted, quick with sympathetic help to all suffering creatures, and without a trace of the implied brutalizing effect of either pastime. And I have also found that the true sportsman is generally a lover of Nature, finding almost as much enjoyment, although it may be only subconsciously, in his surroundings as in the sport itself. Indeed, I believe that to these surroundings is largely due the effect to which Mr. Poord alludes but "can't define."—Sports Afield

A BULLET-PROOF MOOSE

During the night it rained, and the morning of the 12th the weather was heavy. After dinner, as we were rounding a bend of the river, a fine moose that had been lying close to the water's edge stood there with only his hind parts exposed, and did not seem to care much whether he got out of sight or not. The Eskimo in the stern of the kayak saw him first and said in a quick, low whisper, "Sar-kat, Sar-kat." As my rifle happened to be in the stern, the Eskimo took it out and fired twice, and I said to him, "Give it to me," as the moose did not move. In the meantime one of my guides on the further side of the stream had a broadside shot with his old Enfield rifle, but the moose stood there and never moved in its tracks, so I fired three shots, all I had, directly in its rear parts, while sitting in the kayak, but he did not appear to take any notice of us and walked leisurely off into a deep thicket. We all went ashore as soon as possible and gave chase, thinking we had wounded him mortally, but we failed to get sight of him again. The Eskimo was sure that he had hit the ball. On examining my rifle I found that the sight had nearly slipped off the barrel. I must have shot the animal but at the wrong end to be fatal. This was the fattest and finest looking moose I ever saw.—Forest and Stream.

NATURE'S REASON

A principle in the great design observable in nature is illustrated by the unusually long ears of the hare. The external ears of animals of flight are turned backwards to give notice of the approach of an enemy from behind; while the ears of beast of prey, such as foxes, wolves, tigers, lions, etc., are turned forward to catch the sounds of the animals which they pursue. As danger threatens the hare on all sides, the trumpet part of his ears is capable of being turned to catch the sound from whichever direction it comes. When listening for danger the hare often turns one ear backward and the other forward. The eyes of the hare never close because they are not provided with eyelids. When asleep the eye is covered by a thin membrane which folds like a curtain in the corner of the eye and by an instantaneous action flies back when sight is required, leaving the eye immediately and fully open. When chased the lungs of a hare are in a continued state of violent expansion and contraction which ultimately increases their size. Therefore, the lung cavity of the young hare must be large enough to accommodate this increase.—Outdoor Life.

INTERNATIONAL HUNTING SOCIETY

There has recently been formed at Brussels, Belgium, an International Society for the collection of information about hunting. Its purpose is to thoroughly study this subject, to gather books, photographs, drawings, plans, maps, etc., to classify these and in some cases to enlarge them by further inquiry, to hold meetings for the discussion and consideration of the subject with which the society occupies itself. The main office is in Brussels. The present officers are: President, M. Terlinden, vice-president of the International Congress of Hunting held in Antwerp in 1907. The vice-presidents were Milward Adams, of Chicago; Count Justinian Clary, President of the St. Hubert Club of France, and others from Austria, Germany, Holland, Great Britain and Hungary. The Secretary is Octave Leschevin; Assistant Secretary, Pierre Schull. Mr. Milward Adams, of the Auditorium, Chicago, will be glad to give further details to any one desiring them.—Forest and Stream.

WONDERING

When a boy I used to wonder,
As I twisted pins for hooks,
If I'd ever land the beauties
That were pictured in the books—
Tales of record-breaking catches,
Broken rods, and tackle, too.
Then I wondered, in my dreaming—
Could these fairy tales be true?

Would I ever, in a birch-bark,
Skim along some weedy shore
Of a lake all rough with ripples,
Filled with bass and pike galore?
Would the day be dark and cloudy?
Would my joints and rod be sore?
Would I ever catch the big ones?
Could these stories all be real?

Fishermen are made of timber
Hewed from boys who love to fish;
Full-grown microbes soon develop
From that ardent, boyish wish.
Eagerly we snatch the moments
That are thrown to us by chance,
Till we realize our longings,
Step by step, as we advance.

Now we tell of wondrous catches
On some vague and unknown stream,
Drawing on imagination
Till our stories are a dream.
Little boys stand round and wonder
All the same we used to do—
Could there be a faint suspicion
That they think we're lying, too?

—C. B. Davis, in Outdoor Life.

Feminine Fancies and Home Circle Chat

MY REST CURE AT HOME



simple, and comfortable, was exactly what I needed; and the arbiter of my fate and fortunes shared my opinion. He agreed that I didn't look well, and rest would do me good; he would dine at his club, so I should have no anxiety on his account. So then and there I decided to begin my rest cure.

It began excellently. I revelled in the luxury of breakfast in bed. But as I was settling down to sleep again—much sleep is part of the cure—I was roused by a loud yell from the kitchen, followed by a crash of falling crockery, that I thought would never end. Ching (my Chinaman), it appeared, having no dinner to prepare, was "turning out" the kitchen china cupboard, a tray piled with breakfasts was placed on the table near the door and his apron had caught in it. Result, the destruction of my entire breakfast service, saucers, uncountable, six tumblers and a vegetable dish! Thoroughly awakened, I spent the morning silently counting the cost and marvelling at the weight of the Chinaman's foot, and the penetrating quality of his voice as he conversed with the "washie" man who appeared to be spending the morning with him in the kitchen. Early in the afternoon the man arrived to tune the piano, and his departure was followed by a succession of knocks and rings, the fine day apparently inspired every friend I ever possessed, whom I had not seen for weeks and months, to call upon me, and one after another, I heard them turned from the door. This was irritating, but when, just as I was once more composing myself to sleep, the German band that favors us with an occasional visit—about once a year—struck up outside, I felt that chance had indeed done its worst for me. But no! I was wrong, the climax was yet to come.

I was really dozing at last, when I became aware of a tremendous commotion of some kind next door. I sprang out of bed and hurried to whatever clothes I could find long before my nose informed me the next door chimney was on fire. Then ensued a night-

so easy to join out a neckband with a strip of gold, or silver lace or a dainty entre-deux of some kind and then, when a tucker completes the affair, the neckband looks quite à la mode, and has no flavor of departing fashions.

The fish-wife over-skirt is gaining ground; it is of course the lineal descendant of the tunic and it may, without hesitation be affirmed that to the stout figure it is the most disastrous fashion ever invented, though some slender figures are much improved by its presence. Many of the very latest gowns are made with an overskirt, but the prettiest of these are not puckered, or draped in any way, but which hang in straight lines, wrapped over perhaps, a trifle on the left hand side of the skirt, and which are bordered by a little fold of soft satin or a pretty fringe to match the dress. The fur stoles are bigger than ever and generally chosen in the bashest fur, such as bear, marten, and fox. Pointed furs appear chief favorites just now, and the handsomest specimens are extremely costly. Fur ties are small and attractive with a Directoire coat, but muffs are huge and the fur is now laid flat on the padded muff, and embellished with sundry tails, paws and heads, until it is of mammoth proportions. Chinchilla, mink, and sable are arranged in stripes of fur alternated with ruffles of chiffon, exactly watching in color and in this form the effect is daintiness personified. Sashkin is all ways more or less worn, but is not in the first flight of fashion, chiefly no doubt, because it enlarges the figure, and just now our one desire is to be straight and apparently figureless. Very trying the new models are to the matronly figure, but, much may be done with a long, flap coat of heavy weight, or better still weighed each side, so that it falls closely over the hips and does not "spread" the figure.

LAUGHTER

"Today is the time for laughter, Tomorrow the time for tears. Whatever may come hereafter, Whatever of woe with years, Today is the time to borrow. The best that the Gods can give, We can sorrow, if need be, tomorrow. But today is the time to live."

There is a certain song that says, "Life was only made for laughter." This is without doubt an exaggeration, but certainly, to my mind life is made for laughter, but not for that alone.

I was feeling rather lugubrious one day, and I took myself to my bookshelves with a view to finding something of a literary sort that might perchance lift the cloud, being a way I have when I have a fit of "blue devils."

There is something about the backs of books that stupefies, paralyzes almost.

When one comes upon a single book lying solitary upon a table, one picks it up without a moment's hesitancy, and begins to read at once; but a choice of books embarrasses, one never knows when or where to make a start. On this particular occasion I was experiencing all the tremors and trepidations of the undecided, when I caught sight of a volume which I had forgotten the existence of, and had forgotten I ever possessed, had never read, or if I had had forgotten all about long since.

It was called "An Essay on Laughter." The title decided me. I wanted to laugh, or even if I couldn't laugh I wanted to know how it was other people managed it.

I had not laughed, I remembered, since the day before yesterday, when I had received a tailor's bill—account rendered. And even that had been the hollow laugh of irony, not the merry guffaw of honest heart-felt mirth.

So down came the book and into its depths plunged I. Alas—I did not find my self laughing, or even smiling as I read on. The author, (he is an eminent psychologist), strongly advises eucachasia as a method of physical exercise! a new form of physical culture! It is better he thinks than Indian Clubs, Show-er Baths, or those contraptions of India-rubber which you fix against the wall and pull till you are exhausted; better than lying on your back, and slowly raising your legs till they are at right angles to your body; better than walking with bare feet on long grass—wet for preference. This is what he says about laughter as an exercise:

"Both by vigorous reinforcement of the actions of the large muscles which do the work of expiration, and still more by the beneficial effects of these reinforced actions on the functions of the lungs and the circulatory apparatus, laughter properly finds a place among the bodily exercises."

Now that, in its way, is all very well, but the worst of laughter as a bodily exercise, is that you cannot laugh to order, as you can run twice round the garden, for instance, not that running twice round my garden would be likely to benefit anyone very much, but that is another story, as Kipling says.

Then again, self-imposed laughter, is apt to provoke involuntary risibility in others, and it resolutely persisted in, to bring these concerned before a commissioner of lunacy.

The author of this essay is further of opinion that laughter makes for morality as well as physical development. This may be so, of course, but I don't think it can be quite so, for how comes it that one can vary his laughs at a certain sort of story, the pink silk sort of story, of which out of the forty original ones, said to be left only one is tellable to ladies, this is mere hearsay on my part, of course!

Do these stories, one asks, "assure us somehow of the genuineness of virtue, and bring it nearer to us as something to be loved?"

However, this was not what I wanted to write about at all when I began this article.

The thing in the essay which disturbed me most of all, and which instead of dispelling my "hump" merely deepened my gloom, was the author's view that laughter was to decay among us, that it was tending to disappear, and that the world of the future would be a laughterless world. Here is this idea in his own words:

"It seems fairly certain that the decline of popular mirth is only a part of a larger change, the gradual disappearance of the spirit of play, of a full self-abandonment of the mood of light enjoyment. It is illustrated by the change that has come over our outdoor sports. Where is the fun, where the gaiety in the football and cricket matches of today? The evidence available certainly favors the conclusion that, even when unfettered, the people does not laugh long and loud, as once it did. Even at a social entertainment you will find men and women who meet your playful challenge only with a sulkily grudge, which they instantly suppress."

Most reluctantly, I am obliged to agree with the last remark. But after all, even if what this gentleman says is true, does it much matter? There are two sides you know to every question.

Does it very much matter if we laugh less and less noisily than our fathers laughed. Are we any the worse for it I mean?

The ethical and aesthetic test of the value of laughter is, I take it, not how much one laughs, but the sort of thing one laughs at; and judged by this test, I can't help feeling we, as compared with our forebears, come out rather well.

If, for instance, you see an old woman carrying a large basket shooing a piece of orange peel, fall on her rheumatic old back, and scatter her basket's contents in the mud, and you laugh at her, you would not be assuring yourself of the genuineness of virtue, you would be merely behaving like a vulgar-minded cad. Yet, that was the sort of sight which caused our ancestors to laugh till their sides ached. Come now, and read the amusing books and plays of a hundred years ago, at which men laughed with a whole-hearted abandonment. What was it in them which caused this intense amusement? Either gross indecency or the misfortune or humiliation of the characters portrayed, or more than likely both combined. And the joke of the old days, the abominable "practical joke," fashionable even so short a while ago as the sixties! It always meant hurting somebody, or, at its mildest spoiling somebody's clothes, and if he or she were too poor to be able to afford to buy other clothes, why then the fun was at its highest. Truly assuring of "the genuineness of virtue!"

Now are we so very much worse than our ancestors because we cannot find it in our hearts to laugh at things like that? It may be that such laughter would add "a reinforcement of the actions of the

large muscles," but would it assure us of "the genuineness of virtue?" So much of the laughter of old time was of this distressing quality, that a great psychologist has declared the cause of laughter to be always the misfortunes or follies of other people. I don't say that I agree with him, but there is an uncomfortable amount of truth in what he says. I have felt how much whenever I have taken children to a pantomime, and have noted the laughter when the clown is bawling the pantomime about, or when I go to a modern comedy and see the curate pulled down under the table by his leg.

If you want to be a good judge of character keep your eyes on your ears rather, upon the laughter that is all about you.

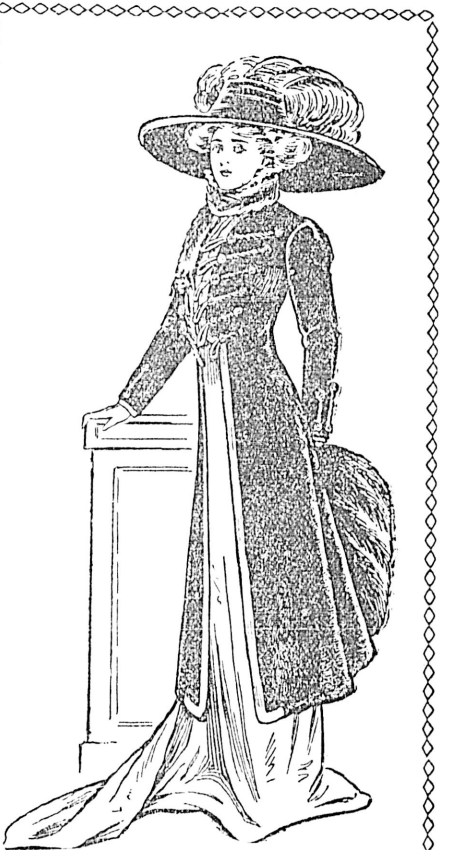


COAT
In best quality Black Velours, semi-fitting shape, with Directoire revers and large silver buttons, collar of Royal Ermine, lined with White Satin.

Think of the people you know who laugh the most and with the least restraint. Are they, now, the people for whose judgment, for whose capacity of appreciation you have the most respect?

Which do you prefer, which would you rather evoke—the light ripple upon the lips of her, or the shrill and uncontrolled "tee-hee-hee" of the kitchen maid?

It is true we like not loud laughter at our dinner tables, but then neither do we like loud talk, or loud neckties. What really matters is not whether we laugh less boisterously than our grand-parents, but whether we appreciate less a razor-edged sarcasm, a swift flash of irony, an exquisite incongruity of situation. If we laugh not as our ancestors laughed, neither



SEALSKIN COAT
braided in Soutache, with handsome Directoire Waistcoat, embroidered in Empire Green and Gold made from the finest selected Northwest Skins.

or do we eat as they ate, or drink as they drank, and the result is our waists are not so large as were theirs nor our toes so gouty.

Nevertheless, for as well-cooked food hath not lost its savour nor delicate wine its rare seductiveness. So let us laugh, and remember that life is made, if not entirely at least partially for laughter, but let it be true laughter, at true wit and humor; do not for a moment be one of those hopeless people in whom there is no sense of humor, and who stare at you when you tell them your best joke, your best funny story, and ask you where the point is; but let your laughter be not spent on things as unworthy as those mentioned

in this article, on the suffering of helpless people and the coarse wit of an age long gone by.

A NEW AND NOVEL TEA

"I want to invite a few of my friends to tea," said Lillian, "but do not care to do so unless I can think of something to amuse them." "Quite right," I replied, "tea parties are well known to be the dulllest of all entertainments, but I think I can recommend a way out of the difficulty."

"Do tell me," cried my friend, "and I'll thank you for ever!"

"To begin with," I remarked, "you must send out your invitations a week before the appointed day thus:

Photo Tea.

Mrs. A. At Home P.T.O.

And on the back of the card write: 'Please bring a photograph of yourself as a child.'

"On the eventful day have a large table in a separate room, if possible, and on this place the photos as they arrive.

A number is allotted to each guest, so that you know beforehand in what order the photos will be placed.

For instance, Mrs. A. is number one, so when she comes her photo is put first on the table; Mrs. B. second and so on.

A card is given to each guest with his or her name on it, and a pencil. The card has lines ruled on it according to the number present, and a blank space after each number, like this:

Mrs. B.

No. 1. _____

No. 2. _____

No. 3. _____

The arranging of this table should be done while the guests are at tea, and later they must be asked, one or two at a time, into the adjoining room, where they study the photos, and write against the numbers on their cards the people whom they think they represent."

"A splendid idea," cried Lillian, "but what about the prizes?"

"Well, it is usual to give two, first and second, and a 'boshy' prize, little silver things for the first two, always prove acceptable, and are comparatively inexpensive now-a-days.

You must, however, be careful that no names or dates are visible in your picture gallery to give a clue to the identity of the originals, and you should return each photo before your friends disperse."

"Many thanks," said my friend, who was delighted with an idea at once original and easily carried out. "You will of course be there," an invitation which I gladly accepted, "and bring your photo with you." I warned my friend that the task she set her guests was not as easy at it appeared at first sight.

There is little resemblance, if any, to be seen between the youthful rider astride a rocking horse, and the portly gentleman who holds a big appointment in the city, or between the scoldish and infant, rolling on the rug, and the earnest-minded lady, who will think even such a mild invitation tea, as this, decidedly frivolous!

SOME DAINY FRENCH MENUS AND RECIPES

I was once staying at a house where the cooking was most excellent, and there, amongst the books in my bedroom, I found a cookery book that was quite new to me, namely 335 Menus, and 1,200 receipts of the Baron Brisse, translated by Mrs. Matthew Clark. In the preface, the author explains that "the bills of fare are written entirely according to our French customs" so that, to English people, the chapter on the order of the dinner, which includes two quaint little paragraphs on the "duties of a host to his guests" and the "duties of a guest towards his host," is practically useless.

According to Baron Brisse, you must welcome your guests with effusion, keep your eye on their plates and glasses, to be sure that they have all they require and if a guest refuses a dish, try and persuade him to change his mind!

Imagine the surprise of the guest at a smart London dinner if pressed to try each dish on the menu! To the guests the Baron preaches a little sermon on the need for punctuality. As he truly says, "A dish you have to wait for is generally good, whilst a dish which has had to wait, is generally the contrary." "They," the unpunctual guests, "are generally people who find it is the only means of attracting attention, and there are others who think it makes them of importance." Truly the good Baron knew what he was talking about, for all the impossible people in this world, those who take a delight in being ten minutes or so later at a function than anyone else are the most tiresome.

This is the case at a theatre, or concert or any other function of the kind, but at a dinner, how far more annoying than at anything else! Here are some of the Baron's menus and recipes, as you will see, excellence, and not economy, is studied.

Indeed a sentence in the preface distresses me, for in this extravagant age it is sad to find anyone advocating waste!

"I have not attempted," writes the author, "to give recipes for using up scraps, as this art is only useful when you run short of provisions." Now, it is manifestly impossible to judge exactly the amount which will be eaten at each meal, and if the scraps are not made use of, one can only presume that they must be thrown away.

I venture, here, to disagree with my good friend the Baron Brisse, in thinking that the art of using up scraps is a very valuable one indeed, and by no means beneath the attention of the best of cooks.

However, this does not affect the menus I give below, and I venture to say that they are worthy of an epicure, they are truly French, and like most of the things that come from that country of cooks, are dainty and delicious.

Menu No. 1.

Potage à la Julienne

Sole à la Gratin

Timbale de Semoule au l'asson

Hendrons de Veau en Mayonnaise

Macaroni à l'Italienne

Macedoine de Fruits

I shall give two of the recipes in this menu.

Timbales de Semolina

Butter is small moulds and fill with semolina which has been boiled in stock. When cold turn out, sprinkle with breadcrumbs, and dip into beaten yolk of eggs which has been stirred into melted butter with salt and pepper. Breadcrumbs again, and press in a round tin cutter, 1 inch smaller than the moulds in to the top of the timbales. Fry, scoop out the centres, and fill with a forcemeat of rabbit, mixed with a purée of mushrooms. Warm and serve.

Mayonnaise of Tondons

Cut up the tondons of veal into pieces of equal size, blanch and boil in stock; when done warm them in thin glaze, or their own sauce reduced. When cold cover with mayonnaise sauce, and garnish with cold stock and onions which have been boiled in stock, and gherkins.

I think these dishes will appeal to even the most jaded palate!

Menu No. 2.

Consomme aux oies pochées

Saumon à la Hollandaise

Côte de Bouf garnie d'aubergines farcies

Pâturade Verte

Petits pois à l'Anglaise

Compote d'abricots à la Breuil

The sweet is most delicious in this menu.

Broiled Apricots à la Breuil

Cut the apricots in halves and remove the stones; you can use tinned or preserved apricots, separating from the juice, sprinkle with candied sugar, and

broil on a gridiron over hot cinders. When done place in a glass dish. Pound some apricots, raspberries and sugar together, and pour over the broiled fruit. Serve very hot. (Of course preserved apricots and raspberries would apply in the second part of this recipe as well as in the first). Personally I should not serve hot sweets in a glass dish; and I should just stew it and put it through a sieve.

Menu No. 3.

Pot-au-feu

Beurre bouilli garni d'orignons glacés

Cervelles à la provençale

Poularde Rotie

Haricots verts à la maitre d'hôtel

Oufs aux pistaches

The last course on this little menu is a very unique and delightful savory.

Eggs With Pistachio Nuts

Take a little fine white flour, stir for a few minutes into cream, flavor with grated lemon peel, sugar and pounded pistachio nuts. Add six fresh eggs, stir over the fire for a few minutes. Pour into a plated dish and bake in a slow oven. Continue stirring until cooked. Sprinkle with powdered sugar, and brown with the salamander.

Menu No. 4.

Potage Consomme au Riz

Canards au Navets

Quenelles frites

Gigot d'agneau Roti

Haricots Panachés

Omelette aux cerises

This is also an excellent menu, and the most noticeable dish is the

Braised Duck and Turnips

Pluck, singe and draw your duck. Line a braising pan with slices of bacon, add the duck, cover with onion and season with a bouquet of parsley, thyme, laurel leaves, carrots, slices of parsnip and a pinch of grated nutmeg. Moisten with stock or water and the same quantity of white wine. Fix the lid very tightly on the pan and simmer over a slow fire with hot coals on the lid. Cut up some turnips into balls, cook in butter until brown, drain, simmer in brown thickening moistened with a little stock. When the duck is cooked dish up and garnish with the turnips. I hope some of these dishes will be of some use to those of my readers who are on the look out for something in the way of varieties in food, they are eminently suitable for a dinner party, one could use



MOLESKIN STOLE
In the new extra white shape, made from picked skins artistically worked to give the chevron effect with the border of plain skins, this arrangement very much enhancing their beauty.

one of the menu's or take some dishes from it, or combine some of the dishes of one with the dishes of the other, and in this way obtain a dainty and original menu, for a dinner party of any size whatsoever.

SOCIAL SNARES

Problems are often put before me embodying some situation, where to speak the truth is obviously impossible, the only course dictated by common sense, even more than by etiquette being to give a politely evasive answer. I take the following at random from several similar ones:

"Miss R. has an intimate friend, Miss P., who marries an apparently quite unobjectionable man. When however, Miss R. is asked by her friend to go there on a visit, her father tells her that Miss P.'s husband is most undesirable, and that he will not allow her to stay in his house. What can Miss R. write to her friend? She naturally does not want to tell her the real reason—surely the veriest tyro in the ways of society must know that it is impossible to give the real reason, moreover, it is so simple under the circumstances, to make an excuse, especially as it is to be done by letter."

Sometimes, of course, one is confronted with a delicate situation of this sort in conversation, and then it is far more difficult to avoid making a faux pas. Often it is only readiness of wit, and tongue such as alas! we do not all possess, that can avoid a serious unpleasantness; on the other hand there are occasions when all that is required is again, a little common sense to see what to leave unsaid. In this connection another problem I received comes to my mind. A certain Miss R. just back from Egypt meets some total strangers, the Z's who asked if she met a Major X, lately engaged to a sister of theirs. Miss R. remembers the circumstances perfectly. Miss Z. and Major X—, neither of them young—got engaged after a very short acquaintance. Major X. rose from the ranks and as the Zs do not know this or anything about Major X., and they think a good deal of themselves the problem asks: "Should Miss R. tell them what she knows about their sister's fiancée? Now I cannot myself imagine any reason why Miss R. should take upon herself a gratuitous and needless task of a most unpleasant nature. The fiancée is not a girl unversed in the ways of the world, and in any case the Z's are total strangers to Miss R.—and it certainly—in my opinion—is not for her to tell them a fact which their sister apparently has not thought fit to mention."

GOWNS AND GOSSIP

It is sad to have to say that the rapid change in fashion, the tremendous importance attached to clothes, and the high price of things, is having a depressing effect upon many people. Girls complain that they have not a rag to their backs which does not look old fashioned, and they are all pining for clinging sleeves and corset skirts, when their wardrobes reveal nothing but a collection of garments made in quite another style, but I really do not think the difficulties are as insurmountable as they appear to be.

First, take the subject of skirts into consideration; it is by no means absolutely necessary to wear only the corset skirt, and I should like to point out with all due reference to the powers that be, that a great many women, do not look in the least nice in the exaggerated corset. Many skirts can be lifted up at the waist if the hem be undone and a satin hem be substituted, but even supposing that it is impossible to achieve the much desired length of the skirt in this direction, the next best thing is to try to undo the skirt and bodice in such a manner as to simulate the Princess gown. It is the cut in two effect which is so old-fashioned, and in various simple ways, last year's gown can be altered quite satisfactorily. The junction of skirt and bodice can be covered by a draped fold of soft satin matching the tone of the dress exactly. Indeed the sash is an important factor in the art of dissembling, and can be used in a variety of happy ways.

Then as to sleeves, it is of course annoying to be confronted by a horrid little puff, when the long Renaissance manche is the one thing to be desired, but here again much can be done. The puff must be unpicked and the material carefully ironed out; there will probably be enough of the material to form a close "cuff" covering the upper part of the arm, while the long fore sleeve can be made of dyed net, or lace, nylon or mousseline, and whatever is used for the lengthening out of the sleeve, will be introduced upon the chemise, so as to bring the whole thing into harmonious accord. As to the collars, they are easily managed, and the "gorget" of this season is not one bit higher than what was worn last. It is

Empire Cables and the Men Favoring Them



SIR SANDFORD FLEMING, the Canadian Apostle of Empire Cables, has favored the Montreal Star with his views on the step now being taken in London at the meetings of the Royal Colonial Institute, in a direction and with an object in view so dear to his heart, for the accomplishment of which he spent a great deal of time and energy—that of cheaper cable communication throughout the Empire.

The proposal made at that gathering by Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Postmaster-General of Canada, that Great Britain should proceed to establish a State cable between the two countries, with the object of establishing cheaper communication, is but a step in the direction of a great Empire scheme which Sir Sandford has long advocated. Sir Sandford writes as follows:

"Under the heading, 'Britons Should know each other,' The Star of October 25th, 1905, referred to the Imperial movement, and presented the case in a few brief sentences. Alluding to the self-governing British communities separated by the oceans of the globe, it was pointed out that 'there is perhaps no bar to the progress of real Imperial development and unity so great as our mutual ignorance regarding each other.' It further pointed out the danger of the various groups of British people distrusting each other if they do not come to know and understand each other.

At the present moment there is in London a discussion going on of the very highest importance. Its ultimate aim is to establish cheap telegraphy between the Mother Country and the over-sea states of the Empire. To prepare the way for any forward movement it is absolutely necessary that the different parts of the Empire should possess a fuller and more accurate knowledge of each other than they have yet attained. As a means of improving the acquaintance of the separated British people, a large reduction in the cost of cabling would be most effective.

"Fortunately Canada is well represented in the present Conference with Lord Strathcona on the spot, and Mr. Lemieux, our Postmaster-General, present, we may rest assured that the interests of the Dominion will be well looked after. There are few Canadians who so fully appreciate the supreme importance of the telegraph as an ideal means of communication, and its future possibilities as an Imperial intelligence agency.

"I am reminded of a journey made through the County of Mayo in Ireland some ten years ago. On my journey in a jaunting car from Newport to Blacksod Bay, at a wayside post office I telegraphed to a friend in London and proceeded on our way. In about an hour a woman appeared at the door of another wayside office. She hailed our car, and, enquiring for a person bearing my own name, she placed in my hands a reply from my friend in London. The message I sent about eight miles back had crossed Ireland, the Irish Channel, Wales and England. It found my friend in the great city of London, and the reply was received in little more than an hour after I despatched my message, and the whole cost to me was sixpence. It was a marvel to me. Geographically, I was in a remote corner of a country where I was entirely unknown, and I discovered myself telegraphically with my friends in London.

"Ever since my visit to Blacksod Bay I have had visions of the extension of the use of the electric telegraph and have regarded it as a heaven sent means of communication. I have asked myself the question, can we bring the Dominion telegraphically as near England as Ireland and Scotland are today? Can we bring the whole world-wide British Empire telegraphically into one neighborhood?

"On my return to Canada I had the great advantage of interviews and consultation with members of the Ottawa Board of Trade and from that day the Board has placed itself in communication with commercial men and others in all parts of the British world. The outcome is a scheme of Empire Cables which has been given circulation from time to time. Last year the scheme was issued as a Jubilee Appeal of the Ottawa Board of Trade, a brochure of some thirty pages embracing an address to His Excellency Earl Grey, with His Excellency's reply, the whole descriptive of a complete Imperial Cable service which, while satisfying in the highest degree the needs of commerce, would, at the same time, perform the functions of a continuous spinal cord encircling the globe, by and through which would freely flow every national aspiration, every sympathetic impulse of the British people in every longitude and latitude."

"The laying of the Pacific Cable was the first great step in establishing the globe girdling chain. The next and most important step to Canada is a State owned Atlantic Cable. We must all rejoice to learn that Mr. Lemieux leads the way at the present conference in London with respect to a direct state telegraph communication between the Dominion and England. I feel satisfied that the proposed Atlantic Cable will prove an inestimable boon commercially, socially and politically. It will at once reduce Atlantic rates fifty per cent, and hold out the prospect of securing a five cent. per word rate on ordinary messages transmitted between any telegraph stations in the United Kingdom and any telegraph stations in Canada.

"The State Atlantic cable now proposed by Mr. Lemieux with the Pacific cable and the land connections in Canada and Australia, un-

der State control, the half of the whole globe girdling chain of Empire cables proposed would be completed, that is to say from London to Perth in Western Australia.

"SANDFORD FLEMING." What Canada Has Done

The various steps which have been initiated in Canada for the drawing closer of this young nation with the Motherland have proved so successful that there is a feeling that success must eventually attend the latest movement in that direction—that of cheaper cable communication—Utopian though the scheme at present being discussed may seem.

Canada has been responsible in a large measure for the bringing about of fast steamship accommodation, for facilitating the penny postage plan, for establishing a commercial preference as well as an intellectual preference for British products, and for sharing largely in the plan for better and cheaper inter-communication with sister colonies by the establishment of the Pacific cable. Canada's, it may be recalled, was the first government to extend a helping hand to Marconi to enable him to establish trans-oceanic wireless communication.

It is not a matter of wonder therefore that Canada should take a place in the forefront of the movement which has been re-opened by the famous apostle of penny postage, John Henniker-Heaton, M.P., in London.

The proposition laid before the meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute in London this week by Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, the Canadian Postmaster-General, for the laying of a State-owned cable between England and Canada is not exactly a new one, as Sir Sandford Fleming, the great Canadian cable authority, was long ago in favor of such a plan. He advocated years ago such an idea in connection with the Pacific cable, and the project was at the time widely discussed as the "All-Red" or Empire cable proposal.

The brochure issued last year by the Ottawa Board of Trade covers the history of the agitation for Empire cables very thoroughly. It was published in the form of a jubilee commemoration, and contains an address to His Excellency the Governor-General, and his reply thereto. The address appeals to His Excellency to bring the matter to the attention of the Imperial Government. It also contains an appeal "To the Citizens of the Empire" by Sir Sandford Fleming, in which he reviews very fully the agitation for Empire cables, and the success which has so far attended the agitation.

The reader of the pamphlet will be struck by three points of high importance which are clearly brought out:

(1) It is demonstrated that a low uniform charge for transmitting correspondence, irrespective of distance sent, is far more applicable to a State telegraph service than to a State postal service.

(2) As penny postage has already become the rule through the Empire, it may reasonably be anticipated that a similar uniform charge for all distances by the girdle of Empire cables will become the final goal of State-telegraphy.

(3) Thus, by the tremendous force of energy and sympathy induced by and through the slender electric nerve-wire, the co-operating sister communities will gain the possession of a potent agency in the development of the great Empire of friendship and peace.

What Empire Cables Are

Sir Sandford Fleming's views on the subject are well known and may be epitomized as follows:

The design of the Empire cables is to promote by a threefold means the well-being of the British people and aid in the steady development of the great political organism of the new century.

First—By uniting all the autonomous British possessions, separated by the oceans, by an electric globe-encircling Imperial girdle.

Second—By providing all the peoples, so widely sundered, with a practical and effective system for the interchange of information, for the purposes of trade, for the cultivation of friendly relations and generally to aid the several communities within the Empire in becoming better acquainted with each other.

Third—By securing, with the maximum of speed and efficiency, the minimum of cost in transmitting intelligence from any one point to any other point in the Imperial circle of telegraph cables.

Meanwhile it may be mentioned that the telegraph has come so much into favor that it has been made a service of the State in every civilized country in the world, with only two exceptions, and Canada is one of these two.

At the present day, Canada is in this particular matter behind every nation in Europe and every part of the British Empire. The telegraph lines of the Mother Country were, at first, and for a number of years, owned and controlled by companies, but in the public interests change was made by authority of Parliament. The Government expropriated all the telegraph lines and paid the companies their full value. They were placed under the control of the Post Office Department. Under that department they became, and have long been, a remarkably efficient and successful public service. No better model for imitation by the Dominion can be found.

In the Dominion, we have not yet followed the example set us by the Mother Country, and until we do we shall simply be denying ourselves the advantages which every European nation and all parts of the Empire, other than Canada have gained.

The principle of a uniform low rate for all distances in connection with the mail service of the Dominion has now been well tested. For the small charge of two cents, a letter can be sent to and delivered in, any inhabited part of Canada.

There is every reason for the reform. There is no necessity for adopting a higher tariff of charges than that which has given so much satisfaction in the Mother Country. The equivalent in Canada would be a uniform charge of one cent a word for all distances, and the minimum message may consist of any number of words, from ten to twenty-five, which may be determined. In view of the geographical conditions of the Dominion, there is no country on the face of the globe where the peculiarities of the electric telegraph and its high value as a means of instantaneous communication between points widely separated by distance, can be turned to better account than in Canada.

No less important is the proposal, which has frequently been considered, to establish a state-owned Atlantic cable. It is understood that there is evidence in possession of the Canadian Government as to its cost, its working expenses, its probable traffic and all other particulars. The evidence which has for some time been accumulating goes to show beyond all question that, if placed under the control of the Canadian Post Office the traffic which could immediately be counted on, reckoned at the small charge of five cents a word, would be sufficient to cover all working expenses, interest on cost and sinking fund to replace capital.

Such being the case, it is obvious that an Atlantic cable under the control of the Canadian Post Office Department, and able to transmit messages at so low a rate would be an immense advantage to all commercial men. If, however, it should be deemed inexpedient, for any reason, to commence by lowering charges to five cents a word, a beginning might be made at ten cents a word, a rate 60 per cent. lower than the present tariff which is 25 cents a word. A reduction to ten cents or even twelve cents (six pence), would tend greatly to increase freedom of telegraphic intercourse and be of incalculable advantage to Canada and the Mother Country, and indeed as will presently be shown to the whole Empire.

Viewing the subject from the higher standpoint, the importance of the land telegraph across Canada, from ocean to ocean, and the Atlantic cable from Canada to England, as links in the Imperial chain, at once becomes obvious. It will be manifest, too, that while both would be of the highest advantage to the Dominion, these two links would prove to be a splendid contribution by Canada to the whole Empire. Added to the Pacific cable already laid, they would complete no less than half the circle of State-cable telegraphs around the globe.

Let Canada establish these two links in the great Imperial chain and the remaining links to complete the circle will speedily follow. Then, the policy discovered by Rowland Hill, 70 years ago, which we find to be so admirably suited for long-distance telegraphy may, with striking advantages, be applied to the globe-girdling system. Under that policy, and partly owing to the power of sending messages in either direction, it will be possible to reduce greatly the charges for transmission.

We may rest satisfied that eventually the day must come, when, precisely as we now have Imperial penny postage, we will have one uniform telegraph rate for all distances within the circle of the Empire cables. Meanwhile, until the general plan suggested takes shape, and the volume of traffic be more fully developed, if it be thought advisable to introduce the change step by step, that course can be followed.

At the present day the cost of cabling is much too great for the majority of people. It is practically prohibitive to emigrants, as well as to many others; and those who are forced to use the wire in extreme cases, resort to it as seldom as possible. Owing to geographical circumstances, cheap over-sea telegraphy equally with cheap land telegraphy, concerns the British in various parts of the world, more than any other people, and they cannot have cheap telegraphy too soon. A stage has been reached in the history of the world, when their wishes and their wants, their aims and their aspirations, seek the freest and speediest means of expression.

While it may be difficult at first sight, to grasp the full significance of some of the foregoing statements, it may at least be averred that they are made with the utmost confidence in their soundness. There is reason to hope and believe that time will make them plain, and reveal the inestimable value to be attached to an unbroken chain of State-owned cables connecting the self-governing British communities in both hemispheres. It is believed most thoroughly that the proposal will eventually be consummated, and that by bringing the several governmental units, now separated by great oceans, into one friendly neighborhood, electrically and telegraphically, results will follow of the most satisfactory character,—commerce will be quickened, the ties of sympathy will be made more effective, the bonds of sentiment will become more enduring, and by this means, unity, strength and permanence will be assured to the family of nations constituting the new Empire.

Four Proposed Electric Bonds

The scheme for Empire cables has been comprehensively summed up as follows:

"It is proposed to establish a system of Empire-girdling, State-owned cable-telegraphs in an unbroken chain around the globe. These cables are designed to connect, telegraphically, in the most complete manner, the several groups of self-governing British communities in Europe, America, Australasia, Asia and Africa. It is said that the Empire cables should be State-owned for the following and other reasons, viz:

1. "In order that they may be wholly removed from the control of companies, whose chief object is to make profits by maintaining as high rates as possible on messages.

2. "In order that the cost of telegraphing throughout the Empire may be reduced to a minimum.

3. "In order that the British people, geographically separated by the oceans, may be brought within touch by a means of intercourse as free and unrestricted as possible.

4. "In order that the governments of the self-governing British peoples within the Empire may be enabled to confer with each other at all times, with the greatest facility, on matters of mutual concern.

5. "In order that no portion of these great lines of communication may come under foreign influence, or be used to the detriment of British interests.

"The Empire cables are, for greater security and effectiveness, designed to be laid in deep water, and to touch, or traverse only British territory.

"This new Imperial service, forming an unbroken chain around the globe, under one control, would provide a double means of telegraphing, that is to say, easterly as well as westerly, between any one British state and any other British state. By the removal of every restriction possible, it would stimulate commercial, social and political intercourse between the several parts and tend in every way to strengthen the Empire.

"This electric bond of Empire may be described as consisting of four divisions, viz:

1. "From the United Kingdom to the Pacific, embracing a cable across the Atlantic and land lines through Canada.

2. "A cable across the Pacific from Canada to New Zealand and Australia, with land lines through Australia to the Indian Ocean.

3. "A cable from Australia across the Indian Ocean to South Africa, with a branch from Cocos Island to India.

4. "A cable from Cape Town to the United Kingdom, via Ascension, the West Indies and Bermuda, with a branch to Canada."

Sir Sandford Fleming

Sir Sandford Fleming, although he is now in his eighty-first year, would not be happy unless he had some great reform in hand to work for. Years ago he was called the "Father of Standard Time," a reform which he has seen thoroughly established for many years. He might now be called the "Father of Empire Cables." For twenty-five years he has been agitating for cheaper telegraphic and cable communication within the Empire and today his ideals seem nearer of accomplishment than ever—in fact have within the last few days received a great stimulus. Sir Sandford came from Kirkcaldy, Fifeshire, and came to Canada in 1848 to engage in the engineering business which has since that time afforded a great scope for men in that line of work. His engineering achievements in Canada from ocean to ocean are well known. He has received many university honors and is Chancellor of Queen's.

On the occasion of the presentation of the Ottawa Board of Trade address on the subject to Earl Grey, His Excellency, in replying, paid a high tribute to Sir Sandford Fleming's services in that connection. He said:

"The Ottawa Board of Trade already enjoys throughout the Empire an honorable reputation as an organization which is animated by a spirit of lofty and far-seeing Imperialism, and any request coming from you would naturally call from me the friendliest and most sympathetic consideration, but the fact that Sir Sandford Fleming is the member of the Board of Trade, through whom the request for this interview has reached me, invests it with an exceptional urgency. The admiration I feel for him and the sympathy I have for the objects with which his name is so closely and honorably connected, would make it difficult, almost impossible, for me to refuse your request.

"For upwards of twenty-five years, Sir Sandford Fleming has devoted his energies to the task of securing for Great and Greater Britain, the advantages of cheapened telegraphic service. The bare recital of his efforts in this direction almost suggest the missionary fervor of St. Paul. He has, without hope of personal gain, visited five continents; he has traversed all the great oceans, the Atlantic many times; he has given himself, his time, and his substance ungrudgingly and without stint to the service of the Empire, and in the realization of his hopes, which I trust is not far off, and in the general recognition that the life of Britons all the world over will have been made the happier by his efforts, he will find at the appointed time his well merited reward.

"As one of those who believe with Sir Sandford Fleming that the establishment of a State-owned All-Red line will be a service of hardly less importance to the Empire than the establishment of the All-Red route, I shall have much pleasure in forwarding to Lord Elgin, the Colonial Secretary, with a request that he shall communicate its contents to the King, and with the approval of His Majesty, to the other Governments of the Empire, the

address to which I have listened with so much interest."

John Henniker-Heaton

Mr. John Henniker-Heaton, M.P., who has been dubbed "Rowland Hill II," the apostle of postal reform, is the latest champion of cheaper cable communication. He was born in Rochester in 1848, and at an early date emigrated to Australia, where he worked for some time as a journalist and editor of a weekly paper. Incidentally it may be mentioned that it was in Australia he met the lady who afterwards became his wife. In 1885 he was elected Conservative M.P. for Canterbury, and the same year he represented the Tasmanian Government at the Berlin Telegraph Conference. His great triumph came in 1898, when his scheme for Imperial penny postage was adopted. Mr. Heaton is a freeman of the city of London, and has refused a knighthood no fewer than four times. Apart from his parliamentary and reforming labors, he has found time to write a good deal, and is a first-class chess player and a collector of old books.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, whose progressive administration of the Canadian postal system has attracted much attention and has now advanced the proposal for a British-Canadian State-owned Atlantic cable, entered the Canadian Cabinet of Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the age of 37. He is a Montrealer, and was educated at Nicolet College and Laval University, and being called to the bar in 1891, practiced law in Montreal, at first with the late Hon. Honore Mercier, and later with Sir Lomer Gouin. Mr. Lemieux has labored in the fields of literature and journalism, and since 1896 has been a member of the law faculty of Laval University. He entered the House of Commons as a Liberal in the general election of 1896 for the constituency of Gaspé, and was re-elected for the same seat in 1900. Mrs. Lemieux is a daughter of Sir L. A. Jette, former Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec.

BANKERS AND FREE TRADE

The Unionist Free Trade Club gave a dinner at Prince's Restaurant to the bankers of London. Lord Avebury presided, and the company included Sir Alfred Lyall, Sir Arthur Clay, Sir Lawrence Jones, the Hon. A. D. Elliot, the Hon. G. Ormsby-Gore, Major Darwin, Colonel Harvey, and Mr. E. G. Bunker (secretary).

Lord Avebury opened a discussion, after dinner, on "Free Trade." He said that the abandonment of free trade and a return to protection would be as great a misfortune as another war. Free trade was the charter of our commerce and the basis of our prosperity. He believed that most bankers were free-traders because they did not consider particular industries by themselves, but looked to commerce as a whole. Manufacturers saw that, if protected, they could sell their products at higher prices, but did not realize that they would have to give more themselves for what they bought. The complaint now was that foreign countries supplied too cheaply. Commerce was simply shopping on a large scale. In private life who made it a grievance that things were too cheap? If we were really receiving goods from foreigners below cost price, such a system of commerce might ruin them, but could not injure us. If they would give us their productions for nothing it would be better still. (Cheers.) Moreover, a general duty of, say, 10 per cent. would not stop dumping. Manufacturers would pay the 10 per cent., put up their prices to per cent, or a little more, and make the public pay. That which protectionists called fiscal reform was not progress, but a step backward—a return to the times during the first half of the last century. From 1800 to 1840 there were taxes upon almost everything. It was that old system which had rendered possible the system of trusts from which America was suffering so much, and which had enabled a few magnates to make enormous fortunes at the expense of the public. Protectionists very properly attached much importance to the question of employment. They maintained that protection would secure more work for our people; if so, they would no doubt be a great advantage, and would make up for a considerable decrease in our commerce. It was often said that the United States, France, and Germany had, by their fiscal policy, secured more regular employment for their people. Was there any authority for such a statement? As to Germany, figures were often quoted, but the Board of Trade had told them (under the Unionists) that the figures could not properly be used to compare the actual bent of employment in the United Kingdom. Unemployment in the United States was so much worse than here that there was actually a reversal of the current, and workmen were leaving the United States and coming here. In the first nine months of this year 244,000 workmen went to the United States and 493,000 came away, so that the balance returning from the United States were no fewer than 250,000. By making everything dearer and life more expensive no doubt a few would profit, and some great fortunes would be made. But who would suffer? The clergyman, the lawyer, the doctor, the merchant, the schoolmaster, the clerk, the shopkeeper, the artisan, the laborer—in fact 95 per cent. at least of the population would find the expense of living increased, and life more difficult. For bankers the serious consideration was the injury which this retrograde policy would inflict on the industries and commerce of the country. (Cheers.)

LOOK ON THE Classified Page

For Sale, Miscellaneous
Wanted—Male Help
Wanted—Female Help
Situation Wanted—Male
Situation Wanted—Female
Wanted to Purchase
Houses to Rent
Houses Wanted
Rooms to Rent and Wanted
For Exchange

Classified Ads are
a good investment
at all times



WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3.

James D. Barton & Co. Offer by Arrangement with Henry W. Savage, the only authorized and correct version of

THE DEVIL

Adapted by Oliver Herford from the Original Hungarian of Franz Molnar. Big New York Cast Headed by

RAMSEY WALLACE

Complete and Elaborate Scenic Production
Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50.
Seats on sale Monday, Dec. 7th.
Curtain 8.15 Prompt.



Thursday, Friday and Saturday Evenings and Saturday Matinee.

The management of the Victoria Theatre announces

THE LONDON BIOSCOPE

With the latest Animated Pictures and Illustrated Songs. A double programme of pictures with two different illustrated songs which will provide an entire evening's entertainment for . . . 10c
Continuous performance from 1.30 to 10.30. Saturday Matinee, 2.30, 5c.



MONDAY, DEC. 7TH

Geo. Bradbury, author of "The Man of the Hour," presents the great American play

TEXAS

By J. Mauffin Follet.
Picturesquely staged and played by the original New York Company.
\$1.50 Attraction at \$1.00
Popular prices—25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00. Box office opens Friday, December 4th.

NEW GRAND

Week 7th December
BLOCKSON AND BURNS
Extrordinary.
JOHN BIRCH
"The Man with the Hat."
JAMES AND LUCIA COOPER
"Chattering Chums."
GUS EDWIN
"The Dialectician."
HERBERT CYRIL
"The English Johnnie."
"The Man that Made all London Sing His Songs."
THOS. J. PRICE
Song Illustration.
"Don't You Understand Honey."
NEW MOVING PICTURES
A G. C. B. PRODUCTION
OUR OWN ORCHESTRA.



SOUTHERN QUARTETTE

Jubilee Singers.
MONTANA JACK
Magic and Knife Throwing.
THE FAIRCHILD
Hebrew Singing Comedians. One Added Feature.
HARRY DE VEERA
Illustrated Song.
BIOGRAPH.

The Elite Amusement Parlor
Company
Have Opened Up

Bowling Alleys

AT THE OLD WATSON THEATRE,
736 Fort Street

Pictures, Weighing and Lifting Machines and Laughing Gallery will be introduced. The bowling alley will be run upon modern and refined lines. Ladies patronage will be appreciated by the management.

Monkey Brand soap removes all stains, rust, dirt or tarnish—but won't wash clothes.

WHEN WILL THE CLOCK STOP

?

On Thursday, December 3, at noon representatives from the Colonist and Times presented themselves at the store of

Felix McManus

Jeweller and Optician,

Corner of Johnson and Douglas Streets

to see a certain clock securely fastened to the wall, wound up, set going, and sealed up, and from now until the clock stops, every dollar spent in the store will entitle the customer to one guess as to what day, hour and minute the clock will stop.

The only information which will be given to anyone regarding the clock, is that it is listed in the Ansonia catalogue as an eight-day timepiece. It may stop in less than eight days, but it will probably go quite a while longer.

Twelve Prizes will
be Given Value

\$211.75

To the twelve nearest guessers, whether they guess the right time or not, but only one prize to any one person.

As the clock, when running down, will probably vary in time, the time at which it shall be said to stop, shall be the time registered by itself.

Coupons should be handed in at as early a date as possible, as, in the event of two or more winners guessing the same time, the first of them handed in will be given the preference.

Be particular to write your full name and address and to state the time as a.m. or p.m., or use railroad time (24-hour system).

FIRST PRIZE

Diamond Ring Valued
\$85.00

- 2nd prize, gentleman's 21 jeweled watch, in a 20-year gold filled case, value . . . \$35.00
3rd prize, Ladies 15 jeweled watch in a 14k., 25-year gold filled case . . . \$20.00
4th prize, Gents 14k. solid gold Signet ring . . . \$14.00
5th prize, Handsome Marbleized mantle clock . . . \$12.50
6th prize, Ladies 14k. solid gold ring, set with five whole pearls . . . \$10.50
7th prize, Gents 14k. gold filled elaborated R. F. Simmons manufactured rope watch chain of the celebrated R. F. Simmons manufacture . . . \$7.75
8th prize, Ladies 14k. gold filled Lorgnette chain . . . \$7.00
9th prize, Handsome cut glass bowl, 8-inch . . . \$6.50
10th prize, Silver plated berry dish . . . \$6.00
11th prize, Silver plated cake basket, . . . \$5.50
12th prize, Silver plated berry spoon . . . \$2.00

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Governor Mackintosh and wife are spending the winter at the Dallas.

A. J. Bloomfield went over to Seattle last night on a short visit.

Miss Redfern left last night on the Princess Royal for Seattle.

Simon Leiser was a passenger by the steamer Princess Victoria from Vancouver yesterday.

A. Carter, of Winnipeg, left this morning via the C.P.R. on his return to the East.

Harry Hemming, proprietor of the Deland Hotel, left last evening on the Princess Royal for Seattle on a short trip.

A. B. Calder, Seattle agent for the C.P.R., accompanied by Mrs. Calder, spent yesterday in the city.

J. C. W. Keith, architect, left this morning on the Princess Victoria on a short business trip to Vancouver.

R. P. Butchart, of the Vancouver Portland Cement company, left this morning for Calgary.

Miss Raymond, of 419 Belleville street, will not be receiving until the first Monday in January.

Mr. W. B. Dudley and Mr. E. Dudley, from Indian Head, Sask., are guests at the Dallas hotel.

Mr. C. Laing, London, England, arrived in town to spend a few weeks. He is staying at the Dallas.

Mrs. William Best, of 32 Montreal street, is recovering from the operation of Saturday last.

Mrs. Denison, of Superior street, gave a very delightful children's party on Friday afternoon.

Mrs. (Col.) Grant and family, who have been spending the past two weeks at the Dallas, left for their home in Toronto.

Capt. and Mrs. Tucker, Miss Tucker and Mr. N. Tucker, from Cowichan Bay, are in town for a few days. They are registered at the Dallas hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Megaw and family, from Vernon, B.C., are in the city for a short holiday and are registered at the Dallas hotel.

Mr. James Shaw, of Portland, formerly of this city, leaves today via New York for Peru, South America, on a business trip.

Mr. J. Burrill, a prominent merchant of Galiano Island, who came down upon the Iroquois on a business trip, is staying at the Balmoral.

Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Shepherd, of Vancouver, who have been visiting with friends in the city, returned home last night on the Princess Victoria.

Mr. and Mrs. Milligan and daughter, of Vernon, are visiting in the city and are staying with their daughter, Mrs. Fred Irvine, Queen's avenue.

Miss Lillian J. Clarke was hostess at a charming musical evening at her parents' residence in Niagara street, on Friday evening.

J. M. Bogart, who was in Victoria during the Cariboo rush of 1862, and has recently been living in Alberta, is revisiting this city. He proposes to remain during the winter.

Owing to a rather severe attack of muscular rheumatism, Rev. Dr. Campbell is prevented from occupying his pulpit today in the First Presbyterian church.

E. P. Colley, C.E., will leave tomorrow via the North Coast Limited for New York, whence he will sail on the Oceanic on an extended trip to the Old Country.

Wednesday next will be "Guest Day" at the Alexandra club. There will be a charming musical programme, and a very pleasant function in connection with the event.

Mrs. K. Simpson Hayes will receive on Monday afternoon, at Kentholme, 1117 Yates street, Mrs. D. Boyce Sprague, of Winnipeg, will receive with her.

Mrs. Reisbeck, the mother of Mr. Cheham, who holds a position in the C.P.R. freight department, came down from Yale yesterday and is staying at the Balmoral.

Mr. and Mrs. Isador Lancaster will be pleased to receive their friends at their residence, 139 St. Lawrence street, near Dallas Road this afternoon and evening.

Mrs. Walter Winsby (nee Saunders), will be receiving at her residence, corner of Elford and Pandora streets, on Thursday, Dec. 10, for the first time since her marriage.

Messrs. Malcolm McNaughton and Ernest R. Halliday, of Columbus, Ohio, arrived in town yesterday from Seattle, and are stopping at the Empress.

Among the passengers on the Princess Royal for Seattle last night were H. E. Bavery, Miss H. Young, T. S. McPherson, E. P. Patterson, Mrs. Allie, Mrs. Vivian, P. J. Radiger, J. B. Hurst.

Jack Hazard and E. Cloister, who have been living in Victoria for the past two years, left for their home in New York. Both gentlemen were very popular, and will be greatly missed by a large circle of friends.

Miss Stella Gosse, daughter of Capt. J. Gosse, of 335 Belleville street, was the recipient of a surprise party on Friday evening, when 25 of her young friends arrived and a pleasant evening was spent.

H. Bertram Dickson, of Castletown, Isle of Man, England; Mrs. E. K. C. Prosser and Wm. W. Roberts, of Amsterdam, N. Y.; R. W. Sprague, of Commemora, and Miss E. M. Lowman, of Dorset, England, registered yesterday at the Provincial Museum.

Mrs. A. G. McCandless, of Vancouver, who have been spending a holiday in Seattle, arrived by the steamer Princess Royal yesterday in Seattle and will leave for home today.

Mrs. Butchart, of Tod's Inlet, who has leased the residence of Mrs. Robin Dunsmuir for the winter months, gave a very smart dinner party for fourteen guests on Friday evening. The decor-

The House of Quality

Let Us Lay It Aside for You

There is no reason why you should not do your Christmas choosing this week. It is not necessary to do the actual buying—unless you care to—but we will gladly lay aside now, any articles you may pick out for Christmas purchase. Come while the stock is complete and before the rush starts. Better for you—better for ourselves.

A LITTLE LIST OF LITTLE PRICES

His Majesty, the King

Below are some gift suggestions for the "dear little dimpled darling who's never seen Christmas yet":

Gold Baby Pin 25c to \$4.
Gold Necklets \$1 to \$10.
Set of Three Pins with chain, \$2 to \$5.
Baby Ring, 75c to \$3.50.
Set of Knife, Fork and Spoon, \$1.25 to \$5.50.
Baby Spoon 50c to \$2.
Food Pusher 50c to \$2.
Hair Brush and Comb \$3 to \$5.

Gifts for the Man o' the House

Among the many articles that he would appreciate from "Whitney's" note the following:

Watch \$7.50 to \$150.
Locket \$2 to \$75.
Auto Clock \$10 to \$11.
Smoker's Set \$2 to \$15.
Liqueur Sets \$12 to \$20.
Wallet \$2 to \$10.
Inkwell \$1 to \$22.

Any Wife to Any Husband

While Browning's poem doesn't deal with Christmas gift-making, its title certainly fits the following suggestion list:

Gold and Bloodstone Signet Ring, \$10.
Tie Holders, \$3.
Diamond Scarf Pin, \$25.
Traveling Clock, \$15.
Umbrella, \$15.
Pipe, \$5.

Three Score Years and Ten

Christmas does not lose its joyousness even for those whose locks rival the whiteness of Yuletide snow. Grandfather will indeed be an appreciative recipient of any of the following:

Fob \$5.
Watch \$10.
Meerschmum Pipe \$4.50.
Fountain Pen \$3.
Cane \$5.
Spectacles \$5.

Many hundreds of useful and dainty articles are to be found in our stock at prices to suit the purchaser. Shop early, when the assortment is at its best. You can then see how we have prepared for your needs in the large collection of Diamonds, Watches, Chains, Fobs, Lockets, Cuff Links, Studs, Scarf Pins, Scarf Holders, Brooches, Rings, Bracelets, Necklets, Hat Pins, Belt Buckles, Back Combs, Thimbles, Umbrellas, Canes, Field Glasses, Opera Glasses, Spectacles, Reading Glasses, Telescopes, Silverware, Clocks, Rich Cut Glass, Brass and Copper Ware, Sterling Silver Novelties, Ebony Goods of all kinds, Pearl and Ivory Handled Dessert, Dinner and Fish Sets, in cases, Bridge and Poker Sets, Bronze Statues, Pipes, Cigar Cases, Secret Order Pins.

And remember—the person who "just comes in to look around" is just as welcome as the one who buys a large bill. We aim to hold your trade year in and year out.

THE J. M. WHITNEY CO.

Diamond Merchants, Jewelers, Silversmiths and Opticians.

Old Number 39 Government Street New Number 1003

This Month Only

We are offering some very choice and pretty

Rattan Chairs

AT EXTRA BARGAIN PRICES

Regular price \$14.00 and \$15.00, now goes for . . . \$4.00

Regular price \$12.00 and \$10.00, now goes for . . . \$3.75

Regular price \$6.00 to \$8.00, now goes for . . . \$3.00

Also special prices on all silk goods. Now is your chance to get something good, cheap.

1242 Government Street

and 510 Cormorant Street

Oriental Importing Co.

Throw Physic to the Dogs

AND DRINK SILVER SPRING ALE AND STOUT.

Worth a Guinea a Bottle

It is all that the Highest Skill, Best Selected Malt and Hops, Distilled Silver Spring Water and Exquisite Cleanliness can produce in a beverage. It is the Ale and Stout that will make Victoria famous.

Give your orders to dealers for our Special Xmas Brew.

Silver Spring Brewing Company

HARRY MAYNARD, Mgr.

CIVIC NOTICE

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria having determined that it is desirable to execute the following works of Local Improvements, viz.: to construct

1. Permanent sidewalks on both sides of Skinner street from the Indian Reserve to Russell street, and to grade and macadamize said street.
2. Permanent sidewalks on both sides of Esquard street from Craigflower Road to Dominion Road.
3. Permanent sidewalk on the south side of Esquard street from Blanchard avenue to Quadra street.
4. Permanent sidewalk on the south side of Esquard street (formerly Frederick street) from Quadra street to Cook street.
5. Permanent sidewalks on both sides of Rockland avenue (formerly Belcher street) from Vancouver street to Cook street.
6. Permanent sidewalk on the north side of Fairfield Road from Vancouver street to Cook street.
7. Boulevards on both sides of Trutch street from Richardson street to Fairfield Road, with curbs and gutters (including maintenance).
8. The grading, macadamizing and draining of Oliphant avenue from Vancouver street to Cook street and the construction of permanent sidewalks, with curbs, gutters and boulevards on both sides thereof (including maintenance).
9. Permanent sidewalk on the north side of Battery street, from Government street to Beacon Hill Park.
10. Permanent sidewalk on the south side of Simcoe street from Montreal street to Dallas Road.

AND that each and all of said works shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Local Improvement Act, 1907, and amendments thereto, and the City Engineer and City Assessor having reported to the Council, in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of the said By-Law, upon each and every of said works of local improvement, giving statements showing the amounts estimated to be chargeable in each case against the various portions of real property to be benefited by the said works, and the reports of the City Engineer and City Assessor aforesaid having been adopted by the Council.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the said reports are open for inspection at the office of the City Assessor, City Hall, Douglas street.

"WELLINGTON J. DOWLER," C.M.C.

Victoria, B. C., City Clerk's Office, Dec. 2nd, 1908.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is better than other powders, as it is both soap and disinfectant.

Everything combined to make it most successful. Mrs. Peterson, wife of the principal, together with Mrs. (Denn) Mayne, Mrs. (Denn) Walton, Miss Hurlbutt, Miss Cameron and others acted as patronesses. The committee which is composed of twelve members, three being elected from each faculty, are to be congratulated on the successful way in which the affair was conducted. The name of Mr. Fred G. Wood of this city appears as secretary of the executive, and the names of other Victorians present at the function are: Miss Chase Going, Miss C. Green, and Messrs. H. F. August, R. Green and Tillman Briggs.

A song in one's heart, a smile upon one's lips, a cheery, wholesome message of goodwill on one's tongue are wonderful helps to all kinds of people. There are so many burdens of sorrow and care and poverty and sin, so many doubting, discouraged, tempted hearts. To comfort and to make strong, to lift up and bless—are these not missions worth while? Try it, friend, and prove how truly your own heart and mind are cheered and made brave by your very endeavor to carry sunshine into dark places.—Charles Wagner.

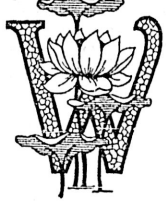
The Montreal Witness in speaking of the Junior dance given by the combined third year classes of McGill University, says: "Four hundred guests filled the large hall of the McGill Union last evening on the occasion of the annual dance of the third year undergraduates. There is always keen competition to make each dance surpass that of the year before and the affair of last evening broke all records for the past eleven years."

By request of Mrs. Dunsmuir, the date for the fancy dress Cinderella for children and young people at Govern-

The Last Rose of Summer—A Cariboo Sketch

By D. W. Higgins, Author of "The Mystic Spring," "The Passing of a Race," etc.

"The rose is fairest when 'tis budding new,
And hope is brightest when it dawns from fears,
The rose is sweetest washed with morning dew,
And love is loveliest when embalmed in tears."
—Scott.



HENEVER I see appended to a funeral notice in cold metallic letters, "Friends will please omit flowers," a chill runs through my veins. Then flowers, sweet emblems of earthly purity and heavenly grace, the choicest gifts of a generous Providence to mankind, what more fitting tribute of affectionate regard could be laid upon a coffin? Flowers are emblematic of Life and Death and the Resurrection. They are symbolic of faith in a world beyond the skies. How often is the lovely crocus, the first of the early flowers, seen gently forcing its pretty head through the sun-melted snow, as if hastening to convey to the world the glad tidings of renewed life. Next comes the lovely violet, in its garb of bright blue, filling the air with gentle fragrance and charming all with its quiet modesty and beauty. A little later and the floral sisters flock in troops of varied hue and form to gladden the senses and fill the air with delicious perfumes. Then comes the lovely rose, glowing in pride and majesty, distilling its fragrance and casting it upon the air for the gratification of the senses. Sweet emblem of purity! As a writer once said, "Music, sweet music, could not have addressed a language to the heart more thrilling, or have touched the sensibilities so keenly as does this lovely flower—the queen of all Flora's gifts." Yet a little and the summer will be gone and the envious frost will blight the rose and mingle it with the meanest blossom. The grass withers, the flowers fade, the morning dew abideth not, the grateful evening cloud passeth away, like the glory of the fleeting hour and the cold north wind sweeps over the land. How typical of life is the appearance, the growth, the course, and the withering of flowers!

"When spring unlocks the flowers to paint the laughing soil," we have the resurrection. In summer the fullness of strength and growth. In autumn, the bounteous fruits of nature and gentle decline. In winter, death, with the promise, as conveyed by the spring flowers, that we shall live again!

"No flowers!" Why, they are the embodiment, the emblem of Christian faith. Without flowers the world would be a desert indeed—a Death Valley, for where flowers bloom not, nothing for the good of mankind will grow. "Wear no crepe for me," said a dying Christian woman once in my hearing, "but pile my coffin high with flowers!" With the permission of the reader I will narrate a little story of a rose, a dying woman and a self-sacrificing Englishman.

All old Caribooites will readily call to mind a singular character who went into the mines in the spring of 1862, where he acquired a considerable "pile" of gold, which he afterwards lost on card tables and race courses. His name was Thomas Edwards. He had received the education of an English gentleman, and at an early age, after a violent quarrel with a stern father, entered the British navy as a midshipman. On a far-off station, he became a sub-lieutenant and resigned from the service and left his ship and entered Cariboo to mine. While at sea he had acquired many of the characteristics and the mode of speech of the ordinary seaman, for he was a large-hearted, but reckless, devil-me-care fellow at best. A favorite expression of his was "bloody." A man with him was either a bloody fool or a bloody good fellow. If he heard a sermon it was either bloody fine or bloody rot. A meal was bloody good or it was bloody bad. So after awhile he came to be called Bloody Edwards, and the name stuck to him as long as he lived afterwards. On Williams Creek Edwards was very popular. Everyone liked him and not a miner but would have shared his last crust or dollar with him. Those were days when liberality was deemed a virtue and penuriousness a fault, if not a vice. A rich miner who refused to "set 'em up for the boys," as treating was called, was regarded as a good-for-nothing, while the spendthrift who flung away his gold often before it was taken out of the ground and "shouted for the house" was voted a thoroughbred without fault or blemish.

The scenes at the mines were often of an exciting character. The days were given over to hard work, and when there were no night shifts, the nights to gambling and debauchery. Nearly every one had money and the few who did not owned claims that were believed to be rich and so were enabled to bank on what the ground was supposed to contain—but often did not.

The bars and dance houses did a roaring business. In every saloon there were tables at which sat professional gamblers. Most of them were men and a few, alas! were women, who, when they entered the mines had left their good names behind. In the dance houses were a number of females who rejoiced in the title of hurdy-gurdies. They were paid to steer their half-inebriated partners after each dance to the bar and induce them to treat at fifty cents a glass. These girls appeared to possess unquenchable thirst. They consumed large quantities of beer, wine and whiskey, but were seldom incapable of taking care of themselves. The gold commissioner of the day refused to interfere with gambling and the

establishments plied the trade with a brazen indifference to decency and law.

With the miners, as I have said, "Bloody" Edwards was a prime favorite, and no wonder, for he was one of the most genial, generous souls who ever entered Cariboo. He was jovial and witty, and but for the too frequent use of the adjective that preceded his surname would have been welcomed in any society. He quite shocked a minister who held service at the camp one Sunday morning by slapping him on the back and informing him that he had delivered a "bloody" fine sermon and insisting that he should partake of a "bloody" good cocktail at the nearest bar.

"You see, your reverence," he remarked, "we are not much on style here; we cut out all the 'bloody' society talk and come right down to hard-pan and bedrock in our own bloody language. There's no bloody sense in putting on airs or making believe that we're anybody at home when we are nobody here. A man's past counts for nothing in Cariboo. All we want to know is what a bloody fellow is, not what he was. Who'd ever think, to look at me and hear me talk, that my father was a British Admiral and that I had once been an officer in the Queen's bloody navy? No one. Here I'm just Tom Edwards, commonly known as 'Bloody' Edwards, at your reverence's service," and he removed his hat and bowed as he lifted the drink to his lips.

All over the camp Edwards was known. If a miner were injured Edwards was the man who rendered first aid. If there was a death on the creek and no clergyman handy "Bloody" Edwards read the service, and did it well, too. If there was a prize fight between the Surrey Chicken and the Boston Pug, Edwards seconded one of the pugilists. In a dog fight Edwards was sure to be owner of one of the pugs. Were a cocking main on the carpet, one at least of the birds belonged to the gentleman with a sanguinary prefix.

Early in 1862 there appeared on the creek a tall and very handsome woman. Her dark hair was streaked with gray and she was not very young, but her face bore traces of beauty. Her language was unexceptionable, her manners lady-like and her carriage graceful. She was accompanied by a gambler named Castle—her husband, she said—and he dealt faro and three-card-monte in one of the bar-rooms. She was known as Belle Castle and appeared to have come from a class far superior to that from which sprung the hurdy-gurdies. As Colton would say, her fall was therefore the greater; but she had carried her ladylike qualities into the pit where she stumbled and sank.

Castle and his wife did well from the start.

Their table was the best patronized in the camp. The easy grace with which the woman handled the cards and the pleasant smile her face always wore, even when the bank was loser, drew many admirers to her table, and the profits were very satisfactory.

Among the first to patronize Mrs. Castle's table was Edwards. She received him with a quiet grace that would have become the queen of a drawing room, and when he lost or won she raked in his money or paid out the bank's money without a change of countenance or an expression of satisfaction or disappointment. Edwards went often to the table and bet heavily, winning occasionally, but oftener losing. An acquaintance sprang up between the pair. Each recognized that the other had been cast in a different social mould to the riff-raff that hung about the saloons and gambling houses, and from the first there existed a feeling of friendship between them which soon became the subject of comment by the gossiping miners. It was noticed that Mrs. Castle always addressed her admirer as Mr. Edwards or Tom—never as Bloody Edwards, and that he tried to drop the word from his vocabulary, but with indifferent success. The "boys," too, delighted to tease him by introducing the offensive adjective without regard to its fitness and suggesting that now their favorite had met his affinity he would soon be seen going to church with a prayer book in his hand and wearing a boiled shirt and a plug hat and passing the plate.

Edwards took all these remarks good humoredly, and as he was keen at repartee, generally managed to give back as sharp trusts as he received.

When the Castles came on the creek it was observed that the woman brought in her hand a little rose-tree. This had been planted in a small earthen pot and was guarded on the journey by the woman with a lover's jealous care. In the bar-room where the Castles operated this little tree was placed behind the counter amid a row of glasses and bottles, and there it grew and expanded until one day a tiny bud appeared on one of the branches. In a few days other buds were thrown out and then the sweet flowers began to bloom and the petals opened day by day. Men came from all parts of the creek to view the unwanted spectacle of a blossoming rose and admire the beautiful plant which seemed almost a sentient being that was rewarding its mistress for the care she had bestowed upon it. Mrs. Castle watched over the plant like a guardian angel. The "boys" begged her for a boutonniere; she gracefully declined, but it was noticed that Bloody Edwards, every Sunday morning, appeared with a fresh, red rose in his buttonhole.

Where did it come from if not from Mrs. Castle's "garden" was asked, and heads were wagged and wise looks exchanged.

Things went on in this way through the summer of 1862, and with the first fall of snow on the hills many of the miners, the men and women gamblers and the hurdy-gurdies prepared to leave for the coast. Among these were Mr. and Mrs. Castle. Rumor said that they had made a huge sum of money which they had sent ahead by Barnard's express. They secured seats on the next stage for Yale and were discharging a few liabilities and saying farewell to friends when the woman suddenly fell sick. It appeared that she had helped to nurse a woman who was troubled with a sore throat. In a short time the sore throat developed into diphtheria and the patient died after a brief illness. Dr. Bell, who was called to attend Mrs. Castle, pronounced her ailment to be diphtheria, and a very bad case. At that time this disease was one of the most deadly known. Before the discovery of an anti-toxine few who were attacked by diphtheria recovered and nurses and friends fled from it, for it was more deadly than smallpox. And so it fell out that every one fled from poor Mrs. Castle's bedside. Her husband, after depositing with a merchant a sum of money for her support and treatment, took one of the seats in the stage he had engaged and a frightened hurdy-gurdie occupied the seat he had taken for his wife. He drove away unheeding the shouts of derision and contempt that assailed him as he went.

I have said that every one fled from the sick chamber. All but one. And Bloody Edwards was that one. He volunteered to nurse Mrs. Castle. She implored him to seek safety—to leave her to her fate. The doctor told him that the disease must run its course, and if the woman was doomed to die no power on earth could save her. Edwards refused to budge a foot. He would nurse her in spite of the risk. The woman at first refused to accept his ministrations but at last, with a grateful acknowledgment of his bravery and self-abnegation, she gave in to his pleadings.

When Edwards entered the sick room as nurse he noticed that the rose-tree occupied a place on a shelf just where the eyes of Mrs. Castle could rest upon it. There was but one blossom on the tree. "It was the last rose of summer left blooming alone. The others had faded and gone." The flower, large, full-bloomed and crimson lifted its head as if proud of its beauty. Ever and anon the sick woman glanced at the rose lest some one should carry it off. She frequently asked Edwards to bring it to her that she might feast her eyes upon its glorious beauty and enjoy its fragrance.

Edwards was struck with the inroads the awful disease had made in a few hours. The poor woman's face was distorted and lined with pain. Her long, rich tresses lay on the pillow unkempt and neglected, her eyes were sunken and glowed with an unnatural brilliancy, and her hands and face burned like hot coals to the touch. The fever of the disease was devouring her.

Everything human skill had devised for the cure of diphtheria was resorted to and nothing that the patient needed or desired was denied. The progress of the complaint was rapid, and on the second day Drs. Bell and Black felt it their duty to tell Edwards that the lovely woman whom he had volunteered to assist in her extremity must soon die. They asked him to tell her. After the first outburst of grief was over Edwards approached the sick bedside. The patient had sunk into a light sleep, but she roused herself as Edwards approached and asked in a low tone:

"Is that you, Tom?"

"Yes, Belle."

"Tom," she said, after a short pause, "I am going to die. I know it. A moment ago, while I slept, I saw myself lying in a coffin. You, Tom, stood by me—the only mourner—and you were crying. Oh! Tom, Tom, I have got to go just when I wish to stay."

In a voice broken with sobs Edwards gently told her that the doctors had given her up.

The dying woman took one of Edwards' hands in hers and kissed it. Then she half raised herself, and placing one arm about her devoted friend's neck drew his face down to hers.

"Tom," she whispered. "I was not always what I am. Once I was as pure as the lovely rose that blooms on yon shelf. Who I was no one will ever know. My secret shall die with me. A dear mother and brothers and sisters in far away England watch for my coming with straining eyes and hopeful hearts. But they will watch and hope in vain. They will see me never again. I have been wicked, Tom, and I am paying the penalty. But for your faithful heart I should have died alone—deserted in this wilderness of sin and wretchedness! Many times I have wished myself dead and now I would live for your sake. But it is too late."

She paused as she disengaged herself and then continued:

"Forgive me, Tom. I was selfish and I did not think. Perhaps I have given you the disease. Stand back from the bed, dear."

She paused again, and but for the sobs that welled up from Tom's heart and the ticking of a little clock there was a deep silence. Then she said, "Tom, bring me the rose. Oh! be quick, quick!"

Edwards brought the rose to her side.

She seized the flower, and conveying it to her lips kissed it again and again, crooning to it as a fond mother croons to her baby, and carressing it and all the time raining hot tears upon its beautiful face.

"Tom," she said at last, "you will find a book on that table. It is the Bible. Bring it here."

Tom obeyed. It was a richly bound copy of the Bible, with golden clasps. On the fly-leaf were written these words, in a female hand—

"Bella, from her mother, on her wedding day."

"Preston, August 24, 1857."

The dying woman kissed the inscription and then said, "Turn to the 8th chapter of St. John and read what you find there."

Tom obeyed with choking voice and streaming eyes.

"And the Scribes and Pharisees brought unto him a woman taken—"

"No, no," she interrupted, hurriedly. "Read lower down, what Jesus said to the woman."

Tom read again.

"Woman, where are these thine accusers? Hath no man condemned thee?" She said, "No man, Lord!"

"He said unto her, neither do I condemn thee: go and sin no more."

"Tom," she presently whispered, promise me that you will lay my pretty flower on my breast and that it will be buried with me. It is all that I have to remind me of what I once was."

"I promise," sobbed Edwards.

The woman relinquished her hold on the plant and said no more, but lay quietly as if asleep.

Edwards drew an improvised curtain about the bed, turned down the light and sat down to wait.

When the doctors came they pronounced her dead. The Great Physician had forestalled them.

Edwards glanced at the rose and was shocked at the change that had come over it; in a few brief moments it had lost the bright red hue, its petals had turned black and it hung limp, shrunken and lifeless on the stem! Its life had gone out with its mother-fruit!

They buried her the same day in a rude pine coffin. On her poor bruised heart they laid the blighted rose, which she had reared so fondly and which had died with her, and her mother's Bible. Together they repose on the lonely hillside, awaiting the call. The rude headboard that Bloody Edwards placed to mark the grave has long since rotted, and he, too, has paid the debt that all must pay, sooner or later; but none ever solved the mystery that enveloped the career of the late Mrs. Belle Castle.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid on the Presidency



THE Atlantic Union gave a dinner at the Criterion Restaurant to meet the United States Ambassador and the Postmaster-General, in celebration of the establishment of penny postage between the United Kingdom and the United States, and in commemoration of the visit of the American Fleet to Australian waters, says the London Times. Lord Monkswell, chairman of the council of the union, presided, and the company included, in addition to the guests of the evening, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Lady Monkswell, Mrs. Sydney Buxton, Lord Kinnaird, Lord O'Hagan, Sir Frederick and Lady Pollock, Sir Clifton and Lady Robinson, Sir H. Gilzean-Reid, Sir H. Babington Smith, Sir J. Hayes Sadler, Sir George Young, Sir Frederick Young, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Hope Hawkins, Mrs. R. N. Fairbanks (President of American Women in London), Sir Robert Perks, M.P., the Hon. E. G. Pretymann and Lady Beatrice Pretymann, the Archdeacon of London, the Hon. J. W. Taverne, Mr. Craig Wadsworth (American Embassy), and Captain Muirhead Collins, C.M.G.

After the toasts of "The King" and "The President of the United States" had been honored, Sir Frederick Pollock proposed "The Guests."

Mr. Sydney Buxton, M.P., replied. He said that during the three years that he had been at the Post Office he had been strongly in favor of penny postage with America. They hoped that the example set would be followed by other nations, and that we should extend the system to the friendly country of France and other nations on the Continent. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Whitelaw Reid, replying to the toast of "The United States of America," proposed by Mr. Anthony Hope Hawkins, said that, according to the latest dispatches that evening, the United States was doing very well. They were supposed to have no politics in the Diplomatic Service, but even the most strenuous member of the unsuccessful party would probably pardon his venturing to give the assurance that the country was going to keep straight on in the course which had brought it such power and prosperity in the past, and which had received such emphatic approval now. Their friends the enemy would also permit him, he thought, to say that the character and antecedents of the President-elect gave the most satisfactory guarantee that the most powerful and popular President since Lincoln was to have a judicious, able and worthy successor, trained to the business, and quite cap-

able of continuing the great record made by recent Administrations. He was brought up in an atmosphere of honorable public service. When he (Mr. Whitelaw Reid) first ventured away from his native place his home was in the same town with him. He had the honor of knowing his father, when the present President-elect was a lively youth from Yale. That father was one of the most prominent citizens of Cincinnati. He had begun as a tutor at Yale. He was then a lawyer in the Queen City. General Grant called him to his Cabinet, first as Secretary of War, where 28 years later his son was to succeed him, and afterwards as Attorney-General. He also adorned the American Diplomatic Service, first in Austria and later in Russia. The son had walked worthily in his father's footsteps, first at Yale, then at the Cincinnati Bar, and then on the Bench. After that he had an extraordinary training in successful administrative work, first in the Philippines, and then in the War Department, with Cuba and Panama thrown in as incidental occupations for his spare time. No American citizen doubted that his experience thoroughly framed him for his new post.

They said that it had been a heated campaign. The heat might have been partly in the perfunctory despatches which the newspapers needed to make them interesting. He was afraid that he was incompetent to judge, since it was the first campaign at which he had not been present for over half a century. Too much importance should not be attached to the strong language. Evidently it had lost nothing in cable transmission, and in any case it did not begin to approach the strong language with which the Opposition assailed George Washington. Even Mr. Bryan, of whom they all thought well personally—in spite, as some of them believed, of his having the largest variety of misinformation possessed by any politician of our acquaintance—might console himself with the reflection that nothing had been said against him in this campaign half so bad as what a large part of his party was saying all the time against Abraham Lincoln. It was not for the servants of the Government in foreign posts to presume to forecast the policy of the incoming Administration. There was, however, one thing which he thought they might be sure of. It would pursue the same foreign policy with which the country was already familiar, and which was once defined by John Hay as consisting of the Golden Rule plus the Monroe doctrine. It would try to maintain fair dealing and friend-

ship with all nations, and particularly to be on the most friendly terms with the Mother Country.

For the best recent step in that direction they had to thank, primarily, Mr. Sydney Buxton and his colleague on the other side of the water, Mr. George Meyer.

In conclusion, the Ambassador said that everybody, excepting the cable stockholders, would warmly wish success to the insatiable Henniker Heaton in his present crusade for having the British Government and the American cable companies carry messages between the two countries at a penny a word. But if they were going to ask this, it would be wise first to keep their trowsers from breaking a cable a month at the stockholders' expense. Even on the lowest and most sordid basis of computation, the cables were worth more, to both countries, than the extra fish. (Cheers.)

Other toasts followed.

LONDON TO GO SKATING

It is twenty-five years since roller skating was fashionable in England, and the revival of the pastime is probably due to the improvement which has taken place in recent years in rink floors and roller skates. An enterprising speculator started a rink in Liverpool a year ago which has been an enormous success. The best people in the city drive up in their automobiles to the rink.

The same man then in turn opened rinks in Newcastle, Sunderland, Edinburgh, Dublin, Bradford and Hull. Now he is opening a gigantic hall, the Olympic, in London as a skating rink, and it is anticipated that Londoners will catch the infection as quickly as the provincials.

The day of the old asphalt rink is over. At the Olympia the floor will cost £5,000. First of all, sleepers will be laid down in a concrete floor and then a "deal floor" will be fastened to them. In this way the unevenness of concrete floor will be counteracted and there will be extra resistance for the skaters. On this floor a maple covering will be laid down, which will be polished by a sort of gigantic carpet sweeper called an electric sandpaper surfacer. This machine is driven over the maple floor and the oil in the floor is drawn out and spread evenly over it, thus increasing the polish of the skating surface.

The Olympic floor will accommodate 5,000 skaters. Military bands will play and there will be fetes on skates.